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HISTORY OF
THE OHIO FALLS CITIES
AND THEIR COUNTIES,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

V. 1.

VOL. I.

CLEVELAND, O.

L. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

1882.

14

51,726. This is specific, and seems to be the result of an actual enumeration, and not of an estimate. It shows an increase of 8,532 upon the census of 1850, or 4,266 a year, against an average growth of but 2,480 per year, or 16,307 in all, during the remaining eight years of the decade, when the official figures, at 68,033, are reached. Still, we are inclined to think the statement of 1852 approximately correct.

MR. CASSELDAY'S BOOK.

The most notable event this year is the publication of the valuable and interesting volume to which the Louisville public for the last thirty years and the preparation of this work of ours are so largely indebted—the History of Louisville (the first publication in the town which really rises to the dignity of a history), by the well-known journalist, Mr. Ben Casseday. The volume has long been out of print, and copies of it are held at a high rate by the collectors of Americana. It is a neat 16mo. of 255 pages, with an advertising appendix of 38 pages, published by Hull & Brother, of Louisville, and wholly a home production. Mr. Casseday did faithful, well-directed, and laborious work upon this, and his dates and narratives are in most cases verified by the other authorities. We are enabled, by his aid, to present a full and graphic pen-picture of the city as it stood in this year of grace 1852. After a tabular statement and some description of the churches in the city, which we shall present in another chapter, he says:

Beside the churches above mentioned, Louisville has also many beautiful public and private buildings. The city is perhaps more thoroughly classed and better arranged, both for business and for comfortable residence than any other Western place. The wholesale business of the city is entirely confined to Main street, which is more than four miles long, is perfectly straight, and is built up on either side with good, substantial brick buildings for more than half its entire length. The stores, taken as a whole, are the largest and finest warehouses anywhere to be seen, having fronts of from twenty to thirty feet and running back from one hundred and ten to two hundred feet, and three to five stories in height. The houses thus referred to occupy the most central part of the business street and extend from First to Sixth cross streets, a distance of 3,040 feet in a direct line. On the north side of Main street, throughout this whole extent, there are but two retail stores of any kind, and even these only sell their goods at retail because they are enabled to do so without interference with their wholesaler trade. On the south side of the same street are about twenty of the first-class shops side by side with many of the largest wholesale houses. Market street is exclusively devoted to the retail business. It is on this street that the principal small transactions in country produce are made. With the exception of the squares

bounded by Third and Fifth streets, where most of the retail dry goods business is done, the entire extent of this street is given up to the retail grocers, provision dealers, and clothiers. Jefferson is recently beginning to be used as a fashionable street for the retailers, but yet contains many of the old residences. The streets south of Jefferson are all entirely occupied with dwelling-houses. No business is done on any of them except an occasional family grocery or drug-store. The fashionable shops are fitted up in a style of cramped magnificence and contain the most beautiful products of human ingenuity. No city in the Union is better supplied with or made more ready sale for the finest class of articles of every description than Louisville.

The city south of Jefferson street is very beautiful. The streets are lined on either side with large and elegant shade-trees, the houses are all provided with little green yards in front, and are clearly kept, presenting a graceful and homelike appearance. An impression of elegant ease everywhere characterizes this part of the city. The houses seem to be more the places for retirement, comfort, and enjoyment than, as is customary in most cities, either the resort of the discomforts of display, or the hot, confined residences of those whose life of ease is sacrificed to the pursuit of gain. There is little appearance of poverty and little display of wealth; every house seems the abode of modest competence that knows how to enjoy a little with content, and eschews the display of wealth to fasten the eyes of a passing stranger. Even the more ambitious residences on Chestnut and Broadway streets are constructed rather for the comfort of the inmates than to produce an impression on the stranger. This latter is the most beautiful street in the city. It is one hundred and twenty feet in width from front to front and is perfectly straight. The sidewalks are twenty-five feet wide. The view up and down this street is extensive and beautiful. It is destined to become the fashionable street for residence. Already many beautiful buildings are being erected upon it, and the former less elegant houses are being removed to more remote situations.

Much of this description, it will be observed, is still applicable to the city, although its population has nearly tripled since then.

THE SCHOOLS.

The subject of public education comes now to claim its share of consideration. The free-school system is the same in its outline here as in other cities. The city schools are under the direction of a Board of Trustees, who are elected by the people, and are open to all those persons who are not able to pay for the tuition of their wards. Children of all ages and of both sexes are placed under the care of competent instructors, and educated in all the ordinary branches of learning without any charge to the pupil. The sexes are kept separate, and male and female teachers are employed. The standard of study is as high as in other unclassical schools, and every pupil has equal advantages of improvement. A high school is about to be established, where all the branches of study usually employed in colleges will be taught to those pupils who have successfully passed through the lower schools, also without any charge. By this magnificent educational scheme, the children even of the poorest and humblest member of society are afforded all the advantages which the wisest nation could possibly give.

The attendance at the public schools of Louisville has not been so large as it should have been, freely, because there are comparatively few parents who are not able to pay for

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he tuition of their children, and secondly, because of a foolish pride which prevents parents from accepting this education as a gratuity. The number of children taught in private schools, as compared with those who embrace the free school privilege, show that the former have immense weight with the people. It is probable, however, that the opening of the new high school will bring about a change in this regard. . . . There are twenty-four free schools in the city, having thirty-one female and twenty-five male teachers, whose salaries range from \$220 to \$300. . . .

The number of pupils entered for the year reaches about three thousand six hundred and fifty, while the number in attendance does not exceed one thousand eight hundred and fifty. This affords an average of only thirty-three pupils to each teacher; so that all the pupils are able to receive every requisite attention.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

The city also has control of a Medical and of a Law school, which are recognized as departments of the Louisville University. The first of these is one of the most distinguished schools of its class in the United States. Something has been said of its history in a previous part of this volume. Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one young men have been attendants on this school since its commencement. The names of its Professors are well known in the medical world and afford a sure guarantee for its position.

The Law Department of the University has been in active operation only since the winter of 1847. It has, however, obtained a wide-spread and deservedly great reputation as a school. The number of pupils educated in this department since its commencement is one hundred and ninety-six.

The prospects of the school for the ensuing year are more flattering than they have ever been. The distinguished gentlemen who are at the head of this institution have reason to congratulate themselves as well on their past success as on their brilliant prospects for the future.

A notice follows of the Medical Department of the Masonic University of Kentucky, whose beginnings we have recently recorded.

ST. ALOYSIUS COLLEGE.

under the care of the Jesuits, is an academical institution of some celebrity. It has six professors and several tutors.

THE BLIND INSTITUTION.

The Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind is also located here. This noble monument of philanthropy has been the means of much good to the class for whom it was intended. It has an average attendance of about twenty pupils. The course of instruction is ample, and the results have been in the highest degree creditable to the teachers. The proficiency of many of the pupils is truly wonderful, and their aptitude in learning many of the branches taught them, more especially that great solace of the blind, music, is everywhere noted. They are also instructed in various kinds of handicraft, by which they are enabled to earn an honorable support after leaving the school. The price of board and tuition for those who are able to pay is only one hundred dollars per annum, while indigent children, resident in the State, are educated gratuitously. The spacious building erected for the use of this school was recently destroyed by fire, but will be speedily rebuilt on a more favorable site and in a better manner than before.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Beside the schools above-mentioned there are a great number of private schools of various grades of excellence. Among these the Young Ladies' schools of Bishop Smith and of Professor Noble Butler are perhaps the most widely known. They offer advantages in the education of young ladies which are not surpassed in any city. Indeed, the educational opportunities afforded by the many excellent public and private schools of Louisville are to the highest degree creditable to the city, and have attracted and still continue to attract to many families from the distant parts of the country. To those who know how properly to estimate the value of educational privileges, the training of their children is an important consideration, and, as nothing can supply the want of parental care, it is not uncommon for families to seek as a residence those places which at once possess great facilities for instruction and are free from the dangers of ill-health. Louisville has both these advantages, and hence this city owes to these facts much of her best population.

THE HEALTHINESS OF LOUISVILLE.

is everywhere a subject of remark. Its past reputation for insalubrity is long since forgotten, and its singular exemption from those epidemic diseases whose ravages have been so terrible in other places, have gained for it a very enviable distinction among cities. The following recent report of the committee on public health of the Louisville Medical Society will tend still further to confirm what has just been said.

"Since the years 1822 and 1823," says this document, "the endemic fevers of the summer and autumn have become gradually less frequent, until within the last five or six years they have almost ceased to prevail, and those months are now as free from disease as those of any part of the year. Typhoid fever is a rare affection here, and the majority of cases seen occur in persons recently from the country. Some physicians residing in the interior of this State see more of the disease than comes under the joint observation of all the practitioners of the city, if we exclude those treated in the hospital.

"Tubercular disease, particularly pulmonary consumption, is not so much seen as in the interior of Kentucky. Our exemption from pulmonary consumption is remarkable, and it would be a matter of much interest if a registration could be made of all the deaths from it, so that we could compare them with those of other places.

"For the truth of the remarks as to the extent and frequency of the diseases enumerated we rely solely upon what we have observed ourselves, and upon what we have veridically gathered from our professional friends.

"This exemption of Louisville from disease can be accounted for in no other way than from its natural situation and from what has been done in grading, in building, and in laying off the streets.

"Louisville is situated on an open plain, where the wind has access from every direction, upon a sandy soil which readily absorbs the water that falls upon it, susceptible of adequate drainings; supplied bountifully with pure limestone water, which is filtered through a depth of thirty or forty feet of sand, its streets are wide and laid off at right angles—north and south, east and west—giving the freest ventilation, and the buildings compact, comfortable, and generally so constructed as to be dry and to admit freely the fresh air. It is situated upon the border of the beautiful Ohio, and environed by one of the richest agricultural districts in the world, supplying it with abundance of food and all the comforts and luxuries of life. It must, under the guidance of

science and wisdom, that it comes, if it is not already, one of the healthiest cities in the world. It is proximity to the rapids of the Ohio may add to its salubrity, but it is certain that the evening breezes wafted over the river produce an exhilarating effect, beyond what is derived from the perpetual music of the roar of the Fall."

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

It may be proper to add the following table of the comparative statistics of annual mortality of the resident population, as ascertained from official sources:

In Louisville the death is one to 30; Philadelphia, one to 36; New York, one to 37; Boston, one to 30; Cincinnati, one to 37; Naples, one to 24; Paris, one to 33; London, one to 30; Glasgow, one to 44.

THE MARKET-HOUSE.

of Louisville, five in number and all located upon Market street, are profusely supplied with every production of this latitude. Markets are held every day, and prices are much lower than in Eastern cities. The Kentucky beef and pork, which is everywhere so celebrated, is here found in its true perfection. The vegetables and fruits peculiar to this climate are also offered in excellent order and in great abundance. Irish and sweet potatoes, green peas, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, asparagus, celery, sals-die, pie-plant, tomatoes, peaches, apples, cherries, strawberries, and many other vegetables and fruits are plentifully supplied. The Irish potato is sold at from twenty-five to forty cents per bushel, green peas command about twenty cents per peck, so-called as fifty cents per gallon. The choice pieces of beef can be had at from six to eight cents per pound, less than a side of beef bring three and four cents. Pork is bought at about five cents per pound. Turkeys bring fifty to seventy-five cents each. Spring chickens, from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents per dozen. Ducks, fifteen to twenty-five cents each. Eggs are sold at four to eight cents per dozen. Butter, fifteen to twenty cents per pound. The lamb and mutton sold in this market cannot be surpassed in point of quality in the United States. The extreme fertility of the country around Louisville, and its perfect adaptation to the wants of the gardener and the stock-raiser must always give to the city the advantage of an excellent and cheap provision market.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The following is a list of all the publications issued from this city:

Journal, daily and weekly, Whig; Courier, daily and weekly, Whig; Times, daily and weekly, Democrat; Democrat, daily and weekly, Democrat; Post-Intelligencer, Ohio, daily and weekly, Democrat; Louisville Anzeiger, daily and weekly, Democrat; Union, daily, neutral, Bulletin, daily, neutral, Sunday Varieties, weekly, neutral; Presbyterian Herald, weekly, Presbyterian; Western Recorder, weekly, Baptist; Watchman and Evangelist, weekly, Cumberland Presbyterian; Christian Advocate, weekly, Methodist; Kentucky New Era, semi-monthly, Temperance; Christian Repository, monthly, Baptist; Indian Advocate, monthly, Baptist; Bible Advocate, monthly, neutral; Theological Medium, monthly, Cumberland Presbyterian; Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery, monthly, Transylvania Medical Journal, monthly.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

This review of the social statistics of Louisville will be concluded with a notice of the number of

persons engaged in the various avocations of life, as shown in the following:

Ag. 135; agricultural implement makers 5; apothecaries 115; architects 10; artichoke-growers 1; artists 10; auctioneers 20; bathers 108; bakers 202; bar-keepers 230; boat-makers 15; blossom-makers 4; blind makers 4; block-makers 1; brick-kilns 231; brick-stuffers 2; brush-makers 17; brookers 20; bucklayers 203; buck-makers 45; brewers 37; bridle-makers 4; bookbinders 16; boot and shoe dealers 38; bookbinders 100; butchers 200; candle and soap makers 24; carvers 17; carpenter-worked carvers 13; carmen 450; carpenters 871; commission-dealers 4; cabinet-makers 275; cement-maker 1; chills 1,130; choline dealers 57; engravers 150; commission traders 2; cotton-pickers 22; cotton-crank-makers 3; collectors 22; confectioners 93; coach-makers 78; cowpers 110; comb-makers 3; dancing teachers 10; daguerotypists 23; dentists 13; distiller 1; doctors 160; druggists 75; dyed goods dealers 275; dyers 11; editors 18; edge-tool-makers 11; engine-makers 4; engineers 13; engineers 130; firmers 17; feed dealers 15; fishermen 10; file-cutters 3; firemen 360; fringe-makers 4; gardeners 31; gentlemen 35; gilders 8; glass-cutters 2; glass-cutters 2; glass-stainer 1; glass-blowers 21; glue-millers 2; grocers 304; gingers 3; gunsmiths 17; butters 117; hachmen 95; hardware dealers 31; hicksmiths 45; hose-makers 2; ice dealers 6; ink makers 6; insurance agencies 27; iron-deck-maker 1; lamp-makers 2; laborers 1,120; lay-makers 3; leather-makers 10; lay-makers 125; liquor dealers 45; lock-smiths 47; loom-keepers 45; lighting 1; diamond cutters 1; lubricators 2; watch-makers 12; machinists 33; marble-cutters 21; manufacturers 23; painters 37; millers 150; millmen 8; millwrights 17; mill-dwars 23; music-dealers 0; music-teachers 30; music publishers 3; oil-cloth-makers 15; oyster-brokers 3; organ-builders 4; oil-stone-makers 10; opticians 2; oil-makers 27; paper-makers 20; paper-box-makers 8; painters 207; peddlers 47; plasterers 94; photo-makers 26; planing-mill and lumbermen 33; piano-makers 30; printers 201; paper-hangers 48; potters 17; professors 20; pump-makers 16; pickle dealer 1; plumbers 9; pork-pickers 25; preachers 37; presidents' company 45; policemen 52; queen-ware dealers 20; refined ear-makers 0; refrigerator-makers 6; river-men 330; rope-makers 65; saddlers 105; sempstresses 211; scale-makers 7; silver-platers 5; silversmiths 63; shoemakers 350; ship-carpenters 113; shoemakers 8; speculators 43; starch-makers 10; stonemasons 3; stone-cutters 210; stocking-weavers 2; surveyors 13; students 630; saw-millers 8; stucco-workers 4; stove-makers 4; sail-makers 2; surgical-instrument-makers 4; tobacco 375; tanners 42; tavern-keepers 275; teachers 57; telescope-instrument-maker 1; tinners 115; turners 22; tobaccoists 61; trunk-makers 35; upholsterers 20; umbrella-makers 5; variety-dealers 46; vineit-makers 8; wig-makers 3; wire-workers 12; wagon-makers 144; whip-makers 3; wood and coal dealers 30; white-lead-makers 2; wall-paper-makers 1.

COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

The statistics which are here offered to the reader are derived from the best authorities and are believed to be correct. But are necessarily far less complete than could have been wished. This outline will, however, serve to give some idea of the general business character of the city.

All departments of business in Louisville are transacted upon a very large scale. It is perhaps the greatest fault in the commercial character of the city that everything is conducted upon too large a scale. There is, to use a painter's phrase, too much of outline and too little of detail. The wealth and importance of cities de-

pends less upon the great than upon the small dealers and manufacturers, these latter are content with doing each a small and careful business, while the great dealer is of vast extent, and while the latter really improve and profit the city more than the mighty efforts of the larger dealer. In Louisville, however, none are content to do a little business. The feeling seems to exist that more money or manufacturing pursuits are respectable just in proportion to the capital employed in them, and the desire of every one seems to be to attain a high point of respectability. This state greatly favors that class of inhabitants, so useful to a city, who are content to attain wealth by careful and laborious means, who can commence with a basket of apples and gradually work up to the grand proprietors of extensive warehouses or factories. There is everywhere prevalent among those who still seek to rise gradually, a desire to place themselves at once in a rank with the largest dealers. It is the small dealer and the small manufacturer, who is content to rise by his own efforts, unaided by fictitious means of any sort, who is needed here. There is abundant room and abundant work for such; their advent is courted, and if they will avoid the characteristic desire for extensive business relations and be content to seek their fortunes by painstaking progress, their success is infallibly certain.

It has already been remarked that the aggregate amount of sales in any one department of business, divided by a number of houses engaged in that business, would show a very large result. In the statement reference is had only to those exclusively wholesale houses where sales are made to dealers. No exclusive retail houses of any sort are placed in the enumeration, though the sales of many of the retail stores would fully equal, if indeed they did not exceed, some of the wholesale houses. The difficulty of reaching any proper account of the retail business will, however, prevent any notice being taken of it in this volume.

Louisville contains twenty-five exclusively wholesale dry-goods houses, whose sales are made only to dealers and whose market reaches from Northern Louisiana to Northern Kentucky, and embraces a large part of the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The aggregate amount of annual sales by these houses is \$5,853,000, or an average of \$234,000 to each house. The sales of three of the largest of these houses amount in the aggregate to \$1,700,000. Neither this statement nor those which follow include any auction houses.

In boots and shoes, the sales of the eight houses of the above description reach \$1,184,000, \$148,000 to each house. The sales of the three largest houses in this business reach \$630,000.

The aggregate amount of annual sales by eight houses in drugs, etc., is \$1,123,000, or \$140,375 to each house, and the sales of the three largest houses amount to \$753,000.

The sales of hardware by nine houses amount annually to \$560,000, being an average of \$95,555 to each house.

The sales of saddlery reach \$430,000, of which nearly one-half are of domestic manufacture.

The sales of hats and caps, necessarily including sales at retail, amount to \$953,000.

The sales of queensware, less reliably taken, reach \$265,000.

There are thirty-nine wholesale grocery houses, whose aggregate sales reach \$10,023,400, which gives an average of \$472,400 to each house. A brief statement of some of the principal annual imports in the grocery line will perhaps give a better idea of this business. The figures refer to the year 1850. Louisiana sugar, 15,615 hogsheds. Refined sugar,

10,100 packages; molasses, 17,500 barrels; coffee, 42,000 bags; rice, 1,275 to cists; cotton yarns, 17,025 bags; wheat, 25,250 boxes; flour, 80,650 barrels; hogging, 70,160 pieces; rope, 6,450 coils; salt, Kanawha, 110,250 barrels; salt, Turk's Island, 50,225 bags.

It will be seen that these statistics do not include many of the largest departments of business. Beside the houses already mentioned are many commission houses, whose sales in cotton, tobacco, rope, hogging, hemp, provision, etc., would very greatly increase the amounts above stated. The impossibility of procuring accurate and reliable statistics of the amount of sales by these houses will prevent any attempt to give the exact ratio of their business. The Western dealer who is at all connected with commerce does not, however, need to be told that the trade in these articles in Louisville is of immense extent. The great superiority of this city as a market for hemp and its products, hogging, and rope, is so obvious, so well known, and so widely acknowledged, that any discussion upon these merits is unnecessary here.

As a tobacco market, Louisville possesses advantages which are not afforded by any other Western or Southern city. The rapid and healthful increase in the receipts and sales of the article during the last few years is of itself sufficient evidence of this fact. Even as early as the year 1800 the prospects of the city in this regard, though in the distant future, were looked upon as highly flattering. The entire crop did not then exceed five hundred hogsheds. There are at present in the city three large tobacco warehouses, all receiving and selling any immense quantities of this article. Speculators are attracted to this market from great distances and the receipts are continually upon the increase. The following table of receipts since 1837 will show how steadily and securely this increase has been effected.

| Years | Hogsheds |
|-------|----------|
| 1837 | 2,133 |
| 1838 | 2,783 |
| 1839 | 1,295 |
| 1840 | 3,113 |
| 1841 | 4,031 |
| 1842 | 5,131 |
| 1843 | 5,424 |
| 1844 | |
| 1845 | 8,454 |
| 1846 | 9,700 |
| 1847 | 7,070 |
| 1848 | 4,937 |
| 1849 | 8,666 |
| 1850 | 7,155 |
| 1851 | 11,300 |
| 1852 | 19,176 |

These figures are of themselves a strong argument in favor of this city as a market for tobacco. The reasons for the steady and rapid increase in the receipts of this article, as well as for the opinion that this is the best market for tobacco in the United States, are very simple, very convincing, and very easily stated. In the first place, its fact which can to all tobacco dealers, that in the three divisions of Kentucky—to wit, the Northern, Southern, and Middle—a variety of leaf, suitable to all the purposes of the manufacturer, is grown. In no other State is so great and so com-

"In this year a line of 49 hbls brought \$73,500 84 averaging \$72 73 per hbl. The crop was short, and speculation ran high. Dealers in the article were heavy losers." *Doc. 185 for 1855.*

plate a variety of leaf produced. The cigar-maker, the lamp manufacturer, and the sewerer all find in this State the article just suited to their various purposes. These tobaccoes all naturally find their way to Louisville as a market, and, of a necessary consequence, attract buyers to this place.

Besides this advantage, another important point is gained in the presence of the numerous manufacturers of tobacco in Louisville. These persons, having to compete with the established markets of older States, offer large prices to the planter, and so attract here great quantities of the article. It is well known that ready flow tobacco, for manufacturing purposes, has brought and will bring a higher price in Louisville than can be had for it at any other point in the United States. The number of manufacturers is rapidly increasing, the character of the article which they produce is steadily growing into favor, and the market for its sale is enlarging every day, so that planters cannot be so blinded to their interests as to seek foreign markets for an article which will pay them so handsomely at their own doors. Again, the facilities for the shipment of the article from this point to the various Eastern markets are recently so increased that an entirely new demand has sprung up for Louisville tobacco. Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, North-west Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan, all of which were formerly obliged to look to New York City for their supplies of this article, have recently turned their faces westwardly, for the simple reason that they can now get the same article at less rates of freight and without the former numerous and onerous commissions. Nor is this the only benefit procured to these purchasers in choosing this market. It is well known that, unless tobacco is in unusually excellent order, it is always seriously injured by being confined on ship-board in its passage through the warm climate of the Gulf of Mexico and along the coast of the Southern States. And as Louisville is the only other prominent shipping point for the article, it has, of course, this great advantage over rival markets. The facts above enumerated indicate only the prominent and leading reasons for believing Louisville to be the best tobacco market in the Union. Many other advantages might be enumerated, but these, which are all acknowledged and have been demonstrated over and over again, are considered sufficient to establish the proposition.

The assertion that Louisville is destined very soon to become distinguished also as a cotton market may excite some surprise among those who have not had their attention called to this matter. But that this is a fact can readily be shown to the most skeptical.

Louisville also deserves consideration as a market for pork. This market, though perhaps less in extent here than in some other Western cities, is steadily increasing in the amount of its operations and rapidly growing into favor with dealers.

The meat put up here is surpassed in quality by none in the world, and when the facilities of transportation referred to in the above remarks upon cotton are established, the growth of this city as a pork market will be yet more rapid than it has before been. There are at present eight large pork-houses in the city. The importance of Louisville as a pork market is well enough known to need no further elaboration of its merits in these pages.

The manufacturing interests of Louisville come now to claim their share of attention. And it is somewhat singular that, with the resources and capacity of this city as a place for manufactures, there should be so little to boast of in this regard. Of her commercial statistics, as has already been shown, Louisville has abundant cause to be proud, but she has at the same time reason to regret the little use which has

heretofore been made of her immense advantages as a manufacturing point. It is not to be denied that there are many excellent manufacturing establishments in and around the city, but the number is greatly below what is needed and greatly disproportioned to the advantages offered here. There are many reasons why this city should hold prominent rank as a place for manufactures. The facilities in the way of water-power, the immense surface of level and highly productive country by which it is surrounded, the cheapness of rents and of building lots, and the advantages for placing the manufactured article in market, are among the most prominent of these reasons.

May 18th of this year, the largest business in tobacco ever transacted in any one day to that date was done. The sales amounted to two hundred and forty-four hogsheads, at \$1.80 to \$7.05 per hundred weight, the latter price being paid for the superior Mason county product.

The same month the steamer Eclipse eclipsed all other runs from New Orleans to Louisville by reaching the Falls in four days and eighteen hours running time. Soon afterwards the Reindeer arrived, having made the same trip in four days, twenty hours, and forty-five minutes. May 27th a trial-trip was made by the Allegheny, of the Pittsburg and Cincinnati packet-line, from Louisville to Cincinnati, in ten hours and five minutes. The run to Madison was made in three hours and twenty minutes.

THE WINTER

of 1851-52 was severely cold. On the night of January 19th snow fell so heavily as to create a blockade on the Louisville & Lexington railroad. The Ohio closed that night for the second time during the season—the first instance of the kind within civilized memory. The thermometer was below zero all day, and at midnight was reported 30° below. Colonel Durret's historical essay on the cold seasons of the past century, however, does not allow more than 11° below for the severe cold of this winter.

PRINTING-HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

A beginning was made this year of the American Printing-house for the Blind, located at the Blind Institution. It has since become an important establishment, supplying books for European as well as domestic sales. In 1878 the General Government made it an appropriation of \$250,000 in United States securities, the interest alone to be applied to its support and gradual increase in usefulness.

AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The German Protestant Orphan Asylum was

founded this year, in a building upon the south side of Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.

KOSSUTH'S VISIT.

During most of this year the Hungarian patriot and would-be liberator, Louis Kossuth, was in this country. He spent two weeks of February and about Cincinnati, during which time several attempts were made to prevail upon the Louisville authorities to tender him a public reception here. On the 26th of that month the Board of Aldermen refused for the fifth time to extend him an invitation to visit the city. He came, nevertheless, and the following is an account of the visit, from the book, *Sketches of American Society in the United States*, afterwards published by his traveling companions, Francis and Theresa Pulzsky:

From Madison we went down the Ohio to Louisville, the flourishing commercial metropolis of Kentucky, and arrived amongst the sons of those mighty hunters who snuffed a candle with a ball of their rifle at fifty yards distance, and when shooting a squirrel, on the oak trees, shaved the bark immediately underneath the animal, so as to kill it by the concussion without injuring the skin. The Kentuckians are known as a hearty, bold, and disinterested people, fond of sport, and in love with their State. The New Englanders and New Yorkers say that they never met a Kentuckian who did not think his State a terrestrial paradise, his wife is always the prettiest, his horse the best, his house the most comfortable in the Union. They certainly are the most amiable companions, and their healthy and athletic appearance leaves no doubt that on the turf and the battle field they are ahead of either the Westerners or Southerners. The estates are here larger than in the neighboring Western States, and the "almighty dollar" seems to have fewer worshippers than in the East, but of course the dollar is also scarce.

Kossuth was not invited to Louisville by the civic authorities. The common council had drawn up an invitation for him, but the aldermen and the mayor did not share its opinions; they were "Silver Greys," and, though frequently appealed to by the common council, they withheld their assent to a step which might imply that they approved of revolutions. The "peculiar institution" makes people strongly conservative. But Kentuckian cordiality could not bear that Kossuth should pass through the United States without visiting the "dark and bloody ground." A popular meeting was held; Colonel Preston, a wealthy planter, took the lead, and the people of Louisville at large invited us to the "Falls City." Though the civic authorities took no part in the proceedings, the militia turned out, cannons were fired, and the firemen's bells pealed when we arrived. We saw that the people are accustomed here to act for itself.

In the hotel we were waited upon by slaves of all colors. One of them was nearly black, yet his hair was glossy like that of an Indian, and I saw that he was proud of his distinction; he had fringed it like a lady. Another was almost white, but his fiery red hair was wavy. To give him pleasure I asked him if he was an Irishman, but he replied proudly, "I am an American." The mistress of the house told me

that they had seven slaves, and four little ones, for her husband never separated a family. I immediately perceived that she was English, for she refused to sit down in our presence. This is striking here in America, where the hotel-keepers are nearly all colonials and generally behave as if they bestowed hospitality on their guests, not as if they were paid for their trouble.

On the 5th March we heard a very creditable concert in the Mozart's Hall, and when we returned to our lodgings, we had as on a sirenade of the Germans. But lo! there are ringing the alarm is given, the firemen rush through the streets, confusion ensues. The firebrands, however, are not disturbed, they merely sound their trumpets and horns—people are accustomed to seeing their houses burnt; they are insured!

On the 6th we took a ride with Colonel and Mrs. Preston, and Mr. and Mrs. Holt, who, during our stay, were hospitably kind to us. We were astonished at the expense of Louisville, which, we were told, twenty-four years ago was but an insignificant town. The streets are broad, the brick houses substantial, with neat front and back gardens, carriages are numerous, negro footmen wear liveries, everything looks more aristocratic than economical.

We proceeded to the churchyard. It is the promenade of Louisville, very prettily laid out. The American cities rarely contain square or public gardens, but the churchyard is generally like a park, and used as such. The Romans also buried their dead along the roads, but not before having previously burnt the corpses. The people of Louisville, however, seem now to become aware that a promenade on the burial-ground is not conducive to health. Close to the churchyard, on a slight elevation, there is a lovely little wood, with a very fine view of the city, the Ohio, and the hilly country around. The spot is the property of Colonel Preston, who told us that the city authorities are likely to buy it for a public resort.

The house of Mr. Holt, where an elegant breakfast awaited us, is a snug home in the English style, with European pictures, French china, and New York furniture, much more comfortable than any of the abodes we had visited since we left Baltimore. Great many people live here in their houses, not in their offices.

CLAY AND WEBSTER DIE.

A profound sensation was created in Louisville on two occasions this year, by the death of the great Whig leaders, Clay and Webster—the former at Washington City June 29th, and the latter at his Marshfield home October 25th. The obsequies of both were suitably observed in Louisville. On the 26th of September the Hon. John J. Crittenden delivered a thrilling eulogy on Mr. Clay in the Frankfort railroad depot here to an immense audience, of whom it is computed three thousand were ladies. On the 26th of October, the day after Mr. Webster's death, a large meeting of citizens was held, at which suitable resolutions were passed, and an invitation was extended to Rufus Choate, the eloquent Boston orator and intimate friend of the Great Expounder, to visit Louisville and pronounce a eulogy upon his life and character.

MORRIS MASONIC LODGES.

In August, 1852, Tyler Lodge, No. 241, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered. Mr. S. W. Vanculin was the first Master. In August of the next year Exelsior Lodge, No. 258, and Robinson Lodge, No. 266, were chartered. James C. Robinson was first Master of the latter, and J. A. Hutcheson of the former.

August 20, 1852, is the date of the foundation of the Ancient and Accepted or Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, which occurred in Louisville at that date. Its originators, who composed the first corps of officers, were: Henry Weedon Gray, grand commander in chief; Henry Hudson, first lieutenant commander; John H. Howe, second lieutenant commander; Isaac Cronie, grand treasurer; Fred Webber, grand secretary; Lewis Van White, grand chancellor; C. Boerwanger, grand guard.

Mr. Collins adds, in the sketch of Free Masonry in his History:

These composed the Grand Consistory of 32° or Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret—which body superintends and controls the subordinate bodies of the Rite, viz.: The Orders of Perfection, 14°, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, 16°, Chapters of Rose Cross, 18°, Councils of Knights Riders, 19°, and is itself subordinate only to the Supreme Council of 33° or degree.

The membership in Kentucky is small—not quite two hundred in 1873—and its progress has been slow, but sure.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Mechanics' Institute of Kentucky was organized in Louisville this year, March 25, with its office and library on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. It was regularly chartered March 8, 1854. Mr. William Kave was President, George W. Morris Vice President, J. B. Davis Recording Secretary, J. O'Leary Corresponding Secretary, and George Ainslie Treasurer. In 1857 it had accumulated a library of about 5,000 volumes, which had 1,200 readers. The Institute supported a course of lectures and a school, gave annual exhibitions, and was in its time a useful adjunct to culture and literary entertainment in the city.

PROFESSOR BUTLER KILLED.

One of the saddest and most startling tragedies that ever occurred upon any part of the Dark and Bloody Ground was enacted in Louis-

ville this year at a private school building, upon Chestnut street. Professor William H. G. Butler, Principal of the school, had disciplined a young brother of Matthew F. Ward, a high-spirited youth belonging to one of the most prominent families in the city. The two brothers went together to the school the next day, November 2, 1853, to discuss the matter with Butler, and in the altercation which ensued Ward shot the schoolmaster with a pistol in the left breast, causing his death the ensuing day. A prodigious excitement was produced in the city by the affair, and such was the current of feeling that the attorneys of Ward thought a change of venue advisable, and the case was accordingly tried in the Circuit Court of Hardin county, at the spring term of 1854. A large and notable array of counsel was present upon both sides. For the Commonwealth appeared the Public Prosecutor, Alfred Allen of Breckenridge county, T. W. Gibson of Louisville, Sylvester Harris of Elizabethtown, and Robert B. Carpenter of Covington. For the defendant appeared John L. Helm, James W. and R. B. Hays of Elizabethtown, George Alfred Caldwell, Nathaniel Wolfe, and Thomas W. Kelley, of Louisville, and Thomas F. Marshall, of Versailles. The defense derived chief strength, however, and very likely success, from the volunteered services of the eminent Whig lawyer and statesman, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, who gave his great powers freely and devotedly to the procurement of a verdict of acquittal. The Commonwealth's attorney, Mr. Allen, in his closing address to the jury, remarked that he thought no one man in a whole lifetime could make two such speeches as that just before heard from Mr. Crittenden's lips. The result, after a trial of more than a week, beginning April 18th, and closing on the 27th, attended by overwhelming crowds from the beginning, was a verdict of "not guilty." The second day after this finding an immense indignation meeting was held in Louisville. We give its proceedings in the words of Mr. Collins:

April 29th, over eight thousand people, in a public meeting at Louisville, in resolutions read by Bland Ballard, chairman of the committee on resolutions (John H. Harney, Dr. Theodore S. Bell, William D. Gallagher, William L. Haggins, Edgar Neff, and A. G. Mendenhall) the verdict of the jury in the Hardin Circuit Court, by which Matt. F. Ward was declared innocent of any crime in the killing of William H. G. Butler, in opposition to all the evidence in the case, contrary to our ideas of public justice.





HAIDEN T. CURD.

and subversive of the fundamental principles of personal security, guaranteed by the Constitution of the State." After the committee had left the room, other resolutions were carried, requesting Matt. F. Ward and his brother and counsel with him, as accessories to leave the city, and two of their counsel (Nat. Wolfe, Esq., and Hon. John J. Crittenden) to resign their seats in the Senate of Kentucky and the United States Senate, respectively. In the streets, a mob burned the effigies of John J. Crittenden and Nat. Wolfe, of George D. Prentice, editor of the Journal, which had testified in court as to the character and manner of Ward, of Matt. F. Ward himself, and of the Henderson county jury, which had acquitted him. It then surged to the elegant mansion of Robert J. Ward (father of Matt. F. Ward), which was stoned, the windows destroyed, the beautiful glass conservatory, full of the rarest plants and flowers, demolished, and the house set on fire in front, the firemen soon arrested the flames, despite the resistance of part of the mob. It then surged to the Journal office and to the residence of Nat. Wolfe, but the determined efforts of a few leading citizens succeeded in checking its fury before much damage was done. The Mayor had announced to the crowd in the Court-house that the persons against whom popular feeling was directed, had left the city with their families, and their horses and property were under the protection of the city authorities. Noble Butler, brother of the deceased, had issued a card to the people of Louisville, appealing to them in strong terms to stay the thought and hand of violence, and to act calmly and prudently.

The case was widely discussed in the newspapers of the country, and for a time even the venerable Mr. Crittenden was treated with marked disrespect wherever he appeared away from home. He was nevertheless re-elected to the United States Senate the next January. Mr. Ward found a temporary refuge at New Orleans, whence he issued a card May 15th, "to the editors of the United States," asking them not to prejudice his case, but to wait until the testimony and the arguments of counsel, officially reported, should be laid before the country. They were printed shortly after, in a thick pamphlet, by the Appleton publishing-house, of New York. July 11th, during another session of the court at Elizabethtown, four of the jurymen in the Ward case were indicted for perjury by the grand jury; but were never convicted of the crime.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On the 12th of May the City Council passed an order submitting to a vote of the people a proposition to endorse in the name of the city the bonds of the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad Company to the amount of \$500,000, for the construction of a branch line from Frankfort to Harrodsburg. The Council voted to subscribe \$500,000 to aid the extension of the line beyond Harrodsburg towards Knoxville, Tennessee.

In December the Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, now Secretary of the United States Treasury, says in his Annual Report that the ten thousand shares constituting the capital stock of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company have been so far bought up that only three thousand seven hundred and twelve remain, of which two thousand nine hundred and two belong to the United States and eight hundred and ten to private parties. He thought that in one year more these would be absorbed, and the United States become the sole stockholder. Only enough tolls were now to be collected to pay expenses and repairs of the canal.

April 4th of this year, school bonds of the city, to the amount of \$75,000, were bought by August Belmont, of New York, American agent of the Rothschilds, at ninety-eight and one-half cents on the dollar.

The valuation of the year was \$17,936,301 for the Western District, \$13,847,048 for the Eastern, and \$31,783,349 for the whole city, an increase, against the assessment of the year before, of \$6,050,565, or nearly twenty-four per cent.

The semi-annual dividend of the bank of Louisville, declared January 3, was four and one-half per cent, and two and one-half extra. The Bank of Kentucky declared five per cent. The stock of this bank sold in Philadelphia the next week at \$1.09 on the dollar, and in February at \$1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Northern Bank of Kentucky stock at the same time bringing \$1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$1.14.

MORE QUICK STEAMING.

May 18th, the steamer *Eclipse*, which made the quick run from New Orleans to Louisville the preceding May, surpassed her former time by reaching the Falls in four days, nine hours, and thirty minutes, running, too, against a rise in the Mississippi river. Four days afterwards the *A. L. Shotwell* reaches Louisville in four days, nine hours, and twenty nine minutes, only one minutes less than the time of the *Eclipse*.

Mr. Collins, in his *Annals*, presents the following tabular view of voyages from New Orleans to Louisville, reputed quick, between 1817 and 1868:

| YEARS. | D. | H. | M. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 1817— <i>Eclipse</i> | 25 | 2 | 30 |
| 1817— <i>Washington</i> | 25 | .. | .. |
| 1819— <i>Shelby</i> | 29 | 4 | 20 |
| 1833— <i>Paragon</i> | 19 | 10 | .. |

| YEAR. | D. | H. | M. |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 1834—Tecumseh | 8 | 4 | .. |
| 1837—Tuscarora | 7 | 16 | .. |
| 1837—Sultana | 6 | 15 | .. |
| 1837—Express | 6 | 17 | .. |
| 1840—General Brown | 6 | 22 | .. |
| 1842—Id. Shippin | 5 | 14 | .. |
| 1843—Belle of the West | 5 | 14 | .. |
| 1844—Duke of Orleans | 5 | 23 | .. |
| 1849—Sultana | 5 | 12 | .. |
| 1851—Lastona | 5 | 8 | .. |
| 1852—Id. Key | 4 | 23 | .. |
| 1853—Reindeer | 1 | 19 | 45 |
| 1853—Eclipse | 4 | 6 | 40 |
| 1853—A. L. Shotwell | 4 | 9 | 39 |
| 1853—Eclipse | 4 | 9 | 30 |
| 1868—Dexter | 4 | 22 | 40 |

HOT WEATHER.

The people of Louisville suffered much from warm weather this year. On the 29th of June the thermometer ranged from ninety-eight to one hundred and three degrees in the shade.

1854.

There was a slight revisitation of the cholera in October, eight persons dying of it in Louisville on the 28th and 29th of that month.

Among the premiums awarded to Kentucky exhibitors at the Crystal Palace Exhibition of the previous year in New York, was one to Messrs. Hayes, Craig & Company, of Louisville, for their display of hats and caps; one to Robert Usher, of the same city, for his exhibit of beef, hams, and spiced meats; and one to Miss Ellen Anderson, also of Louisville, for a remarkable patchwork quilt. These were first premiums in all cases, no second ones being awarded.

The valuation of the year, for the tax levy, was: In the Western District, \$18,156,123; Eastern District, \$14,125,231; total, \$32,281,354.

The pork-packing of the season, 1853-54 was very large, amounting in the aggregate to 407,775 hogs and 124,879 barrels, or 15,847,284 pounds. That of 1854-55 amounted to 283,788 hogs, or 65,102 barrels, equal to 8,915,546 pounds.

A bill was passed by the Legislature in February, granting a charter to the Planters' and Manufacturers' Bank at Louisville, with a capital of \$2,600,000, and privilege of increasing it to \$3,600,000, also to establish branches at Elddsville, Hawesville, Glasgow, Elizabethtown, Shelbyville, Cynthia, Winchester, Barbourville, and Cat-

letsburg. It was vetoed by the Governor, and its friends were not strong enough to secure its passage over the veto, though the vote was close.

The latter part of October there was a great bank panic in the West, accompanied by many failures. On the 27th the banking house of Messrs. G. H. Montarrat & Co., of Louisville, suspended payment, as it alleged, "in consequence of the perfidy of a confidential agent." Within four months the Kentucky banks withdrew more than half their notes in circulation. A single broker in Louisville drew from the Bowling Green, Russellville, Princeton, and Hopkinsville branches of the Bank of Kentucky, the total amount of \$140,000 in specie. It was a genuine financial flurry, during which, however, most of the Kentucky banks stood firm, and their notes became the standard bank funds throughout the West.

It was an active year in politics. At the August election for county officers the Know-Nothing ticket was successful in Louisville, as well as in some other Kentucky cities and towns. A State convention of the same organization is understood to have been held secretly in the city in early November. The State Temperance convention met at Louisville December 14, and nominated George W. Williams for Governor and James G. Hardy for Lieutenant-Governor.

The steamboat Jacob Strader made a notable run from Louisville to Madison May 6, getting over the distance in three hours and nineteen minutes, the quickest ever made between the two points. A few days before, this steamer and the Alvin Adams, eager rivals in the Cincinnati trade, left Louisville together at 3 P. M., and reached Madison in three hours and thirty-nine minutes, with their guards overlapping each other. The river was lower in September than at any time since October, 1838, when it was lower than was ever before known to the white man.

A filibustering expedition against Cuba was quietly organized in Louisville this year, numbering about fifteen hundred men; but on the 19th of October Colonel John Allen, in a published card, announced that it had been disbanded for want of means.

April 25, a proposition to subscribe \$250,000 to the stock of the Newport & Louisville railroad was voted down at the former place.

The Hon. Millard Fillmore, of Buffalo, ex-President of the United States, visited Louisville March 16th. He was escorted by a great procession from the depot to the Louisville Hotel, where the Mayor tendered him the freedom of the city, and where he subsequently partook of a public dinner.

October 25th, Mr. George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, receives a public dinner at Memphis, Tennessee.

Madam Sontag, the celebrated prima donna, gave her first concert in Louisville January 17th.

Preston Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons, named in honor of the Hon. William C. Preston, was chartered in August. Smith Gregory was its first Master.

In May, forty-four freed blacks are shipped from Louisville down the river, en route to Liberia.

THE WATER-WORKS.

On the 6th of March, 1854, the Louisville Water Company was incorporated by act of the General Assembly, "with power and authority to construct and establish water-works in the city of Louisville or elsewhere, for the purpose of supplying said city and its inhabitants with water." June 24th, a popular vote was taken, to determine the question of building water-works at the expense of the city, which was decided adversely by 1,251 against 1,751. However, on the 30th of June, 1856, an ordinance was passed directing the Mayor to subscribe for five thousand five hundred shares of stock in the company, and pay for them in bonds of the city. This ordinance, upon submission to the people in September, was approved by a vote of 1,415 against 370. The stock finally became almost wholly the property of the city. In 1873 it was divided into 12,751 shares, of which three only were held by private persons, two by the city proper, and the whole of the remainder by the Sinking Fund of the city, and therefore public property. A publication of this period says:

The value of the Works to January 1, 1874, estimated at cost, is nearly \$2,000,000, and there exists a bonded indebtedness of \$200,000, secured by mortgage on the Works. A sinking fund was created February 14, 1870, for the extinguishment of this debt, which falls due February, 1883. This fund, up to this date, has been invested in the purchase of forty-eight bonds of the company and eight bonds of the city of Louisville maturing at about the same time—i. e., fifty-six bonds, of \$1,000 each.

The receipts of the company are yearly increasing, and

now exceed \$150,000 per annum—\$10,000 of which is applied to the credit of the sinking fund of the company. The remainder, up to the present time, excluding the necessary expense of conducting the Works, has been used in the making of new pipe extensions, of which some eighty-two miles have been laid. The Works have a maximum capacity to supply fifteen million gallons of water per day.

It is provided by law that the water-rates of Louisville are not to exceed those charged in either Pittsburg, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

NOTABLE DEATH.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Waller, a prominent Baptist clergyman and editor, died here October 10, 1854.

1855.

January 1st the semi-annual dividends declared by Kentucky banks included one of four and one-half per cent., with an extra two and one-half, by the Bank of Louisville, and five per cent. by the Bank of Kentucky. Five per cent. was declared by the Louisville Gas Company.

February 3d the Ohio river was closed by ice, and for eleven days together.

February 6th a horse of twenty hands, or eight feet and four inches high, from Perrysville, in this State, was exhibited at Louisville. It was called the Magnus Apollo, is described as of "extraordinary grandeur and majesty of proportion and appearance," and was believed to be the largest horse in the world.

February 22d, Washington's birthday, the Know-Nothing State convention met in Louisville, and nominated Judge William V. Loving, of Bowling Green, a gentleman of Whig antecedents, for Governor, and James G. Hardy, a former Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor. April 7th the ticket of this party was again successful in Louisville. There was this time no opposing candidate for Mayor, Mr. Speed, the incumbent, holding that his term did not expire this year. The Mayor-elect, Mr. John Barbee, was recognized by the several departments of the city government; but Judge Bullock, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, decided that Mr. Speed was still the legal Mayor.

An election was also held this spring to ratify or reject the contract or purchase by the city of the Strader & Thompson wharf, from the old town line near Third street to Brock street, with some small exceptions. An issue of bonds to

the amount of \$33,000 had been authorized by ordinance of August 18, 1853, but only \$175,000 were issued, of date March 17, 1854, and to run thirty years.

The assessment of 1854 was \$18,376.609 in the Western district, \$14,855.415 for the Eastern, and \$33,262.024 for the whole city. Pork packing for the season of 1853: 56,332,354 hogs; 88,029 barrels, 11,869,709 pounds.

The winter of this year is noted for its severity, the thermometer going down to twenty-two degrees below zero.

ELECTION RIOT.

The sharp political agitations of this year culminated in Louisville in a dreadful series of disturbances August 6th, the date for the election of State officers and members of Congress. We copy a good account from Mr. Collins's History:

Terrible riot in Louisville on election day, torn and stained, and still most painfully remembered, as "Bloody Monday." Fighting and disturbance between individuals or squads, in various parts of the city. The most horrible and deplorable scenes of violence, bloodshed, and burning, principally in the First and Fourth wards. Between seven and eight o'clock at night, twelve houses were set on fire and burned, on the north side of Main, east of Fourth, two (planning on Eleventh, and two on Sixth, south of Main) opposite Patrick Quinn, the owner of most of them, was shot, and his body partially consumed in the flames. Numerous shots were fired by foreigners from windows in some of the buildings, which killed or wounded Americans in the streets; this fact, with the exaggerated report that arms and powder were concealed there, excited to frenzy a mob of Americans (Know-Nothings) already excited with similar excitement, shooting and bloodshed on both sides at other points, several persons who were concealed in the buildings, or fled to them for refuge from the mob, were burned to death, several were shot as they attempted to escape from the flames, Americans' large brick bakery and his dwelling, at the head of Jefferson, were burned, also two large carpenter shops on Main above Woodland garden, frame grocery, corner of Madison and Shelby; many leaves were ripped off gables. The mob which ranged through the streets and set fire to the houses was composed of Americans, part of them taking a cordon at their head; the foreigners fought from their houses, and lost life and property together. About twenty-two were killed or died of wounds, about three hundred their foreigners, one-fourth Americans, many more were wounded than saved. Mayor Barlee, Marshal Kendal, a portion of the police, and the personal efforts of Hon. William P. Thompson, Captain L. H. Rousseau, George D. Prentice, Colonel William Preston (the anti-know-nothing candidate for Congress), Joseph Burton, and others, at different times, and places, stopped the emission of blood, and saved the new Shelby street Catholic church and other valuable property from the rapacity and violence of the mob. Bad blood on both sides, exaggerated and intense political feelings. Previous bad districts, improper citations of the nation for reasons wrong, culminated in a most terrible and deplorable riot. For several days after, ears of a renewal of the desperate con-

dict and a lot of other troubles, were a fine sight in the city. A car from Rt. Rev. Bishop Martin J. S. Anselmi, and the steady change in many good citizens, gradually restored a feeling of quiet and security.

1856.

February 25th, the closure of the Ohio by ice for the surprising period of fifty-three days ceased, and the river broke up.

March 18th, a remarkable old Louisville negro died, aged one hundred and ten years, eight months, and three days. He was known as "old Ben Duke," and was reputed to have seen the first tree felled in the valley of the Beargrass.

April 22th, the Louisville Bridge Company was re-organized, with Thomas W. Gibson as President and L. A. Whiteley Secretary.

In October, during a season of low water and comparative inactivity in navigation, the Falls pilots have the enterprise and energy, at their own expense, to secure the deepening and widening of the channel through the rapids.

The same month an ingenious firm, Messrs. Cornwall & Brothers, of the city, made an excellent lot of candles, of great illuminating power, from paraffine extracted from the cannell coal found near Cloverport, Kentucky.

December 31st, the Medical Department of the Louisville University was burned out, with a loss of \$100,000.

The new Male and Female High Schools were both opened to students April 7th of this year.

Assessments this year: Eastern District, \$14,427,988; Western, \$17,207,471; total, \$31,635,459. Pork packing: Hogs, 245,830; barrels, 62,920; pounds, 7,867,991.

GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

It was a great year for the issue of bonds by the city in aid of railroads. Five hundred thousand dollars in thirty-year bonds, bearing date April 1, 1856, were issued in aid of the Louisville & Nashville road; October 1, 1856, to the same, \$250,000 in thirty-year bonds; May 2d, \$90,000, to run the same length of time, to the Lebanon Branch; and November 11th, to the same, \$135,000. Previous issues had been made: To the Louisville & Nashville, April 1st, 1853, \$500,000 in thirty-year bonds; and April 20, 1852, \$200,000 in the same. April 1, 1857,

still another issue was made to this road, of \$253,000 in thirty-year securities.

1857.

January 19, severely cold weather was experienced in Louisville and throughout the State. At Louisville the thermometer was 10° below, but 27° at Frankfort, and 20° or more at many other places. Four days afterwards the river between New Albany and Portland was frozen over for the first time in forty years, and teams were crossing on the ice at various points on the Louisville front.

Another considerable flood occurred in the Ohio this year, sending the river up at the head of the canal to 35 feet above low water, and 60 below the Falls.

February 9, a block of four warehouses near the Galt House, with twenty other buildings on Main street, was burned with a loss of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

March 29, the citizens of the place, without reference to party affiliations, gave a complimentary public dinner at the Galt House to their fellow-citizen, the Hon. James Guthrie, in recognition of his eminent services, then recently closed, as Secretary of the United States Treasury.

May 12th, the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, pronounced in Louisville his famous lecture on the life and character of Washington, for the benefit of the fund being raised for the purchase of Mt. Vernon.

August 31st, opened the annual exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, the first of these displays held west of the Alleghanies. Lord Napier, British Minister at Washington, was present, with other visitors of distinction. The exhibit of blooded stock was particularly fine.

October 1st, there was another flurry in banking circles, and several banking houses in Louisville suspend specie payments. Mr. Collins says: "Kentucky banks refuse to lend their notes to parties who pay them out in Cincinnati, because the brokers there assort and send them home immediately for redemption in specie." Later, however, when banks and bankers everywhere in the country were suspending specie

payments, the Kentucky banks refuse to suspend, and maintain their credit unimpaired.

The Musical Fund society was organized this year, as an association of resident musicians, to cultivate their art and to perform in public the compositions of the great masters. Its orchestra numbered over forty performers, and its concerts were among the chief local attractions for some years. It gave five concerts every winter until 1862, when they were suspended on account of the war. The society then had about \$1,000 worth of property in music and musical instruments.

The Citizen Guards, another military company, was organized this year, in May, with J. W. Brannor, Captain; R. D. Anderson, First Lieutenant; Alexander Casseday, Second Lieutenant; J. H. M. Morris, Third Lieutenant; James H. Huber, Orderly Sergeant, and James A. Beattie, Secretary. The other companies of the city at this time were the Falls City Guards, A. Y. Johnson, Captain, and the Marion Rifles, W. E. Woodruff, Captain.

The population in 1857 was counted at 64,665—whites 57,478, slaves 5,432, free blacks 1,755. Valuation (of real estate, probably), \$25,061,063; total valuation, \$33,623,564—\$18,702,182 Western district, \$14,921,382 in the Eastern. There were in the city 238 wholesale houses, selling this year \$37,281,861. The imports (partly estimated), were valued at \$28,566,075. Foreign imports were received at the Louisville custom-house to the value of \$109,550, and of those entered in New York and New Orleans \$507,010. Duties were paid at Louisville to the amount of \$27,267. The tonnage of vessels here was 28,015. Manufactories numbered 214, with 4,531 hands, \$4,006,759 capital, and \$7,771,436 in products, by an incomplete estimate. There were seven flouring-mills, with twenty-one run of stone, turning out 208,630 barrels of flour. The pork-packing included 253,803 hogs, 82,310 barrels, or 8,759,939 pounds. The total of this industry for the last five years was 1,523,550 hogs, and 423,240 barrels, or 53,260,520 pounds.

ANOTHER RIOT

occurred in the city May 14. Mr. Collins thus tells the story:

Four slaves, charged with murdering the Jovee family, near the mouth of Salt river, some time since, tried at Louis-

ville, and acquitted. A mob, headed by a son of the Joyce family, attempted to force an entrance into the jail, but was kept off by the police and a force of twelve armed men stationed inside by Mayor Pileher. After two the mob again assaults the jail, but the force inside, by firing into the air to intimidate, holds the crowd back a little while. They retire, and soon return with a cannon loaded to the muzzle, and pointing it at the jail door, compel the jailors to capitulate. One negro cut his throat, but the other three were taken out and hung to trees. The Meyer was struck in the face with a ball, and it was feared the mob would vent their violence on Meyer, Ferguson, Wolfe, and Mix, the attorneys who defended the negroes. May 27th, two of the rioters indicted by the grand jury, arrested, and committed to jail.

July 20th, an affray with pistols occurred in the street, between two prominent editors, in which seven shots were fired without harming either, though a citizen near by was accidentally wounded by a ball. The fight grew out of a newspaper quarrel.

Two other editors, from Frankfort, reached Louisville June 10th, on their way to Indiana to fight a duel, which is prevented and the difficulty amicably settled here, by the mediation of friends.

1858.

February 15th, the General Assembly extended for twenty years the charters of the Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, with requirements that branches should be established by them at Burksville, Columbus, and Glasgow, respectively, with \$150,000 capital each. June 15th, the Bank of Louisville opened books for the subscription of \$850,000 more to its stock, which is all taken in two hours, at \$102 to the share, nearly the whole by citizens of Kentucky and in small amounts. July 1st, this bank, the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank, declared each a five per cent. dividend. The first also declared an extra dividend of twelve per cent., and the other two five per cent. each. August 31st Northern Bank stock sold in Lexington at \$120 per share, and Bank of Louisville in Philadelphia the same day at \$112.

In April twenty-three companies, recruited in the State, were tendered to Governor Morehead for the regiment of volunteers called for to join the expeditionary force about to march upon Utah, under command of the late General Albert Sydney Johnston. Among them were three

companies from Louisville, commanded, respectively, by Captains Wales, Rogers, and Forsyth. Ten companies were selected by the Governor by lot.

In April there were great revivals of religion in Kentucky and generally throughout the country. In Louisville the five Methodist churches receive four hundred and twenty-eight new members, and the other denominations receive a large number.

May 19th an extensive display of leaf tobacco, grown in Kentucky, was made at the Pickett warehouse, in Louisville, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society. One hundred and twenty-nine entries were made. The tobacco taking premiums were sold at auction after the exhibit, and brought prices varying from \$11 to \$53 per hundred weight.

The Fire Department of the city, which had heretofore been wholly volunteer, was reconstructed. The hand-engines were sold and the companies disbanded; and a system of steam-machines and paid firemen was introduced. By 1864 the Department had five steamers and one hook and ladder company, and was costing \$30,000, but was yet considered more economical for the city, and certainly far more efficient.

The Woodlawn Race course was established this year, by the Woodlawn Association, upon a beautiful site on the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad, five miles from the city.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

In August of this year, the famous artesian well of Messrs. C. I. and A. V. Dupont, at their paper-mills on Twelfth street, near the river, began to flow immense volumes of mineral water from the vast depth of 2,086 feet. This great work was begun in April of the year before, from the bottom of one of the wells of the mill, which had a depth of only twenty feet. At the depth of seventy-six feet the diameter of the bore was reduced from five to three inches, and so continued to the bottom. The boring was mostly through solid rock, more than one thousand two hundred feet of the upper Silurian formation alone being passed through. It was conducted most ably by Mr. Blake, and when finished at the end of sixteen months, a constant supply of about thirteen thousand gallons per hour was secured, rising from that mighty depth to one

hundred and seventy feet above the surface. The water is perfectly limpid, with a temperature, invariable the year round, of $76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, which is $\frac{7}{8}$ below that at the bottom of the well. It has important medical uses.

CHARLES MACKAY'S VISIT.

In January passed through Louisville, in a specially ungracious and fretful humor, which found vent upon the pages of his book, entitled *Life and Liberty in America*, Charles Mackay, LL. D., F. S. A., an English writer of some note. He was then on his way from Cincinnati to St. Louis. The following are some of his remarks:

Next morning, at an early hour, glad to leave Jeffersonville and all that belonged to it, we crossed in the steamer to Louisville, and once more found ourselves in a land of plenty and comfort, in a flourishing city, in an excellent hotel—the Galt House, one of the best conducted establishments in America; in a State where the Maine Liquor Law was only known by name, and where it was not necessary to go to the apothecary's shop to obtain, by a sneaking, hypocritical, false pretense, the glass of wine, beer, or spirit—that custom, taste, health, or absolute free will and pleasure demanded.

Louisville is the principal commercial city of the State of Kentucky, well situated on the Ohio, and having direct communication with the Mississippi, and with all the immense internal navigation of these great rivers. It contains a population of upwards of sixty thousand, and next to Cincinnati, which it aspires to rival, is the greatest emporium of the pork trade on the North American continent. The annual number of hogs slaughtered here is nearly three hundred thousand, and is yearly increasing.

On the second night after our arrival, I and my fellow-traveler were alarmed several hours after we had retired to rest by the loud cry of "Fire! fire!" several times repeated in the lobby adjoining our rooms. I rushed out of bed, opened the door, and saw a negro woman rush frantically past. She called "Fire! fire!" and passed out of sight. Another door was opened, and a woman's voice exclaimed, "It is not in the Galt House; there's no danger!" In the meantime, as quick as thought, an uproar of bells and the rattle of engines were heard; and knowing how frequent fires were in America and how much more frequent in hotels than in other places, we prepared ourselves to escape. But by the blaze that suddenly illumined our bedrooms, we saw that the conflagration was at the opposite "block" or row of buildings at a manufactory of naphtha and other distilled spirits. The fire raged till long after daylight, and all efforts to subdue it being utterly futile, the "boys" with their engines directed their energies to save the adjoining buildings, in which they happily succeeded. At breakfast in the morning we learned from the negro waiter who attended us that the fire had proved fatal to his good master. The landlord of the hotel had lain for three days previously at the point of death, and the noise and alarm created by the fire, and the dread lest it should extend to his premises, had acted so powerfully on his weakened frame, that he had expired in a paroxysm, caused by the excitement.

There is nothing to detain a traveler in Louisville, unless it be private friendship and hospitality, of both of which we had our share. After three days we took our departure for

St. Louis, but found it as difficult to quit Louisville as it had been to arrive at it. We rode to Jeffersonville to take the train for the Mississippi, and were in the cars within ten minutes of the appointed time. We had not proceeded five hundred yards from the "depot," or station, when our locomotive, which happily had not put on all its steam, ran off the rails and stuck hard and dry upon the embankment. Here we waited two hours in hope of assistance; but none being forthcoming, we made the best of the calamity, and returned to our old quarters at Louisville for another day. On the morrow we again started for the same place; but this time being more successful, we arrived, traveling at the rate of not more than fourteen miles an hour, at the bank of the great river Mississippi.

1859—MR. DEERING'S BOOK.

Some time during this year Mr. Richard Deering, of the firm of Deering & Welburn, real estate and collecting agents, published a thin octavo volume, of one hundred pages, upon Louisville: *Her Commercial, Manufacturing, and Social Advantages*, from which we make some notes of the local situation.

Mr. Deering estimated the population of the city at seventy thousand. The total taxation was but 1.45 cents upon each \$100, much less than in St. Louis, Pittsburg, Chicago, Nashville, or New Albany. The city officers were paid total salaries of \$24,350, and the police, forty-one in number, \$34,980 in aggregate salaries.

There were sixty miles of paved streets and forty of unpaved alleys—one hundred in all. The largest paved street was five and one-half miles in length. Public pumps were still numerous, but an appropriation, after being several times refused, had been voted for waterworks. The grounds now occupied by the works had been selected, and the buildings and reservoir were in progress, with a prospect of supplying the city early in 1860.

A spacious wharf had been constructed at the public expense at Portland. Horse cars were running from Twelfth street to this wharf and the ferry landing there, connecting at Twelfth street with omnibuses on Main for Wenzel street, at the east end of the city. These were as yet the only regular lines of street conveyance in the city. Two of the streets running toward Portland had also been recently paved with boulders throughout. The omnibus and car company, which was one, carried freight as well as passengers upon its lines.

The upper wharf, above the Falls, was being greatly extended and improved. Beargrass creek had been turned into the Ohio by a new channel two miles above the old mouth, and a large sewer was constructing over its mouth at the south side of the old channel, the creek filled up and the wharf built over it, and extended further up the stream and made so high as to be above the annual floods.

The public buildings included the Court-house, "now being finished at the expense of the city and county jointly," the present post-office and custom-house, the Masonic temple, the Blind institution, and many hospital, school, and church buildings. The public school buildings numbered ten. The market-houses were six, all still on Market street, built with iron columns on stone pedestals.

The medical schools were going, with the law department of the university, two commercial schools, St. Aloysius's college, the Cedar Grove (Catholic) and Presbyterian female academies, the Louisville female college, Mr. Butler's private school for girls and misses, McBurnie & Womack's for boys, and several others, besides Miss Smith's and the Rev. Mr. Beckwith's girls' schools in the vicinity.

There were seven saw-mills, one with a lathe-machine, five planing-mills, sixteen tan-yards, twenty-seven blacksmith and wagon-shops, two shops of steamboat smiths, one shop for forging steamboat-shafts, etc., fourteen breweries, three ship yards, each building about fifteen steamers a year, one glass-works and one glass-cutting factory, several glass-staining establishments, twenty-six cooper-shops, many of them large, fifteen lumber-yards, one ivory-black factory, six soap- and candle-factories, two of them very large, three brush factories, three comb factories, one file factory, eight tobacco and two cotton factories, one bell foundry, one alcohol factory, three chair-factories, one mill and mill stone factory, four potteries, two whip factories, one children's car and carriage factory, sixteen carriage shops, eight flour mills, two corn mills, five hard-oil factories, one mustard and spice mill, two spice mills, two steam rope and cordage-mills, one manufactory of wagon and carriage materials, eight or ten sarsaparilla and patent-medicine factories, six pump and block factories, one boot-tree and last factory, two carpet-weaving es-

tablishments, one corn broom and wisp factory, three manufactories of gold and silverware and jewelry, one plane factory, four engraving shops, one venetian blind factory, numerous confectioneries, four stock- or cow-bell factories, one wire cloth weaving establishment, two wig and ornamental hair shops, two bellows factories, six gas and steam fitting and plumbing establishments, two woolen mills, five willow-ware factories, four turning shops, one webbing and stocking weaving establishment, two lock and safe factories, two boiler yards, two plow factories, many bakeries, seven upholsterers' shops, one white lead and linseed oil factory, several cement factories, five copper, tin and sheet-iron factories, one bedstead factory, twenty furniture factories, four loose-shoe and wrought-nail factories, four iron-railling, vault, safe, and door factories, two agricultural implement factories, eight gun shops, four looking-glass and picture-frame factories, one silver and brass plating establishment, twenty-one saddle, harness, and trunk factories, seven foundries and machine shops, two brass foundries, two agricultural foundries, three stove and hollow-ware foundries, one rolling-mill, the largest manufacturing establishment in Louisville, "making the best iron in the United States," one hydraulic foundry and machineshop, three machine and finishing shops, one wheelbarrow factory, one piano-forte factory, three music-publishers, one rope and bagging factory, one terra cotta works, composition roofing carried on extensively, one cotton-hook factory, one paper-mill, two lithographing establishments, several gilders and platers, two surgical instrument and truss factories, one optical instrument and spectacle factory, one gold-pen factory, fifteen marble-works and stone-yards, several band- and fancy box factories, one scale factory, three oil-cloth and window-shade factories, one bone mill for manure, four organ, melodeon, and accordion factories, two ornamental carving and sculpture establishments, two fret and scroll sawing establishments, one varnish factory, one saddle-tree factory, the Louisville Chemical Works, ten printing offices, six book-binderries, two glue-factories, one match factory. The local facilities for manufacturing in the supply of raw material, power, and fuel were thought to be of the best. There were eight pork-houses, employing twelve hundred and sixty hands. The Beargrass Pork-



house was the most extensive then in the country. Besides the eight slaughtering and packing establishments, four were devoted to packing and curing. The "boss butchers" numbered one hundred and seventeen, employing two hundred and eighteen, and \$202,040 capital. Three large warehouses were given up to the tobacco trade. With the single exception of New Orleans, it was the largest tobacco-mart in the West.

The wholesale mercantile houses in 1859 included seven dealing in leather, hides, and findings, five in seeds and agricultural implements, six in hats, caps, and furs, forty in groceries, selling annually about \$12,000,000 worth, thirty in dry goods, selling \$9,000,000 a year, seven in boots and shoes, nine in clothing, thirty in liquor, thirteen in hardware, ten in drugs and medicines, seven in china and queensware.

The chartered banks numbered seven, with an aggregate capital of \$5,310,000, and there were five private banks, with considerably over \$1,000,000 capital.

The positive indebtedness of the city was \$1,467,000, and the contingent indebtedness (bonds for railroads and the gas company) was \$1,825,000, making a total of \$3,292,000. The assets of the city, in real estate, railway stocks, and the mortgage on the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad, were \$4,030,703.56. Bonded indebtedness to the amount of \$393,726 had been paid from the Sinking Fund, and \$65,000 invested in six per cent. bonds for similar use. About \$200,000 more had been used in building five of the market-houses, repairing and making wharves, and repairing the old Court-house. Aid had been voted the Louisville railroads, the gas and water companies, to the total amount of \$4,095,000, and the issue of \$520,000 more in bonds was proposed.

The newspapers and other periodical publications were the Journal, Democrat, Courier, Anzeiger, and Evening Bulletin, all daily; the Journal, Democrat, Courier, Presbyterian Herald, Western Recorder, Christian Union, Kentucky Family Journal, The Guardian, Commercial Advertiser, and Turf Register, weekly; The Medical News, The Voice of Masonry, White's Reporter, semi-monthly; and The Christian Repository and White's Counterfeit Detector, monthly.

The Fire Department was "thoroughly organized, and as efficient as that of any city in the Union." It had five steam engines, with all necessary appurtenances, sixty-five men, and twenty-three horses, and had cost the public \$21,702.86 for the year. Says Mr. Deering: "The number of fires has decreased more than three-fourths under the new organization, and the loss of property is less than one-eighth."

There were six orphan asylums, four Protestant and two Roman Catholic; two public hospitals, one sustained by the city, the other by the Federal Government, and several private hospitals and infirmaries; a pest-house; a city almshouse, with pauper school attached; and the Institution for the Blind.

Cave Hill Cemetery had by this time been very handsomely improved, and there were also the Eastern or Wesleyan and the Western Cemeteries.

The churches numbered 15 Methodist, 6 Baptist, 5 Presbyterian, 5 Lutheran, 1 Associate Reformed, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, 2 Jewish, and 5 Roman Catholic. They had 43 white Sabbath-schools, with 675 teachers and 4,000 pupils, besides 8 for colored children, with 96 teachers and 775 pupils. Total, 51 schools, 771 teachers, 4,775 pupils.

The Masonic order had in the city the Grand Consistory of Kentucky, the Louisville Encampment, the Louisville Council, the Louisville Royal Arch Chapter, King Solomon's Chapter, and the Abraham, Clark, Mt. Moriah, Antiquity, Compass, Mt. Zion, Willis Stewart, Saint George, Tyler, Lewis (at Portland), Excelsior, Robinson, and Preston Lodges. A Masonic semi-monthly organ, The Voice of Masonry and Tidings of the Craft, was started in Louisville this year by Brother Robert Morris.

The Odd Fellows had twelve Subordinate Lodges, four degree Lodges, and four Encampments, and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky met annually in the city. The sum of \$5,585.62 had been expended during the year for relief and other charities.

MINOR MATTERS.

From other sources we have the following paragraphs for 1859:

March 28, the Hon. James Guthrie effected sales, among Louisville and other Kentucky capitalists, of \$1,018,000 in bonds of the Louisville

& Nashville railroad, at par. This successful transaction caused the early completion of the road.

April 25 died, at Shippingport James Porter, the young Kentucky giant, celebrated by Dickens in his American Notes, as related in our annals of the last decade.

June 10, shares of the Northern Bank of Kentucky were sold in Philadelphia at \$132 per share.

"Prenticeana," a collection of the witty sayings of Mr. George D. Prentice through his newspaper, was among the books of the year.

The flood of this year reached the height, February 20, of 34 feet above the Falls, and 57 feet below.

CHAPTER XI.

THE NINTH DECADE.

1860—Population—Assessments—Legislative Excursion in Louisville—House of Refuge—Mr. Guthrie at the Charleston Convention—Tornadoes—Earthquake—A Legal Decision. 1861—Fusion of the Bell-Everett and Douglas Parties in Kentucky—Mr. Guthrie's Union Speech—Bank Bills Vetoed—Union Meeting—Defense of the City—Bank Loans to the State—Kentucky Neutrality—Slapshots to the South—Recruiting for the Federal Army—The Daily Courier—General Anderson in Command here—Distinguished Army Visitors—Judge Ballard. Appointed—Louisville Appointments by the Confederates—Other War Notes—Board of Trade Chartered—Death of Judge Wood and Richard Parnes—Anthony Trollope's Visit. 1862—Bank Items—Navigation on the Ohio—Great Flood—General Boyle—Premium on Gold—Ho-pitals—General Morgan's Raid—Journals Suppressed—Arrests—Steamer Burned—Colonel Dent's Appointment—Louisville Dailies Instructed—Kentucky Legislature Meets in Louisville—The City Fortified—Buell's Army Arrives—General Nelson Killed—Battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills—John Wilkes Booth in Louisville—Courier Sold. 1863—A Revolutionary Veteran—Premiums on Gold—Votes for Emancipation—Cotton Sold—State Conventions—The Mayoralty—Tobacco Factories Close—General Buckner's Furniture Confiscated—Ex-Governor Wickliffe—Another Morgan Raid—Bank Stocks—The State Election—A Conviction for Treason—Railroad Gauge Altered—Confederate Officers Retaken—Slave Sale. 1864—The Cold New Year's—Bank Dividends—Saloons Closed—National Bank Notes—State Conventions—General Crittenden Acquitted—State Tobacco Fair—Large Fire—Confederate Prisoners—General James P. Taylor Dead—Negro Regiments—Senator Mallory Killed—Many Arrests—Negroes Seized—Marketing—Confiscations—Confederates Executed—Political Prison-

ers Released—The Hog Ordeals—Tobacco Sold—More Arrests—Street Railway—The True Presbyterian Again Suppressed—Mr. Prentice Goes to Richmond. 1865—Galt House Burned—The New Galt House—Mr. Guthrie Elected United States Senator—Guerrilla Executed—Railroad Tariff—Jefferson County Circuit Court—Guerrilla Raid into Louisville—Bounty Fund—Freshet—Guerrilla Hanged—Public Meeting—Chief Justice Bellitt Removed—Faro Banks Closed—Income Taxes—Slaves Escaping—Falls City Tobacco Bank. 1866—The Mayoralty—Murder of Rev. T. J. Fisher—The Grant Bank—Guerrilla Convicted—Removal of the State Capital—President Johnson's Policy Approved—Thomas Smith Dies—Dr. Robinson Returns—Mr. Henderson Arrested—Distilleries Closed—Democratic State Convention—Captain Thomas Joyce Dies—National Tobacco Fair—Judge Harbeson's Decision—Death of G. A. Caldwell and Ex-Mayor Kaye—Banquet to Prentice—Cholera Case in Court—Assessments—Fees. 1867—Railroad Subscription—Court of Common Pleas—The Flood—State Capital—New Apportionment—New Theater—State Convention—Deaths of Colonel O'Hara and Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, Jr.—Unveiling of the City Statue—Mr. Prentice's Poem—Corner-stone of the Bridge Laid—The Journal—Mr. Finch Elected Speaker—Death of Major Throckmorton—Assessments. 1868—General Breckenridge—Deaths of John H. Harney and Judge Monroe—Resignation of Senator Guthrie—Hon. James Speed—Cotton Mill Charters—Income Taxes—Railroad Subscription—State Feman Society—Federal Dead at Louisville—General Buckner—Deaths of Rev. B. J. Spaulding, Leonard Jones, General H. L. Read, William Garvin, ex-Governor Morehead, and Catherine Carr—The Courier Journal—Henry Waterson—Mechanics' Building Association. 1869—The Blind Institution—Negro Testimony—Gas Company Re-chartered—Death of General Rousseau and James Guthrie—The Short Line Railroad Finished—Decoration Day—Colored Educational Convention—State Teachers' Association—Colonel Whitley Dead—Railroad Consolidation—Mrs. Porter Appointed Postmistress—Commercial Convention—Relief of the Poor—Death of Judge Nicholas—State House of Reform—Suicide of Judge Bryant—The Daily Commercial—Baptists' Orphans' Home—Assessments.

1860—POPULATION.

The eighth census exhibited a population of 68,033 for Louisville, against 43,194 in 1850. This was an increase of 24,839, or nearly fifty per cent. The county had grown by nearly 30,000 (from 59,831 to 89,404), but only 4,734 outside of the city. The State rose in the decade from 982,405 to 1,155,684, or 17½ per cent, the smallest rate of increase since its settlement, except in the ten years 1830–40, when the rate was 13½ per cent. Jefferson county had 77,093 white residents, 10,304 slaves, and 2,007 free colored persons. The slave population of the State increased but seven per cent during the decade.

THE ASSESSMENTS

of the year were of real estate, \$27,223,128; per-

sonal property, \$162,243; merchandise, \$5,165,250; residuary, \$4,480,300; total, \$37,330,921. The taxation per \$100 was—for the city, \$1.45; railroads, 25 cents; State, 20 cents.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

January 24, there was a grand fraternization in Louisville of the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee, on their way to visit the General Assembly of Ohio. They were very cordially received, and most hospitably entertained by the municipal authorities and citizens generally.

March 25 the city council set apart the tract of land south of the limits, known as Oakland cemetery, for the purposes of a house of refuge, and appropriated \$60,000 for buildings and equipment, with a board of trustees in charge, chosen from among the best citizens. The institution was opened in 1866, and is now one of the most notable features of public administration in or about the city.

May 1st, at the Democratic National convention which assembled in Charleston, South Carolina, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, the Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, received 65½ votes. He had subsequently a small vote at the adjourned convention, which met in Baltimore June 23d.

On the 21st of the same month the most destructive tornado ever known in the Valley of the Ohio swept through it for nearly a thousand miles. The loss of life and property was immense. Almost one hundred persons were killed or drowned, most of them from small vessels on the river, and the loss of property was estimated at \$1,000,000. Mr. Collins says in his *Annals*: "Along the river counties many barns, outhouses, and a few dwellings were blown down, other buildings unroofed or a wall forced in, nearly all the timber on many farms prostrated, cattle killed and people injured by the limbs of trees carried through the air, steamboats wrecked, coal and other boats sunk. The tornado passed from Louisville to Portsmouth, Ohio, two hundred and forty-five miles, desolating a space some forty miles wide in two hours. In some neighborhoods hail destroyed the growing crops. Old residents speak of a similar tornado, but less severe, in 1807."

Six days afterwards, on Sunday, another wind-storm swept through the Louisville region, doing

much damage to buildings, growing crops, etc., but killing or injuring nobody.

August 7th, at 7:30 A. M., a slight shock of earthquake, which was severe at Henderson, was felt in Louisville.

The secession fever was now (after the November election) in the air, and the city had its full share in the agitations of the time. December 24th Judge Muir, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, decided that the military law passed by the Legislature the previous winter, was not in conflict with the State constitution nor the law of Congress in regard to the State militia.

1861.

The storm was now rapidly thickening. January 8th, the State Constitutional Union (or Bell and Everett) Convention, and the Democratic Union (Douglas) Convention met in the city, had a series of resolutions prepared by a joint committee of conference, and unanimously adopted by both conventions, acting separately. They will be found in our chapter on the Military Record of Jefferson county. The parties represented were now united in this State.

March 16th, the Hon. James Guthrie, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, made a pronounced plea for the integrity of the Union, to an audience of his fellow-citizens of Louisville.

March 22d, Governor Beriah Magoffin gave his official veto to a bill for the relief of the Bank of Louisville and other monetary institutions, also to a bill for the amendment of the charters of the State banks. Neither bill was able to pass over the Governor's veto. The next month, however, a bill was approved authorizing the banks to issue notes of denominations under \$5, and to suspend specie payments in certain contingencies.

On the 18th of April, the fifth day after the fall of Fort Sumter, a great Union meeting was held in Louisville. It was addressed by Mr. Guthrie, the Hons. J. Young Brown, William F. Bullock, and Archibald Dixon. Their general sentiment, according to Mr. Collins's *Annals*, was "in favor of Kentucky occupying a mediatorial position in the present contest, opposing the call of the President for volunteers for the purpose of coercion or the raising of troops for

the Confederacy, asserting that secession was no remedy for the pending evils, and that Kentucky should take no part with either side—at the same time declaring her soil sacred against the hostile tread of either. Resolutions were adopted that the Confederate States having commenced the war, Kentucky assumed the right to choose her position, and that she would be loyal until the Government became the aggressor." This undoubtedly was the general sentiment in Louisville at this time, although there were influential exceptions on both sides—on that of the Union and that of disunion.

Five days thereafter a measure passed the City Council appropriating \$50,000 to procure arms for the defense of the city. This appropriation was subsequently increased to \$200,000, conditioned upon the approval of the people by their vote.

April 25th, the Bank of Louisville and the Commercial Bank were called upon by the Governor to make a temporary loan of \$10,000 each to the State, in order to aid in putting her upon a war footing. The latter acceded, and the former also, but upon the condition that none of the money should be used except to protect the State from invasion.

By May 1st every railway passenger train coming from the South was crowded with people fleeing to the Northern States.

During the special session of the Legislature in May, numerous petitions were signed in Louisville, as well as many other places, by the "mothers, wives, sisters, daughters of Kentucky," praying the Assembly to guard them "from the direful calamity of civil war, by allowing Kentucky to maintain inviolate her armed neutrality."

June 24th, the Surveyor of the Port of Louisville, under instructions from the Government, prohibited shipments over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, except upon permits issued from his office. This and similar measures were sustained in the Jefferson Circuit Court July 10th, by a decision of Judge Muir that the Federal Government had the legal power to stop the shipment of goods Southward.

By July 15th the Louisville Legion, under Colonel Lovell H. Rousseau, and three other Kentucky regiments, are recruiting and organizing at Camp Joe Holt, on the Indiana shore,

within the limits of Jeffersonville. General Simon B. Buckner and many other citizens of Louisville had gone over to the Southern cause, and in September the General was commanding a brigade of Confederate troops at Camp Boone, Tennessee, near the Tennessee line, which he shortly moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky.

On the 18th of this month (September) the Post-office Department issued an order that, "as the Louisville Courier is an advocate of treason and hostility to the Government and authority of the United States, it should be excluded from the mails until further orders." The publication of the paper was temporarily stopped by the authorities the same day. On the 26th the editor, with ex-Governor Morehead and M. W. Barr, a telegraphic operator, was arrested and taken to Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor, charged with "affording aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government."

September 21st General Robert Anderson, a native of the neighborhood of the city, was put in command of the Department of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville, and issued a proclamation to the people of Kentucky. General William T. Sherman succeeded him October 14th, and was in command one month.

October 16th, Louisville was visited by the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General of the United States army, to consult with General Sherman and others as to the situation in the State. The next day they went on to Lexington, accompanied by Hon. James Guthrie.

October 20th the Hon. Bland Ballard, of Louisville, was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for Kentucky, *the* Judge Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., who had joined himself to the Confederate cause.

November 18th, at a "sovereignty convention" held in Russellville, an "ordinance of secession" was adopted, with a "declaration of independence." Commissioners were sent to Richmond, and on the 9th of December Kentucky was admitted by the Congress of the seceded States to the Confederacy. Among the new State officers appointed by the Russellville Convention was Robert McKee, of Louisville, who was made "Secretary of State." Mr. Walter N. Haldeman, then of Oldham county, was chosen "State Printer." Judge H. W. Bruce, then a young Louisville lawyer, was made a member of the

Executive Council, and was subsequently, until the close of the war, a member of the Confederate Congress.

By December 10th the State Military Board had obtained war loans from the banks of the State to the amount of \$1,492,559, of which Louisville had furnished a full proportion.

In two days of this month, December 22d and 23d, the large amount of two tons of ammunition was received at Louisville for the use of the Federal troops.

The Louisville Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange was chartered and organized this year, despite the alarms of war.

On the 11th of February, of this year, died Judge Henry C. Wood, in the fortieth year of his age. Also, September 11, 1861, died Richard Barnes, a native of Maryland, for thirty years Senior Warden of Christ church and otherwise a prominent citizen.

ANOTHER TROLLOPE AT LOUISVILLE.

In the late fall or winter of this year, the city had a visit from the famous novelist, Anthony Trollope, son of the noted Englishwoman who was here more than thirty years before, and afterwards made her home for a time in Cincinnati. He includes the following remarks in his book on North America:

Louisville is the commercial city of the State, and stands on the Ohio. It is another great town, like all the others, built with high stores, and great houses and stone-faced blocks. I have no doubt that all the building speculations have been failures, and that the men engaged in them were all ruined. But there, as a result of their labour, stands a fair, great city on the southern banks of the Ohio. Here General Buell held his headquarters, but his army lay at a distance. On my return from the West, I visited one of the camps of this army, and will speak of it as I speak of my backward journey. I had already at this time begun to conceive an opinion that the armies in Kentucky and in Missouri would do at any rate as much for the Northern cause as that of the Potomac, of which so much more had been heard in England.

While I was at Louisville the Ohio was flooded. It had begun to rise when I was at Cincinnati, and since then had gone on increasing hourly, rising inch by inch up to the towns upon its bank. I visited two suburbs of Louisville, both of which were submerged, as to the streets and ground-floors of the houses. At Shipping Port, one of these suburbs, I saw the women and children clustering in the up-stairs room, while the men were going about in punts and wherries, collecting driftwood from the river for their winter's firing. In some places bedding and furniture had been brought over to the high ground, and the women were sitting, guarding their little property. That village amidst the waters was a sad sight to see, but I heard no complaints. There was no tearing of hair and no gnashing of teeth, no bitter tears or moans of sorrow. The men who were not at work in the

boats stood loafing about in clusters, looking at the still-rising river; but each seemed to be personally indifferent to the matter. When the house of an American is carried down the river, he builds himself another, as he would get himself a new coat when his old coat became unserviceable. But he never laments or means for such a loss. Surely there is no other people so passive under personal misfortune!

The amount of \$24,883,332 was assessed on real estate this year; \$425,420 on personal property; \$4,629,600 on merchandise; \$3,468,650 residuary; \$33,497,002 in the aggregate. Taxes per \$100—city, \$1.50; railroads, 25c; State, 20c.

1862.

This great battle-year is likewise filled for Louisville almost exclusively with the record of war.

January 1st the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville are able to declare a semi-annual dividend of but two per cent. On the 3d of the same month the branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky was chartered.

January 5th an order is issued by General Buell placing the navigation of the Ohio below Louisville entirely under the supervision of the Government. Boats were to be allowed to land only at certain points specified; all passengers must hold papers from Federal authorities, and for all freight permits must be issued.

The great flood mentioned in the narrative of Mr. Trollope reached its culmination January 23d, when the Ohio was higher than it had been at any time for several years. Its height above the low-water at the head of the canal was thirty-three feet; below the canal, fifty-six.

June 1st, General Jerry T. Boyle was appointed Military Commandant of Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville, and inaugurated a system of military arrests and imprisonment in the military prisons at Louisville and elsewhere.

January 17th, gold was commanding seven to eight per cent. premium at the banks of Louisville. Forty days afterwards it has risen to a premium of nineteen to twenty per cent.

Extensive military hospitals had by this time been established in Louisville. A thousand Federal soldiers had died within them in little more than nine months after their opening September 18, 1861.

In July General John H. Morgan, of the Confederate army, made his first raid into Ken-

tucky with his partisan force. Great sensation and some fear were caused at Louisville by his movements, but he at no time approaches the city closely. The Frankfort banks removed their deposits to Louisville. On the 13th General Boyle promulgated an order from Louisville that "every able-bodied man take arms to aid in repelling the marauders; every man who does not join will remain in his house forty-eight hours, and be shot down if he leaves it." On the 20th he issued another requiring secessionists and suspected persons to give up such arms as were in their possession.

June 22 the two leading denominational papers published in the city—The True Presbyterian and The Baptist Recorder—were suppressed by the Federal commanders, and the Rev. Mr. Duncan, editor of the latter, was sent to the military prison. July 26 the Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt was similarly arrested in Cincinnati, and sent to the Newport Barracks. February 26, 1863, the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson was permitted to resume the publication of the Presbyterian. He was once arrested, but released, and, when again about to be arrested, went to Canada, and there remained till the struggle was over.

August 2 the steamer Commodore Perry burst a flue and was burned at Louisville. Three firemen were killed by the explosion, and two other hands severely scalded.

August 10, Colonel Henry Dent, of Louisville, was appointed county provost-marshals were in State, and the provost-marshal general for the struction to report to him.

September 1, martial law was proclaimed in Louisville, by reason of the presence of General Kirby Smith's Confederate army in the State. On the 2d the Louisville dailies were instructed by General Boyle thereafter not to publish the names of those who were committed to the military prisons.

On the next day the Kentucky Legislature met in Louisville, having adjourned thither from Frankfort August 31, on account of the near approach of a Confederate force. The offices and records of the State Government were also removed to Louisville. The same day that body resolved "that the invasion of the State by the rebels, now in progress, must be resisted and repelled by all the power of the State, by all her men, by all her means, and to every extremity of

honorable war; and that he who now seeks to save himself by deserting or holding back from the service of the Commonwealth, is unworthy the name of a Kentuckian." And, further, "that the Governor be and he is hereby charged with no other restrictions on his powers than what are imposed by the constitution—to take care of the Commonwealth." An act was passed on the 5th to authorize the formation of companies of home guards, to be composed of free white male citizens of sixteen to sixty five years, and the Legislature adjourned to the 8th of January following.

On the 17th of September the citizens of Louisville, expecting attack from the Confederates, who had fallen back from the vicinity of Covington and were advancing on Louisville, were busily engaged in fortifying the city. The remains of the works then and subsequently thrown up are still to be seen in many places. On the 22d General William Nelson, a native Kentuckian now in command here, directs that the women and children be sent out of the city, in view of the approach of the Confederates and the likelihood of a battle.

On the 25th General Buell, who had been marching his army rapidly from Tennessee northward, in a race with General Bragg's Confederate force for the banks of the Ohio, reaches Louisville and encamps his army around it.

September 29th, General Nelson was shot and almost instantly killed, in the office of the Galt House, by General Jefferson C. Davis, one of his subordinate commanders, in a difficulty growing out of an inquiry by the former as to the strength of the latter's force. No notice of the affair is taken by either the civil or military authorities, until October 27th, when General Davis was indicted in a Louisville court for manslaughter, but never tried.

By October 1st the Confederate pickets had approached to within six miles of the city, and occasional scouts were found even nearer. Skirmishing went on at times within hearing of the citizens of Louisville. The main body of the Confederate army, however, lay twenty-five to thirty miles away, and on this day General Buell marched his army out to pursue or attack them. The right wing, under command of General Crittenden, moved on the Bardstown turnpike, the left wing on the Taylorville road, and

the center column towards Shepherdsville. General Rousseau's division, seven thousand strong, was with the left wing, or First Army Corps. General Buckner was commanding one of the divisions composing Bragg's army. The Federals encountered the Confederates October 7th at Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, where was fought the next day one of the most hardily contested and bloody battles of the entire war, for the numbers engaged. It was the only battle that came near to Louisville. The close of the long day's fight left the issue undecided; but, General Crittenden reinforcing the Union army with his corps during the night, General Bragg deemed it prudent to withdraw, leaving his dead unburied on the field. General Buell followed at an easy pace, but did not think it expedient to force another battle. The Confederate army made its way composedly out of the State, suffering much, however, from unusually early and heavy snows in late October.

November 8th, appeared to crowded houses at the Louisville Theatre the actor John Wilkes Booth, two and a half years thereafter to achieve a terrible celebrity by the murder of President Lincoln and his own tragic death.

November 25th, the property of the Louisville Courier was sold at auction, while its owner was within the lines of the Confederacy. It was bought by the proprietors of the Democrat for \$6,150.

December 12th the newspapers of the city raised their subscription prices, on account of the increased cost of printing paper. The Journal added \$2 to the price of the daily and fifty cents for the weekly.

Assessments: Real, \$19,798,037; personal, \$329,537; merchandise, \$2,948,675; residuary, \$1,995,030; total, \$24,981,279—a marked falling off from last year. Taxes consequently higher—city, 1.53 per cent.; for railroads .25 per cent.; State, .30 per cent.

1863.

The bank of Louisville was rechartered for thirty years from January 1st.

In February it is remarked that a veteran of the Revolutionary war is still living, Richard Springer, one hundred and four years old. He

had fought at Brandywine and Germantown, and was wounded in the latter engagement.

February 18th gold commanded sixty-one per cent. premium in Louisville, and Kentucky bank notes ten per cent. They were at five per cent. premium over United States currency in Cincinnati, and brought a greater or less advance in many other places.

March 2d, the Hon. James Speed, State Senator from Louisville, alone voted in the Senate against a resolution in a series of twelve adopted by the Legislature relating to national affairs—this one refusing "to accept the President's proposition for emancipation, as contained in his proclamation of May 19, 1862." Hon. Perry S. Layton is the only member of the House of Representatives who declines to support this resolution.

March 6th, cotton brought eighty cents per pound in Louisville. It was only four bales, part of a small crop raised in Simpson county. Nine bales, grown in Warren county, were sold in Louisville December 24th, at sixty-nine cents a pound.

March 18th and 19th, the Union Democratic State Convention met in Louisville, with ninety-four, of one hundred and ten, counties represented, and nominated Hon. Joshua F. Bell for Governor, and Richard T. Jacob for Lieutenant-Governor. A very stormy time was had for an hour or more over the attempt of James A. Cravens, a former member of Congress from Indiana, to address the Convention. Mr. Bell afterwards declined, and Thomas E. Bramlette was put on the ticket in his stead.

At the municipal election this spring, two Union candidates ran for Mayor, William Kaye and Thomas H. Crawford. The former was supported by the Democrat, and was elected April 5th, by 710 majority; the latter was backed by the Journal.

April 17th the tobacco manufactories of the city closed their doors, throwing 3,000 employes out of work. May 27th, \$1,600, offered for premiums on tobacco, were awarded at the Kentucky State Exhibition of Tobacco in Louisville.

May 15th, two car-loads of General Buckner's furniture are discovered at Elizabethtown, and confiscated by the Federal authorities.

June 20th, a published call is made upon ex-Governor Charles A. Wickliffe by Judge William

F. Bullock, John H. Harney, Nathaniel Wolfe, William Kaye, William A. Dudley, Joshua F. Bullitt, and other prominent citizens, to become a candidate for Governor. He accepts the call.

In early July, General Morgan began his famous raid through Kentucky and Southern Indiana into Ohio, which is fully described in the second volume of this History. His approach to the Ohio created much alarm in Louisville, and the council ordered the enollment of all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years in military companies for defense, under penalty of being sent North in case of refusal. About 5,000 citizens reported for duty, and were drilled and otherwise prepared as rapidly as possible for service. Morgan did not touch Louisville, however, but crossed the river at Brandenburg, many miles below. During the raid, July 18th, while still in Indiana, about one hundred of Morgan's men made an attempt to cross the river at Twelve-mile Island, above Louisville, on a wood boat, but were prevented by the gunboat *Moore*, and many of them were taken by a Federal force under General Manson.

July 12th, Northern Bank shares brought par value, and Bank of Louisville and Bank of Kentucky stock ninety-six dollars per share, in sales at home.

August 3d, at the election for State officers, Mr. Bramlette received 67,586 votes, against 17,344 for ex-Governor Charles A. Wickliffe. Only about 85,000 out of 145,000 votes in the State were polled.

August 5th, Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, in session here, sentenced Thomas C. Shacklett, who had been convicted of treason, to be imprisoned in the jail at Louisville ten years, to pay a fine of \$10,000, and to suffer the emancipation of his slaves.

October 16th, the gauge of the Louisville & Lexington railroad was widened, by order of the Federal authorities, from four feet eight and one half inches to five feet, in order to unify it with the gauge of other Southern roads, and thus facilitate the movement of troops and supplies in case of need.

December 2d, four days after the escape of General Morgan and six of his officers from the Ohio penitentiary, two of them, Captains Taylor and Sheldon, were retaken six miles south of Louisville, and returned to Columbus. Morgan

and the rest make their escape good, and rejoin the Confederates.

December 30th, one of the last sales of slaves was held at Louisville. One man, aged twenty-eight, brought \$500; two women, aged, respectively, eighteen and nineteen, brought \$430 and \$380, and a boy of eleven sold for \$350.

The valuation of the year was \$22,725,126 on real estate; \$281,454 personalty; \$3,560,000 merchandise; and \$3,303,790 residuary. Taxes per \$100: City, \$1.50; railroads, thirty-five cents; State, thirty cents.

1864.

This eventful year was ushered in with "the cold New Year's," which is still bitterly remembered by the inhabitants of the Ohio Valley, as well as by the people of nearly the whole country. Mr. Collins says of it:

The 1st day of January, 1864, made its appearance under conditions identical with those of Cold Friday. The mercury, on the afternoon of the last day of December, 1863, stood at 45°. A drenching shower of rain fell at Louisville, lasting only a few minutes, followed about midnight by an almost blinding snow storm and deep snow; the storm gradually subsided as the cold wind increased, blowing a hurricane from the west, and, on the morning of the 1st of January, the volume of cold wafted in the winds had sent the mercury in the open air from 45° above zero to more than 20° below.

The Louisville banks, in general, declare a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax.

January 18th, a number of saloons were closed by the order of Colonel Bruce, provost marshal, for the offense of selling liquor to soldiers.

February 7th, the new notes issued under the act of Congress providing for National banks make their appearance in Louisville. They are at first received only at a discount of one to two per cent., and are not bankable at all.

Three notable conventions met in Louisville this year—the Border State Freedom convention, attended by about one hundred delegates, from Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri, presided over by Hon. William P. Thompson; May 25, the Union Democratic convention, which is addressed by Colonel Frank Wolford, Lieutenant Governor Richard T. Jacob, Richard H. Hanson, and John B. Huston, and instructs its delegates to the National Democratic convention at Chicago to vote for General Mc-

Clellan as a nominee for President, and Governor Bramlette for the Vice-Presidency; and the same day, an "Unconditional Union" State-convention, addressed by Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, Judge Rufus K. Williams, Colonel B. H. Bristow, Curtis F. Burnam, and Lucien Anderson, and unanimously declaring for the renomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.

February 25th, Major-general Thomas L. Crittenden, son of the late Hon. John J. Crittenden, whose conduct in the war has been the object of investigation by a court of inquiry, is honorably acquitted of all charges and specifications alleged against him.

June 2d, another State tobacco fair is held in Louisville. The sales of tobacco this day at Spratt's warehouse are \$82,474. One premium hoghead is sold for \$4,630, at the rate of \$4.90 per pound, and others at \$1.50 to \$2 a pound.

July 1st, a disastrous fire occurs on Main, between Eighth and Ninth streets, destroying \$80,000 worth of Government stores, and nearly as much other property.

During the preceding month 2,151 Confederate prisoners were transferred from the military prisons at Louisville to similar places of confinement in the Northern States.

In July, at Washington City, died another of the famous Louisville family of Taylors—Brigadier-General James P. Taylor, Commissary-General of Subsistence, and brother of the late President Taylor.

July 16th, after considerable trouble concerning the enlistment of colored men in Kentucky for the United States army, two regiments of negroes are organized in Louisville, and several more are organizing at Camp Nelson, in Jessamine county. It is estimated that by this time twelve thousand negroes have been induced to leave the State and enlist elsewhere.

On the 26th of July, the Hon. Gibson Mallory, State Senator from this county, is killed by a Federal soldier late in the evening, five miles from Louisville. The slayer was arrested, but released without further punishment.

The latter part of July and early part of August, a large number of citizens of Kentucky are arrested by the Federal officers. Mr. Collins gives the following as of Louisville or other parts of the county: Joshua F. Bullitt, Chief Justice of the State, Dr. Henry F. Kalfus (ex-Major

Fifteenth Kentucky infantry), W. K. Thomas, Alfred Harris, G. W. G. Payne, Joseph R. Buchanan, Thomas Jeffries, M. J. Paul, John Hines, John Colgan, Henry Stiekrod, Michael Carroll, William Fitzhenry, Erwin Bell, A. J. Brannon, Thomas Miller, A. J. Mitchell, John Rudd, Charles J. Clarke, B. C. Redford, John H. Talbott, W. G. Gray.

August 16th the police of the city seize all the male negroes attending a colored fair and carry them off to the military prison. Some of them, according to Mr. Collins, are afterwards compelled to enlist; others are put at work upon the fortifications, and still others are discharged.

August 25th, a telegraphic order from General Burbridge relieves the restrictions hitherto existing in regard to trade, so far as they affect ordinary marketing.

September 12th, the United States Marshal for this State seizes for confiscation the property and credits of J. C. Johnston, Robert Ford, and others, who are in the Confederate service.

December 11th, the same officer seizes for the same purpose the library and household effects of the Rev. Dr. John H. Rice, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Louisville in 1861, but now a chaplain in the Confederate army.

October 19th, a Federal soldier having been killed by Sue Munday's guerrillas near Jefferson-town, in this county, four Confederate prisoners, one of them a captain, are taken from Louisville to the spot, and there executed by shooting.

The next month many of the political prisoners are released at Louisville, upon taking the oath of allegiance, giving bonds, in sums from \$1,000 to \$10,000, that they will go North and remain during the rest of the war.

Late in the fall, much excitement and some inconvenience are caused by certain orders of the United States authorities in regard to Kentucky hogs. For a time Mr. Vene P. Armstrong was the only person in Jefferson and Bullitt counties authorized to buy hogs in large lots. November 7th it was announced that the only pork-packing of the season about the Falls, except a little in New Albany, would be on Government account; but so much trouble was made about Federal interference in the business, that just twenty days afterwards an order from General Burbridge revoked all previous orders limiting or affecting the hog trade in the State.

November 1st, it was ascertained that 63,323 hogsheds of tobacco had been sold within the previous year—an increase of 26,610 hogsheds above the sales of the year before.

Paul R. Shipman, one of the editors of the Journal, was arrested this month; also Colonel Richard T. Jacob, Lieutenant Governor of the State. The latter was brought to Louisville under guard, and sent at once to the South. Mr. Shipman was also on his way to the Confederate lines, by military order, when a counter-order from the Secretary of War returned him to Louisville.

November 22d, Chief Justice Bullitt and other citizens arrested in August and started for the Confederate lines, but detained at Memphis, returned to Louisville, by exchange for some citizens captured by the Confederate General Forrest.

November 24th, the extension on Main street, of the street railroad from Portland, is opened by the City Railway Company, of which General Boyle is President, from Twelfth to Wenzel streets.

November 28th, the True Presbyterian, still edited by Dr. Stuart Robinson, from his residence in Canada, is again suppressed by military order.

On the same day Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, left Washington City on his way to Richmond, provided with papers from Federal and Confederate authorities, to intervene in behalf of his son, Clarence J. Prentice, of the Confederate service, who was under arrest for killing another, though in self-defense. He returned January 2, having been successful in his mission.

Assessments of 1864: Real estate, \$30,540,737; personal property, \$368,575; merchandise, \$5,381,225; residuary, \$4,457,100; aggregating \$40,747,637. Tax—city, 1.45 per cent.; State, .3.

The Old Ladies' Home, at the southeast corner of Seventh and Kentucky streets, was founded this year. A legacy of \$1,000 was left it by Mr. John Stirewalt, and contributions were made it by the Dickens Club during 1872, to the amount of \$1,432. The next year, 1873, there were fifteen beneficiaries of the Home.

1865.

The Galt House was burned early on the

morning of January 11th, with great loss of property and some loss of life, two corpses being found among the ruins. Most of the guests lost their baggage, to the estimated amount of \$231,000. The loss on building and furniture was \$537,000, of which \$231,000 was insured. The building of the present Galt House, at the north-east corner of Main and First, one square east of the old location, was shortly begun; but it was not completed and opened to the public until April 5, 1869. The hotel, ground, and entire furnishing cost \$1,100,000.

Later in the month, January 27th, the military prison here was similarly destroyed, with the loss of one prisoner burned and thirty others escaped.

The Hon. James Guthrie, one of Louisville's favorite sons, was elected United States Senator January 11th, General Rousseau also receiving a very handsome vote.

A Confederate soldier from Carter county, condemned by a military commission as a guerrilla, was executed at Louisville January 20th.

February 7th the railroad from Louisville to Lexington was authorized to increase its tariff by ten per cent. Some additional regulations were prescribed for the sale of tobacco in the city.

The Jefferson county circuit court was established by law on the 24th of the same month. March 1 an act was passed giving justices of the peace in Jefferson county original common law jurisdiction to the amount of \$100 and equity jurisdiction to \$30.

On the day last given, a dash was made into a part of Louisville by a small party of guerrillas, who carried off two valuable horses owned by Captain Julius Fosses, assistant inspector-general of cavalry. It was the only time during the war that the enemy penetrated the corporate limits of the city.

March 6, Jefferson, with other counties, and the city of Louisville, were authorized by the Legislature to raise a fund for bounties in aid of enlistments and to procure substitutes.

A great freshet in the Ohio was at its height on the 8th, submerging the basements of all the stores along the river, from Third to Ninth street.

Marcus Jerome Clarke, otherwise Sue Munday, a young leader of a guerrilla band, was cap-

tured March 12, in Brackenridge county, brought to Louisville, tried and convicted as a guerrilla, and hanged here on the afternoon of the 15th.

A great public meeting was held in Louisville April 18th, four days after the murder of President Lincoln, to express the sense of the city upon his death. Governor Bramlette presided, and, with Senator Guthrie, addressed the assembly. Resolutions in honor to the memory of the President were passed; the next day was observed as one of sorrow, humiliation, and prayer; and a funeral procession of three miles' length was formed and moved sadly through the principal streets.

June 2d, liberal appropriations were made by the Legislature for the benefit of the American Printing House for the Blind, at Louisville.

June 3d, Governor Bramlette removed Chief Justice Joshua F. Bullitt from office, and declares his seat vacant, on account of his long absence from the State and residence in Canada.

The First Presbyterian church was taken June 15th for a military hospital.

General Palmer, now commanding at Louisville, ordered the arrest, on the night of July 8th, of all dealers of faro or keepers of faro-banks. Every bank of the kind in the city was closed, and its implements seized. They had been prolific of loss to the officers and soldiers stationed at or passing through the city.

The income-tax levied by the General Government was collected in July from 2,336 citizens of Louisville, of whom 1 paid over \$75,000, 2 over \$70,000, 2 over \$60,000, 2 over \$50,000, 10 over \$40,000, 21 over \$30,000, 29 over \$20,000, 33 over \$15,000, 76 over \$10,000, 82 over \$5,000, 248 over \$3,000, 505 over \$1,000, and \$1,236 under \$1,000; making an aggregate of \$7,296,390 of income in a single year.

In the autumn of this year many negroes still held as slaves were given passes by the military authorities to leave the State. For a short time the passes were not honored on the ferry-boats to Jeffersonville; but a guard was finally stationed to compel their recognition. On the 1st of November General Palmer was indicted by the grand jury of Louisville for violation of the law prohibiting the enticement of slaves from the State, and held to answer in the sum of \$500. The indictment was dismissed in the Jefferson Circuit Court December 8th, Judge Johnston

holding that, before the indictment, the requisite number of States had adopted the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, abolishing slavery; therefore all criminal and penal laws of Kentucky relating to slavery are of no effect.

Statistics of valuation: Realty, \$36,012,434; personalty, \$503,815; merchandise, \$9,183,875; residuary, \$6,007,100; total, \$51,707,224. Taxation on each \$100—city, \$1.45; State, 40c. The increase of valuation, over 1864, is nearly \$11,000,000.

The Falls City Tobacco Bank was incorporated this year.

1866.

January 2d, Mr. Philip Tompsett, who had been elected Mayor by the Democrats at the preceding April election, was removed from office by vote of the City Council, and James S. Lithgow unanimously promoted to his place.

A murder wrapped in mystery occurs January 9th, when the Rev. Thomas J. Fisher, a noted Baptist revivalist for thirty years or more, is deprived of life by an unknown assassin.

A measure was before the Legislature this month to charter a bank in Louisville, to be managed altogether by colored men and be called the Grant Bank. It passed the Senate by a majority of more than three to one, but failed in the lower House. The blacks suffer terribly during a visitation of small-pox the latter part of the month.

January 27th, Mr. John H. Harney, a well-known Louisville journalist, was elected by the Legislature Public Printer for the State.

In February a notorious guerrilla, bearing the sobriquet of "One-arm Berry," was tried by military commission in this city, and convicted of eleven murders. He was sentenced to be hanged March 3; but before that time arrived General Palmer commuted the penalty to imprisonment for ten years in the penitentiary at Albany.

February 13th the proposition to remove the seat of Government of the State from Frankfort again came up, and committees were appointed by both branches of the Legislature to receive proposals for the removal from Louisville and any other places that might enter into competition for the capital.

On Washington's birthday a large popular meeting was held, in which men of all parties shared, to discuss the policy of President Andrew Johnson, then much in debate throughout the country. Ex-Governor Bramlette served as chairman, and addressed the assemblage at some length. It was resolved that the measures of President Johnson for the pacification of the South should be approved.

A veteran editor and publisher died in Louisville March 25th - Mr. Thomas Smith, who was in charge of a newspaper in Lexington more than half a century before. His first journal was the old Kentucky Gazette, and he then was connected with the Reporter.

On the 5th of April Dr. Stuart Robinson returned from Canada and resumed his pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church.

On the 23d Mr. Isham Henderson, of the Louisville Journal, was arrested by the military and taken to Nashville for trial, where he is released under bonds to appear. Considerable conflict of authority between the civil and military tribunals grew out of the case.

On the 26th eleven distilleries were closed up in the Louisville district, for neglect to observe the Federal revenue laws.

The Democratic State Convention again met in Louisville May 1st. Judge Alvin Duvall was nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. On the 30th the Union State Convention was held here, and Mr. R. R. Bolling nominated for the same office. He declined to make the canvass, and General Edward H. Hobson was nominated, but defeated at the polls. There was much ill-feeling at this election, and not less than twenty men were killed at election fights in different parts of the State.

Captain Thomas Joyes, who was widely reputed to have been the first white male child born in Louisville, died here May 4, aged seventy-seven years. He was born in 1789.

May 31st, a National Tobacco Fair was held in Louisville, with very liberal premiums, a large attendance, and a fine exhibit. The premium hogsheads were sold at prices varying from \$5.50 to \$19 per hundred weight.

A somewhat notable decision was rendered July 9th by Judge James P. Harbeson, of the City Court. According to Mr. Collins, he decides the civil rights bill incompatible with

State laws in some of its provisions; and so far inoperative in Kentucky, and refuses to admit negro testimony in the case of Ryan, charged with a deadly assault upon a negro; his is a Kentucky court, and Kentucky statutes must rule. He regrets that the Kentucky Legislature did not pass an act giving free negroes the right to testify in such cases, and leave the credibility of their statements to the judges and jurors.

The Hon. George Alfred Caldwell, a very eminent lawyer, and member of Congress in 1843-45 and 1849-51, died suddenly at Louisville, of rheumatism of the heart, September 17.

October 5, in Breckenridge county, died Mr. J. A. Kaye, Mayor of Louisville for sixteen years. He was a native of the place, born in the first brick house ever built here.

November 24, Mr. Prentice was the recipient of an elegant banquet at the hands of his associates and employes of the office, it being the thirty-sixth anniversary of his editorial connection with the Journal.

December 8, the city is sued by Mr. George Brumback, for \$25,000 damages on account of the loss of his wife and daughter by cholera during the preceding summer. He alleges that the careless grading of Tenth street caused the overflow of water into neighboring yards, and induced the disease.

Assessments of the year: Real estate, \$45,194,327; personality, \$612,005; merchandise, \$9,998,225; residuary, \$7,129,097; total, \$62,933,654. Taxes, city, 1.59 per cent; State, 4.10 of one per cent.

There were in the city this year 116 fires in all. Total of losses, \$408,055; insured, \$290,230.

1867.

January 26th the city made a subscription, by the vote of her citizens 1,101 to 698, of \$1,000,000 to complete the extension of the Lebanon branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Jefferson County Court of Common Pleas was established by the Legislature February 8th.

The flood of 1867 did considerable mischief. February 22d it reached the height of thirty-three and one-half feet above low water above

the Falls and fifty-six and one-half below. The corresponding figures March 15th were thirty-seven and sixty, the same as those of the freshest ten years before.

On the 13th of this month votes were taken in the Legislature upon the various proposals to remove the State capital. Louisville, among other places, was moved and rejected, and the whole matter was finally laid upon the table. March 1, however, a bill for submitting to an election by the people the question of removing the capital to Louisville was passed in the House by 42 to 37 votes; but the next day the Speaker decided that the measure had failed for want of a constitutional majority. The next year the Legislature formally resolved that it was inexpedient to remove the capital; and yet a few weeks afterwards, passed another resolution inviting new proposals from cities and towns of the State for the removal.

Upon the new apportionment of the State by the Legislature March 2d, Louisville was given eight Representatives and two State Senators.

The new theatre was opened in Louisville March 15th. A poetical address, from the pen of George D. Prentice, was recited by Miss Dargon, one of the actresses.

April 11th, the Union Democratic ("Conservative Union") State Convention met in the city, and nominated Aaron Harding for Governor and Judge William B. Kinkead for Lieutenant-Governor.

Colonel Theodore O'Hara, the well-known journalist of Louisville and Frankfort, and author of the Bivouac of the Dead, died June 10th, in Alabama. July 12th, at Houston, Texas, died Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, Jr., who lived most of his years in Louisville, and was during the war Chief Medical Director of the Confederate Army of Virginia, serving on General Lee's staff.

On the 30th of May the Clay statue in the Court-house was unveiled. The poem by Mr. Prentice, written for this occasion, and sung by a choir of one hundred voices, is as follows:

Hail! true and glorious semblance, hail!
Of him, the noblest of our race.
We seem, at lifting of thy veil,
To see again his living face!—
To hear the stirring words once more,
That like the storm-gods' adience pealed
With mightier power from shore to shore
Than thunders of the battle-field.

Lo! that calm, high, majestic look,
That binds our gaze as by a spell—
It is the same that erstwhile shook
The traitors on whose souls it fell!

Oh! that he were again in life!
To wave, as once, his wand of power,
And scatter far the storms of strife
That o'er our country darkly lower!

Again, again, and yet again,
He rolled back Passion's roiling tide,
When the fierce souls of hostile men
Each other's wildest wrath defied
Alas! alas! dark storms at length
Sweep o'er our half-wrecked ship of state,
And there seem none with will and strength
To save her from her awful fate!

But thou, majestic image, thou
Wilt in thy lofty place abide,
And in thy manly heart will bow
While gazing on a nation's pride;
And, while his hallowed ashes lie
Afar beneath old Ashland's sod,
Our gaze at thee should sanctify
Our hearts to country and to God.

We look on thee, we look on thee,
Proud statue, glorious and sublime,
And yearn as if by magic free,
And leave us in his grand old time!
Oh, he was born to bless our race
As ages after ages roll!
We see the image of his face—
Earth has no image of his soul!

Proud statue! if the nation's life,
For which he toiled through all his years,
Must vanish in our wicked strife,
And leave but groans and blood and tears—
If all to anarchy be given,
And ruin all our land assail,
He'll turn away his eyes in Heaven,
And o'er thee we will cast thy veil!

August 1st, one of the most notable events in the history of the city occurred in the laying of the corner-stone of the great railway bridge across the Falls. This time the work was destined to go steadily forward to completion.

The Daily Journal closed its thirty-seventh year November 28th. Says Mr. Collins: "The veteran editor, George D. Prentice, commemorates the anniversary in an article of singular beauty and power."

December 2d, the Hon. John J. Bunch, of Louisville, was elected Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, upon its organization for the session, by a nearly unanimous vote.

On Christmas Day, near Louisville, died Major Aris Throckmorton, a veteran of the War of 1812, landlord of the Lower Blue Lick Springs hotel many years before, and for twenty years in charge

of the Galt House. He is mentioned, it will be remembered, by at least one of the travelers of that period, in a published book. Mr. Collins remarks in his annals: "His social qualities were remarkable, and the greatest men of Kentucky and the West prized his company and friendship."

Assessment valuation for 1867: Real estate, \$47,927,068; personal, \$631,015; merchandise, \$9,258,749; residuary, \$5,539,100; total, \$63,369,832. Taxation, \$1.61 per \$100 for city purposes, thirty-five cents for railroads, and forty cents for the State.

1868.

On the 8th of January (battle of New Orleans day) the city council passed a resolution asking the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Kentucky to insist upon some assurance from the General Government that General John C. Breckinridge "will be free to return home at any time, unmolested by any agent of the Federal Government in resuming the pursuits of civil life," etc.

On the 26th of the same month, at his home near Louisville, Mr. John H. Harney departed this life. He had been editor of the Democrat for twenty-four years, and was aged sixty-five years—"a cultivated and genial gentleman, and a graceful, vigorous, and spirited writer" [Collins]. The next day Judge Andrew Monroe, of the city, strangely disappeared, and nothing more was heard of him until four months afterwards, when his body was found floating in the canal. He is believed to have been accidentally drowned.

February 10th, Hon. James Guthrie resigned his seat in the United States Senate, from continued illness and physical inability to perform his duties. Hon. Thomas C. McCreery was elected to the vacant seat.

July 27th, the Union State Convention, in session at Frankfort, declared in favor of the Hon. James Speed, of Louisville, as a candidate for the Republican nomination to the office of Vice-President of the country.

A charter was granted in March to the Kentucky Cotton-mill at Louisville; also, about the same time, others to the Falls City Cotton-mill Company and the Louisville Cotton-mill Company. None of these enterprises were pushed to final success.

Among the taxes on incomes collected in April by the Federal authorities, are those from eight leading citizens in Louisville, who report incomes over \$20,000 each. They are thus mentioned by Mr. Collins: Dr. John Bull, \$105,625; Benjamin F. Avery, \$62,324; Ebenezer Bustard, \$16,744; Thomas T. Shreve, \$36,121; Richard Burge, \$30,859; Michael Kean, \$28,616; William B. Belknap, \$26,127; Samuel S. Nicholas, \$20,162.

May 9th, the people of the city voted in favor of a subscription of \$1,000,000 to the capital stock of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad.

On the 18th the State Society of Fenians was in session in Louisville, with a large attendance and development of much interest.

About this time the statement is published that three thousand eight hundred and seventy-one Federal soldiers lie buried in the cemeteries at Louisville.

June 1st General Simon B. Buckner, late of the Confederate army, goes on duty as editor of the Courier. On the sixth, Alexander C. Bullitt, a journalist of some note in New Orleans and Washington City, died at Louisville, aged sixty years.

The Very Rev. Benjamin J. Spalding, Vicar-General of the Catholic diocese of Louisville for many years, died here August 4th, aged fifty-six, from injuries received by fire, which caught his mosquito-bar and then his bed-clothes, while he was sleeping. He had held a number of eminent and responsible positions in the church.

A singular but harmless monomaniac known as "Live-for-ever Jones" died in this city September 14th, at the age of seventy. Says Collins:

He was a native of Henderson county, and for fifty years wandered about, preaching the doctrine that by prayer and fasting a man would live always. He made frequent journeys to Washington City, being an aspirant for every high office, State and Federal.

A lamentable suicide occurred November 9th, by which General Henry E. Read lost his life. He was a prominent lawyer and political partisan; had been a soldier in the Mexican and civil wars, and a member of the Provisional Government of Kentucky and of the Confederate Congress; and closed his eventful career at the early age of forty-four.

On the night of December 4th, at Rail's Landing, above Madison, Indiana, a terrible collision occurred between the mail-steamers United

States and America, which resulted in the total loss of the former. Among the dead of this disaster was the oldest merchant of Louisville living to that time—Mr. William Garvin, an Irish citizen who came to the place in 1827, and for forty-one continuous years was a wholesale dry-goods merchant on Main street. He was first of the firm of Chambers & Garvin, then of Carson, Garvin & Gely, of William Garvin & Company, and finally, Garvin, Bell & Company. He was a man of great business ability, and his death was widely lamented.

On the 23d of December, upon his plantation near Greenville, Mississippi, suddenly deceased, of disease of the heart, ex-Governor Charles S. Morehead. He was a native of Nelson county, but removed to Louisville in 1859, to practice law, and was received with a public welcome. He left the city during the war, and after it closed resided upon his plantation. He had been a State legislator and Representative in Congress, Attorney-General and Governor of the State, and three times Speaker of the House in the State Legislature.

The catalogue of notable deaths in Louisville this year closed by the demise, December 8th, of "Aunt Katie Caro," a colored woman, at the great age of one hundred and eight.

On the 8th of November, the first number of the consolidated Courier, Democrat, and Journal newspapers is issued, under the title of The Louisville Courier-Journal. Walter N. Halderman, of the late Courier, is made president of the new company, and becomes Business Manager. The venerable Prentice is retained on the editorial staff; but Mr. Henry Watterson, who has been an attache for a time, is made Managing Editor. This famous journalist was born in Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840, son of Hon. Harvey Watterson, of Tennessee, himself a journalist, and also a member of Congress from that State. He was liberally educated, saw some journalistic and military service inside the Confederate lines during the war, went to Europe in 1866, and upon his return the next year was invited to a place upon the staff of the Journal, of which he had charge after the spring of 1868. He is now regarded as the ablest and most influential of Southern editors.

Assessments in 1868: Realty, \$49,212,579;

personalty, \$622,772; merchandise, \$8,826,125; residuary, \$4,661,600; total, \$63,323,076. Taxes—city, 1.98 per cent.; State, 3.10 of 1 per cent.

The Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association of Louisville was organized this year. Its operations are said to have been attended with many beneficial and helpful results.

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1869.

At the opening of this year, the Institution for the Blind had forty-eight pupils from Kentucky, two from Indiana, and one from Alabama.

January 30 a number of the most prominent citizens of Louisville, among them ex-Judges Samuel S. Nicholas, Henry J. Stites, Joshua F. Bullitt, William S. Bodley, and Thomas E. Bramlette, Judge P. B. Muir, and Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, memorialize the Legislature in favor of negro testimony and other liberal laws toward the colored people. The next month, however, a resolution introduced in the lower house in favor of such testimony in the courts goes to the table.

The Louisville Gas company was rechartered about this time, the old charter having expired on the 1st of January. A writer of 1873 says:

The new company was incorporated with a capital of \$1,500,000, divided into 30,000 shares of \$50 each. The city is the owner of 12,807 shares, amounting to \$640,350. The dividends arising from this stock are applied to paying for the public lights of the city, and the excess is invested by the directors of the gas company as trustees, with the concurrence and advice of the general council, and is to be held as a permanent trust during the continuance of the charter. This fund now amounts to about \$120,000, and is invested principally in the bonds of the city.

By the requirements of the charter the company is bound to extend its main pipes whenever the public and private lights immediately arising from said extension will pay seven per cent profit on the cost thereof, and for this, or other necessary purposes, new stock may be issued by the company, to the extent of the capital stock—the sales of which are to be made at public auction, after ten days' notice in the city papers.

The company is under the control of a board of directors, nine in number, four elected on the part of the city by the general council, and five by the private stockholders. They are required to own stock to the amount of twenty shares each, and are elected each year.

General Rousseau, Louisville's best known soldier in the late war, died on the 7th of January. We have the following sketch of his life from Mr. Collins's History:

General Lovell H. Rousseau, a lawyer, soldier, and politi-

cal leader, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, August, 1818, died in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 7, 1896. His limited education and the death of his father in 1833, leaving a large family in straitened circumstances, made manual labor a necessity, and while employed in breaking rock on the Lexington and Lancaster turnpike, he mastered the French language. When of age he removed to the vicinity of Louisville and began the study of law, he was entirely without instruction, and had no conversation on the subject previous to his examination for license. In 1840 he removed to Bloomfield, Indiana, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and soon attained considerable success; was a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1844-45.

In 1846, he raised a company for the Mexican war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Buena Vista, his company losing fourteen out of fifty-one men. He was elected to the Indiana Senate, four days after his return from Mexico; removed to Louisville in 1849, before the expiration of his term, but not being permitted by his constituents to resign, served them for one year while living out of the State. He immediately took a prominent position at the Louisville bar, his forte, like that of most lawyers who became prominent as successful commanders during the late war, being with the jury and in the management of difficult cases during the trial. He began recruiting for the United States army early in '61, but was obliged to establish his camp in Indiana; participated in most of the principal engagements in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, was a brigadier-general; for gallant services at Perryville won a major-general's commission. He served with distinction in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, and Chickamauga, and was commandant of the district of Northern Alabama, and afterwards of Tennessee. In 1865 he was elected as a Union man to the United States House of Representatives, where he sided with the Democrats. In 1867, a brigadier-general in the regular army, he was sent to take possession, in the name of the United States, of Alaska, and upon his return was appointed to the command of the Gulf Department. General Rousseau was a man of commanding figure and extraordinary personal presence, and seems to have been a better soldier than administrative officer or legislator.

The Hon. James Guthrie died here March 13, 1869, aged seventy-six years. A full biographical sketch of him will appear hereafter.

The deaths of both these distinguished sons of Kentucky were fitly noticed soon after in resolutions by the Legislature of the State.

On the 18th of April the Louisville Short Line railroad, which had been for some years in progress, was completed to Covington. Its total cost, including equipment, was \$3,933,401. The road was not fully opened for business, however, until June 28th.

May 20th was observed as a decoration day of Confederate soldiers' graves in Louisville and other cities of the State.

On the 14th of July a large convention of colored men, representing nearly every county in Kentucky, was held in Louisville, to take into consideration the educational interests of their

race. The State Teachers' Association met in the city August 10-12th.

Colonel L. A. Whitely, formerly associate editor of the Journal, and then connected with a number of Eastern papers, died in Washington City, July 20th.

The Louisville & Frankfort railroad was consolidated, September 11th, with the Frankfort & Lexington road, under the name of the Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington railroad.

Mrs. Lucy Porter, daughter of ex-Governor Morehead, and widow of Judge Bruce Porter, of Covington, was appointed Postmistress at Louisville, September 25th.

A great commercial convention was held in Louisville October 13th, presided over by ex-President Fillmore. Five hundred and twenty delegates, from twenty-nine States, were present.

November 16th, there being already much suffering among the poor from the inclemency of the weather, the City Council makes an appropriation sufficient to distribute among them twenty thousand bushels of coal.

November 27th, Judge Samuel S. Nicholas died at Louisville, aged seventy-three. We are again indebted to the indefatigable Collins for a brief notice:

Samuel Smith Nicholas, a son of Colonel George Nicholas, after whom Nicholas county was named, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1796, and died in Louisville in November, 1869, aged seventy-three years. He studied law in Frankfort with Chancellor George M. Bibb; removed to Louisville, where he rose rapidly to a high position in his profession, and, on December 23, 1831, was commissioned a judge of the Court of Appeals—the highest in the State. Afterwards he served one term in the Legislature, and was for years chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court. He was one of the commissioners to revise the statute laws of Kentucky, in 1830, and wrote a number of articles on constitutional law and State polity. He was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day.

The State House of Reform was located at Anchorage, east of Louisville, December 7th.

December 16th, Judge Edwin Bryant, of Louisville, committed suicide, leaving a large property. He was a native of Massachusetts, but came to Kentucky while still young, founding the Lexington Intelligencer, was afterwards an editor of the Observer and Reporter, in that place, and was editor of the Louisville Daily Dime till 1847.

The Daily Commercial issued its first number December 20th, and has since been steadily published.

The Orphans' Home, under the patronage of the Baptists, was established here this year. A building was erected to accommodate eighty inmates, and handsomely furnished. By November, 1871, seventy-six orphans had been received, and forty-six were then in the asylum. It was generously supported by the denomination, one Baptist lady giving it a large lot and \$5,000; two other ladies \$2,500 each, and others \$10,000 more.

Statistics of assessment: Real estate, \$53,521,300; personal property, \$739,606; merchandise, \$9,023,195; total, \$63,284,101. Taxation—for municipal purposes, 1.89 per cent.; railroad subscriptions, .15; and State tax, .3.

CHAPTER XII.

THE TENTH DECADE.

1870—Population—Assessments—Imports—General Matters—Death of George D. Prentice and other Journalists—The Rest of the Year—Dr. Christopher C. Graham. 1871—The Public (Polytechnic) Library of Kentucky Founded—Fortunatus Cosby, Jr.—His Poem at the Dedication of Cave Hill Cemetery—Death of John D. Colmesnil—Of Chief Justice Thomas A. Marshall—General Jeremiah T. Boyle—General Robert Anderson—Other Events of the Year—Statistics—Comparative View of Business in 1819, 1844, and 1871—Bonded Debt of the City—Bills of Mortality. 1872—Statistics, Etc.—The Boone Bridge Company—Death of Generals Humphrey Marshall and John C. McFerran—Exposition Building Dedicated—An Interesting Incident—The Atwood Forgeries—Death of Virgil McKnight and the Rev. Henry Adams, and Rev. Amasa Converse, D. D.—Church of the Merciful Saviour Opened—Death of Thomas W. Riley, Esq. 1873—Buildings Built—Manufacturing—Assessments—Fire Department—The New City Hall—The Female High School Opened—Health of the City—Other Events of the Year—Death of Colonel Cary H. Fry, Hon. Edgar Needham, Judge Newman, Professor George W. Payless, and ex-Mayor Tompsett—Colored High School Dedicated—Macaulay's Theatre Opened. 1874—Names on the Directory—The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home—Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital—The New Almshouse—Minor Events—Death of the Rev. Father Abell, Elisha Applegate, and D. S. Benedict. 1875—Summary of Events. 1876—Record of the Centennial Year. 1877—Its Story in Epitome. 1878—Its Local Doings. 1879—Haps and Mishaps.

1870—POPULATION, ETC.

Louisville now contained, by the Federal census, 100,753 inhabitants. It had grown to this from 68,033 in ten years—an increase of 3,272 per year, or 32,720 in the decade, a growth of

more than 48 per cent. This growth had been somewhat at the expense of the county at large, which now had but 18,200 inhabitants outside of the city, while in 1860 it had 21,371. The county as a whole had grown 29,549 in the decade, or 2,955 per year (33 per cent.), and now had 118,953 people. The State had grown during the war-years, and the depressing years that followed, but 165,427, or 14½ per cent. It had now 1,321,011, of whom 142,720 were of immediate foreign descent. In this county 99,806 were whites, and 19,146 were free colored, the latter class, by the operation of war and the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, having increased nearly tenfold. The colored population of the State had decreased 13,957, or six per cent.

The assessment of 1870 was—on real estate, \$55,269,437; personal, \$619,060; merchandise, \$8,883,065; residuary, \$6,085,150; total, \$70,806,712, nearly double that of 1860, and about 6½ millions more than in 1867. The tax was—for the city, \$2.22 per \$100; for railroads, 23 cents; for the State, 45 cents.

The total imports at Louisville, by rail and river, for the year ending March, 1870, were \$250,176,000; total exports, \$174,320,730; coal received, bushels, 25,600,000; lumber received, feet, 13,275,876; value manufactured products, \$82,000,000; capital invested in manufactures, \$31,650,000. The increase in the next three years was 18 to 20 per cent.

GENERAL MATTERS.

On the 2d of January occurred the heaviest snowfall ever known in Louisville or elsewhere in Kentucky. It reached three to four feet deep in some parts of the State.

January 7th, the Legislature votes a resolution calling on Congress to order payment for bridges burnt on the Bardstown and Louisville turnpike, by order of General Nelson, when the Confederate army was moving toward Louisville in the fall of 1862.

Mr. George D. Prentice, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, died January 21st. His remains were buried with Masonic honors in the Cave Hill cemetery, at Louisville. His statue in marble, life-size, adorns the new *Courier-Journal* building at the corner of Green and Fourth streets. His biography, with a choice selection of his poems, has been published.

Another journalist of some note died suddenly February 17th—Mr. Charles D. Kirk, of the *Daily Sun*, who had a wide reputation as a brilliant correspondent under the signature "See De Kay."

Still another former Louisville editor departed this life this year—Mr. William E. Hughes, long a proprietor of the *Democrat*, who died September 23d, in Arkansas.

February 18th, the new city hospital was opened, and the first passenger train was taken over the new bridge across the Falls. The members of the Legislature and most of the State officers participated in the celebrations of the day, and were entertained in the evening by a dinner at the Galt House.

March 11th, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for improvements at the Blind Institution, and increased the annual grant for its support from \$6,000 to \$10,000. The next day, a new law was passed for the regulation of the inspection and selling of tobacco in Louisville.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities for the city was instituted April 18th.

On the 13th of October a great meeting of citizens was held in the Court-house, to express their sympathies in view of the recent death of General R. E. Lee. A beautiful book, "In Memoriam," was made of the proceedings, and published. At a similar meeting, held October 15th in Weisiger Hall, the Board of Trade suspended its session to attend the services in a body.

Public schools for colored children were opened on the 1st of the same month, in the Colored Methodist church on Green street, and the Colored Baptist church on Fifth street. A normal school was also instituted by the Board on Main street, between Jackson and Hancock. Fuller notice of these, and the reasons for them, will be made in our chapter on Education.

DR. C. C. GRAHAM.

Some time this year removed to Louisville one of the most remarkable old men in the State—now undoubtedly the oldest surviving native of Kentucky—Dr. Christopher Columbus Graham. He was born at Graham's Station, near Danville, October 10, 1784, of Irish and Virginia stock. This was nine years before the State was admitted into the Union. Young Graham had his full share in the privations and perils of the pioneer

period, was at least twice brought to the very gates of death, and became a hunter and marksman of such accuracy of aim that he was often named in print as the William Tell of Kentucky. While residing at Harrodsburg in later life, he was a member of the famous club of marksmen formed there and called the Boone Club of Kentucky, of which Governor Magoffin was also a member. He was a captain in the War of 1812-15, raising his company himself and drilling it most efficiently. He was in many actions, but escaped all safely except the battle of Mackinaw, in which he was wounded, though not very seriously. He was then twice a prisoner in the hands of the British and Indians. He bore some part in the war for the independence of Mexico, taught school for a while in New Orleans, returned to Kentucky, studied medicine at Lexington under Dr. Dudley and was graduated at Transylvania University, the first alumnus in the profession west of the Alleghanies. During the Black Hawk war in the Northwest Dr. Graham obtained a large mining interest in the Galena lead region, and during the winter of 1832-33 enjoyed there the companionship of a young lieutenant in the regular army named Jefferson Davis, of whom history had something to record thereafter. By 1852 the Doctor had acquired a very handsome property, including a beautiful estate at Harrodsburg, which he sold that year to the Federal Government for \$100,000, as the seat of a Western Military Asylum. He then made a prospecting and investment tour in Texas and Mexico, having numerous perilous adventures with the Indians of the wilder regions traversed. Returning to Kentucky, he founded the watering-place on Rockcastle river, known as Sublimity, or Rockcastle Springs, putting upon it the labor of ten years and a large sum of money. He was also proprietor of the Harrodsburg Springs for thirty-two years. Since his removal to Louisville he has devoted himself largely to historical matters and the interests of the Public Library, in which, in January, 1872, he deposited his very valuable cabinet of curiosities and specimens, estimated to have a cash value of at least \$25,000. He has written much in his long and busy lifetime, among his published works being *Man from his Cradle to his Grave*, *The True Science of Medicine*, and *The Philosophy of the Mind*. Now

in his ninety-eighth year, he still manifests remarkable vigor of mind and body, and reasonably expects to round out his century.

1871--THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The great event of this year was the initiation of the movements which culminated in the founding of the Public (now the Polytechnic) library. A full sketch of the history of this institution will be given in Chapter XVIII.

FORTUNATUS COSBY, JR.

This gentleman was the son of Fortunatus Cosby the pioneer, whose story is told in one of the earliest chapters of these annals. The younger Cosby, the poet-editor, was born during the residence of the family on Harrod's creek, May 2, 1801. His higher education was received at Yale college and the Transylvania university. He became a teacher and later superintendent of public schools in this city. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Journal, from whose editor, Mr. George D. Prentice, he had frequent and high praise, and in 1847 became himself editor of the Examiner, an organ of the gradual emancipation movement. He became afterwards an employe in one of the departments at Washington, and was appointed by President Lincoln Consul to Geneva. He died June 14, 1871. No collection of his numerous poems has ever been published. A fine specimen of his style and powers was given at the opening of Cave Hill cemetery in 1848. One of his sons, Robert Cosby, was also a poet, but died in 1853; another, George, became a general in the Confederate army.

At the opening of Cave Hill cemetery the following poem was read by its author, Mr. Cosby. As he was a native of this county, a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished settlers, and long a resident of Louisville, we append it in full:

Not in the crowded mart,
On sordid thoughts intent,
Not where the groveling heart
On low desire is bent,
Not where Ambition stalks
And spurns the patient earth,
Nor yet where, Fully walks
Mid scenes of idle mirth;

Not where the busy hum
Of ceaseless toil is heard;
Nor where the thoughtless come
With jest and careless word;—
Not there, not there should rest,
Forgotten evermore,
The weary, the oppressed,
Their tedious life-ache o'er.

Not there the hallowed form
That followed all our woes,
On her pure bosom warm,
Not there should she repose;
Not there, not there should sleep
A parent's honored head;
Not there the living keep
Remembrance of the dead.

But where the forest weaves
Its ceaseless undersong,
Where voices 'mid the leaves
The sympathy prolong,
Where breeze and brook and bird
Their witching concert wake,
Where nature's hymn is heard,
Their resting-place we make.

Here where the crocus springs,
The earliest of the year,
And where the violet brings
Its first awakening cheer;
Where summer suns unfold
Their wealth of fragrant bloom,
And autumn's ruddy gold
Illumes the gathering gloom,

Here where the water's sheen
Reveals the world above,
And where the heavens serene
Look down with watchful love,—
The loved ones here to earth
We render dust to dust,
To him who gave them birth,
The Merciful, the Just.

GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON

also died this year, October 26th, at Nice, France, whither he had gone for his health. He was a son of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, the first Surveyor General of the Virginia Military Lands, and was born near Louisville June 14th, 1805. The following sketch of his life was contributed to the Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, held in Detroit this year, and is published in the book of the Reunion:

His father, Richard Clough Anderson, had rendered good service to his country as a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army; his mother was a cousin of Chief Justice Marshall. He entered the army from West Point in July, 1825, as second lieutenant of the Third artillery. His first active service was in the campaign against the Sac Indians, known as the Black Hawk war, and here he distinguished himself for courage in the face of the enemy, and kindness to those

whom the fortune of war had thrown into his hands as prisoners. He received the grade of first lieutenant in June, 1833, and for "gallantry and successful conduct" in the Florida war he was given the brevet rank of captain. He afterward served as aid-de-camp to General Scott, while that officer was engaged in superintending the removal of the Cherokees. In 1840 he translated instructions for field artillery, which was adopted for the service of the United States. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he had reached the grade of captain, still in the Third Artillery. He served at the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Molino del Rey. In the latter engagement he was directed to force his way, at the head of his company, acting as infantry, into the quadrangle of the Royal Mill, and this was accomplished, though at great cost, Captain Anderson receiving wounds from the effects of which he never recovered. This action was recognized by the brevet rank of major, and, after thirty-five years' service, he was rewarded with the grade of major in the First Artillery.

In November, 1860, he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, in charge of the defenses of Charleston Harbor. His situation here was a most trying one; he knew that Fort Moultrie would be untenable in case of an attack from the mainland, and he feared that he might witness a bloody civil war by removing his men into the stronger and better situated Fort Sumter. He received neither orders nor support from the Government, and finally his sense of duty called upon him to take the step, no matter what the result might be. During the night of December 26, 1860, he removed his command into Fort Sumter, destroying, as well as he was able, the battery of Fort Moultrie.

Months passed before Major Anderson received assurances that his action in this matter had received the approbation of the Government. The distress of mind consequent upon this state of affairs, and the appreciation of the heavy responsibility that rested upon him, produced the nervous disorder that resulted in his death. Fort Sumter was defended gallantly against a foe greatly superior in numbers, and was surrendered with honor.

In May, 1861, Major Anderson was promoted to the grade of brigadier-general, and placed in command of the Department of Kentucky. On the 15th day of August, of the same year, he was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, with Generals George H. Thomas and W. T. Sherman as his lieutenants, but on the 8th day of the following October was compelled by his failing health to relinquish this command. He was retired from active service on the 27th of October, 1863, with the rank and pay of brigadier-general, and, on the 2d day of February, 1865, was brevetted to the grade of major-general for his services in Charleston Harbor.

In 1869 he went to Europe, in the hope of benefiting his health by travel, but gradually failed, and died at Nice, France, on the 20th day of October, 1871.

From an early age General Anderson was a professed follower of Christ, and was distinguished throughout his life for his consistent piety. He was of modest demeanor, but firm in the course pointed out to him by his sense of duty. In no manner a politician, he was free from all hasty and sectional prejudices. He had a pure love for his country, and his highest ambition was to do that which was right.

GENERAL JEREMIAH T. BOYLE.

one of the noted men of Kentucky during the war, died in Louisville July 28th, of apoplexy, aged fifty-three. According to Mr. Collins, he

was "son of Chief Justice John Boyle, and born in what was then Mercer (now in Boyle) county, Kentucky; graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and at the Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Kentucky; practiced law at Danville from 1841 to 1861; entered the Federal army, and in 1862 was made a Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the District of Kentucky. One of his orders, which will never be forgotten—assessing upon rebel sympathizers any damages done by rebel marauders—was taken advantage of by bad men, and used to oppress. He projected the street railway system of Louisville; was President of the Louisville City Railway; and also of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, which owes to his great energy and abilities its timely completion."

Chief Justice Thomas A. Marshall was also among the dead of this year. We reserve a notice of him to the Bench and Bar chapter.

OTHER EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Another heavy inundation visited Louisville this year, reaching its culmination January 24th, in a height of thirty-four feet at the head of the canal, and fifty-eight feet below the Falls.

A grand concert was given in Louisville January 25th, by the celebrated Swedish prima donna, Mlle. Christine Nilsson. It was the great musical event of the winter.

The first number of the Louisville Daily Ledger was issued February 15th.

An act was passed March 3d, amending the new charter of the city. One of its provisions is that in all city elections the polls shall be kept open the entire time from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The question of admitting the testimony of colored persons in the courts had been much agitated in this State for two or three years. On the 8th and the 11th of March, in this year, such testimony was admitted in two cases tried in Louisville, by mutual consent of parties.

April 26th, the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad agreed to a change of gauge from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, the same as that of the Eastern roads into Cincinnati, so as to cause a break of gauge and compel transfers of freight at Louisville rather than Cincinnati. The change was effected

on the 6th and 7th of August, within twenty-four hours, by a force of eight hundred men, scattered in gangs over the entire distance of one hundred and seventy-four miles.

At the annual meeting of the Kentucky Press association this year, at Owensboro, the address and presentation were both by editors of the Louisville Daily Commercial—by Colonel Robert M. Kelly and Benjamin Casseday, Esq, respectively.

July 1st, returns were made of the practicing lawyers in the different counties of the State, showing two hundred and twenty-one in Jefferson county—all, or nearly all, of course, having their offices in Louisville.

On the 10th of July there was a great sale of real estate in the vicinity of Louisville, for purposes of suburban residence—the Parkland subdivision, which sold at rates of \$4 to \$12 per front foot. At least two thousand people attended the sale.

October 28th the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad obtained a controlling interest in the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad by the purchase of \$1,000,000 of its new stock, at fifty cents on the dollar, and as much of the old stock, \$1,600,000, as would be surrendered within sixty days, at sixty cents. The Chesapeake & Ohio Company at the same time put under contract the line of the new road surveyed from Lexington to Mount Sterling.

The same month the citizens of Louisville contributed more than \$110,000, and the Board of Trade \$50,000, in relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Liberal donations are made from many other parts of the State.

November 1st it was ascertained that the sales of tobacco at the seven warehouses in Louisville during the year ending that day, were forty-eight thousand six hundred and six hogsheads, for the sum of \$4,681,046. During the preceding year, from November 1, 1869, to 1870, were sold forty thousand and forty-seven hogsheads—eight thousand five hundred and fifty-nine less—but for higher figures, \$4,823,330.

On the 5th of that month, at a meeting in the colored Baptist church, a pillar underneath the floor suddenly gave way, causing a great panic and rush to the doors, in which eight or nine persons, principally women and children, were trampled to death.

November 20th, the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland canal was finished, and opened to the passage of steamers and other river-craft.

Two colored men, Nathaniel Harper and George A. Griffiths, Esqs., were admitted to practice in Louisville and Jefferson county courts.

The Rev. Charles Booth Parsons, formerly an actor, died in Louisville December 15th. He has been noticed at some length in a previous chapter.

There were 34,446 names in the Directory of this year—a little more than one-third the population, of course. The assessments of 1871 were: Real estate, \$61,042,130; personal, \$739,850; merchandise, \$8,898,475; residuary, \$5,724,500; total, \$74,364,955. Taxation—city, \$2.08 per \$100; for railroads, 17c; State, 45c. The city tax for the year amounted to \$774,089.

An interesting comparative view of the business of the city this year, in 1844, and in 1870, is presented in the following table, which we have from Collins's History:

| | 1819 | 1844 | 1871 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Wholesale and retail stores..... | 36 | 162 | 276 |
| Commission stores..... | 14 | 41 | 107 |
| Book stores..... | 3 | 6 | 31 |
| Printing offices..... | 3 | 10 | 25 |
| Drug stores..... | 3 | 18 | 77 |
| Hotels and taverns..... | 6 | 15 | 34 |
| Groceries..... | 28 | 138 | 681 |
| Mechanics' shops, all kinds..... | 64 | 314 | 672 |
| Lawyers..... | 12 | 80 | 205 |
| Physicians..... | 22 | 73 | 108 |
| Steam factories or mills..... | 3 | 46 | 129 |
| Other factories..... | 11 | 53 | 187 |
| Banks..... | 3 | 6 | 26 |
| Churches..... | 3 | 26 | 86 |
| Schools and colleges..... | 1 | 59 | .. |

During 1871 an increase was made in the bonded debt of Louisville to the amount of \$1,243,000—from \$4,910,500 to \$6,153,500. Of this increase \$500,000 had been voted for stock in the St. Louis Air Line Railroad, \$300,000 for sewers and other local improvements, \$250,000 for the new City Hall, and \$107,000 for the change of gauge on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. The city now owned \$604,150 stock in the Louisville Gas Company.

The aggregate of deaths in Louisville during the year was 2,672, or 1 to every 40 inhabitants.

1872—STATISTICS, ETC.

There were 36,486 names on the lists of the Directory this year—an increase of 2,040.

The city now had twenty-eight incorporated and five private banks, with a total capital of \$10,630,529, and deposits to the amount of \$8,454,748. The capital employed in manufactures was about \$18,000,000, with an annual product of \$20,000,000.

The assessments on real estate were \$61,526,580; on personal property, \$680,035; merchandise, \$8,834,055; residuary, \$6,335,954; total, \$77,376,624. Taxes: city, 2.04 per cent.; railroad, 17 per cent.; State, 45 per cent.

The entries at the Louisville custom-house this year amounted to \$288,940, on which the tariff or duty paid was \$109,062. Embraced among these articles of importation were steel railroad bars, marble in blocks, manufactured marble, granite, pig iron, trace chains, manufactured iron and steel, hardware, books and stationery, machinery, candle moulds, fancy soaps, perfumery and extracts, earthenware, cigars, human hair, brandy, cordial, wine, and gin, caustic soda, coffee, and many others.

January 30th and 31st the Grand Duke Alexis, of the royal family of Russia, was a guest at Louisville, where he was most hospitably received and entertained with a ball and banquet. On the 1st of February he visited the Mammoth Cave.

February 13th the City Council took an excursion to the coal-fields of Ohio and Muhlenburg county, in this State, along the Elizabethtown & Paducah railroad.

March 13th, the Republican State Convention met in Louisville. It was notable, partly, as having a colored man for one of the officers—Mr. J. B. Stansberry for temporary secretary; also some umbrage being taken at certain action of the assembly, for the withdrawal of fourteen out of seventeen delegates from Kenton county. One of the seceders was a colored man. The Convention declared in favor of General Grant's renomination.

On the 14th, the publication of the Daily Sun was suspended.

On the 20th, a law was approved incorporating the Boone Bridge Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000 and exclusive right for ninety-nine years to build and operate a railroad and foot

passenger bridge across the Ohio River, "from some convenient point within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville to some convenient point on the Indiana side;" and the city of Louisville (on behalf of its Eastern District, which alone shall be taxed to pay the interest and principal) is authorized to subscribe, if the people so direct by vote, not less than \$500,000 nor more than \$1,000,000 of the capital stock.

On the 28th died General Humphrey Marshall, one of the most famous members of the Marshall family, of Kentucky, and a prominent soldier of the Mexican war and of the Confederacy in the late Rebellion. He was a graduate of the West Point Military academy, but after short service in the army became a lawyer and began practice in Louisville in November, 1834. In June, 1846, he led out, as colonel, the Kentucky cavalry regiment, for service in Mexico. Upon the close of the war he became a farmer in Henry county, but went to Congress as a member of the House in 1849, and again in 1851. He was recommended in 1852 for a seat on the supreme bench of the United States, and the same year was made Minister to China. In 1855 and 1857 he was again returned to Congress, and was a fifth time nominated, but declined the canvass. In September, 1851, he joined the Confederate service, and was shortly made a brigadier-general, with a command in Eastern Kentucky. He resigned in June, 1863, became a member of the Confederate Congress, and after the war settled again as a lawyer in Louisville. He was renominated to Congress in 1870, but declined to run. He was sixty years old at the time of his death. Mr. Collins says: "While General Marshall was by no means great as a military man, he was a statesman of considerable ability, and one of the strongest and most profound lawyers of Kentucky or the West."

April 1st, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Covington (or Short Line) railroad trains changed their eastern terminus from Covington to Newport, and began to run over the new railroad bridge into Cincinnati. It was held by some Louisville newspapers and people that the western terminus of the Pennsylvania railroad system had thus been virtually changed from Cincinnati to Louisville.

On the 24th, the Louisville, Cincinnati and

Lexington Railroad company bought the branch road from Anchorage to Shelbyville, eighteen miles, for \$23,000 a mile.

On the same day, at Louisville, General C. McFerran died, aged fifty-two. According to Mr. Collins, he was born in Glasgow, Barren county, son of Judge W. R. McFerran; graduated at West Point in 1843, and promoted to brevet second lieutenant. Third infantry; was at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in the Mexican war; assistant quartermaster in 1855; November, 1863, chief of staff to Brigadier-general Carleton; 1865, in the action of Peralta, New Mexico; March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion was made brevet lieutenant colonel, brevet colonel, and brevet brigadier-general United States army; at the time of his death, was deputy quartermaster-general United States army, and chief quartermaster of the Department of the South. He was a noble and faithful officer, and an estimable gentleman.

The first coroner's jury in Kentucky made up altogether of negroes, was impaneled June 19th, to decide the cause of death of another negro, who had fallen by the hand of violence.

July 3d, \$1,000 damages were recovered in the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, against a druggist, for his clerk's mistake in using one drug instead of another, when compounding a prescription.

A very advantageous sale was made by the mayor in New York about this time, of one hundred and fifty thirty-year bonds, issued in aid of railroads, and two hundred twenty-year seven per cent. bonds, issued to build and equip city institutions. They brought, as net price, ninety and one-sixth per cent. and accrued interest—total amount \$326,885.45—the best sale, it is said, ever made of the city bonds.

July 20th, the Industrial Exposition building, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, was finished and dedicated, with addresses by Governor Bramlette, General William Preston, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, General Finnell, and others. A very large audience was present, and the occasion was deemed to mark an important era in the growth of the city. The structure is of brick, of attractive design, two stories high, three hundred and thirty feet on Fourth street, by two hundred and thirty on Chestnut.

At the opening of the building a noteworthy incident occurred in the presence of three of the most venerable citizens of Louisville, who had helped to make it the splendid metropolis it had become, with its flower and fruitage represented by this exposition. They were Elisha Applegate, aged ninety years and four months; William S. Vernon, eighty nine years and eight months, and Colonel David S. Chambers, eighty six years and three months old. These gentlemen were brought together in the carriage of Mr. John T. Moore, and occupied it near the speaker's stand, in the building, during the exercises. Their presence was thus fitly recognized in the opening remarks of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, one of the orators of the occasion:

We are honored this afternoon by the presence of the three oldest citizens of Louisville. They are sitting in their carriage in the midst of this great company—the venerable Elisha Applegate [applause], William S. Vernon [applause], and the venerable David S. Chambers [applause]. One of them is more than ninety, and the others are upon the verge of it. One was born in this neighborhood more than ninety years ago, another in Rhode Island, and the other in Virginia. They are among us this evening to witness this glad festival and ceremonial. Old Louisville stands face to face with new Louisville, young, vigorous Louisville. It is a pleasure on this happy occasion to welcome among us these venerable old men, venerable in their years, venerable in their efforts. I propose a sentiment to vote this evening: The three oldest citizens of Louisville—their sun shone bright in the eighteenth century; may it shine far down the nineteenth century.

Colonel Chambers, the youngest of this interesting trio, was the first to die, passing away March 13, 1873. Mr. Vernon followed soon after; and the oldest of all, Mr. Applegate, who was born at a fortified station on the Bardstown road, in this county, March 25, 1782, lingered until May 25, 1874, when he too departed this life. He became a resident of Louisville, as before noted, in 1808.

The first Exposition was held in this building September 3d to October 12th, and was a great success.

August 8th, the authorities of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary decided to remove it to Louisville, if the sum of \$300,000 should be raised in Kentucky for its buildings and endowment.

August 14, a great sensation was made in Louisville, by the development of fakes and forgeries perpetrated by Robert Atwood, head of an insurance firm in the city. They amounted

to near \$500,000, and involved many persons in heavy losses or utter ruin. Thirty-eight indictments were returned against Atwood by the grand jury, and his bail was fixed at \$57,000. The next year Atwood pleaded guilty to several of the indictments, the others were withdrawn, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of September, a national convention was held of the "Straight-out Democrats," or the bolters from the nomination of Greeley and Brown, at the late National Democratic convention in Cincinnati. Charles O'Connor was nominated for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, by the Louisville convention.

A remarkable meteor was seen in Louisville and at many other points, on the evening of September 5.

A "Peace Reunion" was held in the city September 11 and 12.

On the 20th Colonel Blanton Duncan's Daily True Democrat, organ of the "Straight-outs," is forced to suspend, after a life of about six weeks.

The next day Horace Greeley, nominee of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for the Presidency, was received at Louisville with great enthusiasm.

On the 25th and 26th a National convention of the colored Liberal Republicans met in Louisville, with delegates from twenty-three States, and declared in favor of Mr. Greeley for President.

October 10th an immense excursion from Mobile, Montgomery, and other points on the line of the South and North Alabama Railroad—the southern extension of the Louisville & Nashville road, completed September 21st—visited Louisville, and had a most cordial reception.

The next day a terrible disaster occurred, in the fall of an unfinished brick store, four stories high, on Market street. Four persons were killed, and three others badly hurt. The walls of this building were only nine inches thick, and the architect, contractor, and chief bricklayer were arrested and held to bail, to answer a charge of manslaughter.

Much interest was awakened in the city this month, by the project of another railroad between Louisville and the South. A large meeting of citizens was held, and the Council called

upon to submit to the people a proposal for the issue of \$1,000,000 in city bonds, to aid the building of a road connecting with the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, and using it for access to the city. A special election for the purpose was afterwards ordered.

October 24th, the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association had a meeting in Louisville. The same day met here the twenty-fourth anniversary assembly of the General Missionary Convention of the Christian (Reformed) Church. Richard M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, afterwards Governor of Ohio, presided over the convention.

On the 25th some interesting relics of an extinct animal, supposed to have been about fifteen feet long, were exhumed by the workmen on the Broadway sewer, twenty-two feet below the surface.

November 1st, the statistics of tobacco sales for the preceding three years were made up, as follows: 1869-70, 40,067 hogsheads, \$4,823,330; 1870-1, 48,006 hogsheads, \$4,601,046; 1871-2, 38,312 hogsheads, \$4,616,459. Mr. Collins adds the following: "In 1872, 14 plug-tobacco factories, with \$462,000 capital, employed 1,180 hands, paying \$320,900 for labor, and with \$3,925,000 annual product; and 123 cigar factories, with 200 hands, paying \$120,000 for labor, produced 11,835,500 cigars, valued at \$355,065. Of 66,000 hogsheads, the Kentucky leaf tobacco crop of 1871, 48,971 were marketed in Louisville."

The same day the First and Second National Banks declared semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, and the Kentucky National six per cent.

November 3d, Mr. Virgil McKnight, President of the Bank of Kentucky for thirty-five years, an esteemed and very able business man and financier, died: also, the same day, the Rev. Henry Adams, preacher to the colored Baptist church in the city for just the same period.

Music and musicians in Louisville had a little glory on the 12th, by the performance, at a grand concert in Liverpool, England, of the new piece, "Victorious Land of Wales," written by George F. Fuller, and set to music by J. W. Parsons Price, both residents of this city.

Small-pox was greatly afflicting the people here about this time, at least one hundred cases being reported.

Nov. 18th, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lectured in Louisville on "The Coming Girl"—a plea for woman suffrage. Dr. Stuart Robinson, a few days before, issued a protest against her employment by the Library Association.

An unusually exciting city election was held December 3d, resulting in the choice of Mr. Charles D. Jacob for Mayor.

On the 9th the Rev. Amasa Converse, D. D., died. He was a Presbyterian clergyman, for nearly forty-six years editor of *The Christian Observer*, or its predecessor, published here and elsewhere.

On the 12th a remarkably large and brilliant detonating meteor was seen at Louisville and throughout a wide extent of neighboring country. It was estimated in appearance to be about one-quarter as large as the moon.

The same day the new Protestant Episcopal Church of the Merciful Saviour, for the colored congregation of that faith, was opened. The church, chapel, school-room, and lot, accounted worth \$15,000, were entirely a gift of the Rev. John N. Norton.

Thomas W. Riley, formerly a prominent lawyer in Louisville, and one of the counsel in the Matt Ward case, died in Bullitt county, December 27th.

1873.

The City Directory issued this year contains 38,793 names—2,397 more than that of 1872.

During this year nine hundred and thirty-three new buildings were erected in Louisville at a cost of \$1,793,965.

The total number of houses in the city February, 1873, was estimated at twenty-five thousand. There were seventy churches, with more than fifty thousand sittings—a very unusual number, as compared with the total population; likewise five distilleries, with a product of 6,830 gallons of whisky per day.

The Fire Department, according to another publication of this year consisted of ten steam fire engines, two hooks and ladders, and two coal carts, operated by one chief, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum; one chief telegraph operator, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum; two assistant operators, at a salary each of \$3 per day; one line repairer, at a salary of \$2.75 per day, and

one at \$2.50 per day; one hose and harness-maker, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, with two assistants, at a salary each of \$2.50 per day; ten engineers, at a salary each of \$100 per month; twelve captains, at a salary each of \$2.75 per day; forty-six firemen, at a salary each of \$2.50 per day—who are permanently employed, with thirty-four runners and laddersmen, at a salary each of \$1.35 per annum.

The pamphlet issued in May of this year, entitled, *Kentucky and Louisville, the Material Interests of the State and City*, designed to stimulate immigration, contains the following valuable statistics in the article on the city, by Mr. J. B. Maynard:

| Material. | No. of Factories. | Amount invested. | Annual Product. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Metal, &c. | 61 | \$5,824,400 | \$11,479,500 |
| Wood | 105 | 3,622,800 | 9,680,900 |
| Mineralogical and chemical | 73 | 2,822,000 | 5,503,000 |
| Textile fabrics | 41 | 1,182,000 | 2,555,000 |
| Leather | 40 | 1,274,000 | 2,895,000 |
| Paper | 12 | 750,000 | 1,589,000 |
| Articles of consumption | 226 | 3,723,000 | 22,203,000 |
| | 557 | \$19,468,200 | \$55,919,400 |
| Hands employed | 15,657 | Total wages | \$3,168,200 |

The assessments of 1873 were: Upon real estate, \$61,364,731; personal, \$685,465; merchandise, \$9,410,340; residuary, \$6,219,078; total, \$77,679,614—very nearly the same as the previous year. Taxes: City, \$2.40 per \$100; railroads, eleven cents; State, forty-five cents—a trifle more than in 1872.

The new City Hall was completed and occupied this year. A history and description of it will be included in a future chapter on the City Government.

The new High School for Girls was also completed. It will be fully noticed hereafter.

HEALTHINESS OF THE CITY.

The compiler of a little volume relating to city affairs, to which we are elsewhere indebted, has the following to say of the city this year:

Louisville was for a long time, during its early history, noted for its unhealthiness. Medical science and the energy of the inhabitants, though, at a period dating as far back as fifty years, succeeded in eradicating the causes which produced the diseases almost constantly prevalent, malarial fevers, and since then Louisville has become one of the most healthy localities in the country, attracting the attention of the medical fraternity of other cities both here and abroad, by its repeated escapes from epidemic visitations, when neighboring and other localities were scourged. A notable instance of such escape was witnessed last year, during the prevalence of cholera in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Nash-

vile and Memphis, and other cities and towns in these four States, were fearfully depopulated by this dread scourge. Cincinnati was also visited only less severely, while the mortality records of Louisville at that time showed no increase over the average mortality of former years. Medical writers both here and elsewhere have explained the causes why this city enjoys such immunity from epidemic disease, and have accorded to her the reputation of being the healthiest city in the Union.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The railroads, banks, and other stock institutions generally declared handsome dividends at the opening of this year. The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad declared four and a half per cent, the Louisville & Nashville, three; the Bank of Louisville, three per cent; the Falls City Tobacco Bank, four; the Bank of Kentucky, and five others, with the gas company, five; the German Security Bank and the Franklin Insurance company, six; the German Insurance Bank and the Western Bank, seven; the Louisville Banking company, ten per cent, with an extra dividend of ten from its profit and loss account.

During the first week of January, more than half the deaths in the city (66 out of 124) were from small-pox.

January 21, Judge Thomas P. Cochran deceased. He had been for five years chancellor of the Louisville chancery court, and was a State Senator 1865-67. Judge Horatio W. Bruce was appointed his successor.

The State grand lodge of Knights of Pythias was in session here January 21 and 22.

The last day of January an act of the Legislature was approved, authorizing the school board to build three school-houses for colored children with certain revenues under their control.

The latter part of January the matter of the removal of the State capital came up again in the Legislature. Louisville had made an offer of \$500,000 and the temporary use of the court-house or city hall, for the removal thither of the seat of government. The confident belief of many citizens was also expressed that, if necessary to obtain the removal, the court-house and lot would be deeded in fee simple to the State, or else leased, rent free, for five years. Three out of a committee of seven reported favorably to the House on this proposition; but nothing decisive was done.

Mr. N. W. Clusky died during this month at Louisville. He had some repute as a writer, a journalist, and a soldier.

February 18th the city was authorized to subscribe the additional million desired for the extension of the Elizabethtown & Paducah railroad.

The bankrupt statistics made up about the middle of this month showed, according to Collins, that a number of bankrupt estates were small, from \$400 to \$1,000 in gross, and in these the expenses were disproportionately heavy. The dividends ranged from one and one-quarter to one hundred per cent.—the whole averaging thirty-one cents on the dollar. The average percentage of costs was ten and four-fifths.

On the 18th the Remington street-car, propelled by steam, had a successful trial here.

February 18th and 19th another State educational convention of colored men was in session at the court-house.

The small-pox continued to afflict the city. February 26th seventy-four cases of small-pox and varioloid were reported.

Ten students were graduated from the University Law School February 27th. The next day fifty-one were graduated from the Louisville Medical College.

The project for a new bridge over the Ohio at this point received a check February 28th, in the refusal of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, to sign a bill granting a charter to an Indiana company formed to aid its construction.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cary H. Fry, of this city, died in San Francisco March 5th, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Collins says:

He was a native of Danville, Kentucky; graduated at the United States Military Academy 1834, was brevet second lieutenant of Third infantry, resigning in 1836; major of Second Kentucky volunteers in Mexican war, 1847, and distinguished for services at Buena Vista, where his Colonel, William R. McKee, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clay, Jr., were killed; paymaster United States Army, 1853; deputy paymaster-general during and since the late civil war, and since October 13, 1867, brevet brigadier-general. The Kentucky Legislature ordered his remains to be brought to Frankfort for re-interment in the State Cemetery.

On the 9th, at Louisville, died the Hon. Edgar Needham, Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district, aged sixty. Mr. Collins furnishes the following notice of him:

He was born in England, March 19, 1813; emigrated when young to the United States, and in 1834 to Louisville, was one of the four in Kentucky who, in 1852, voted for John P. Hale for United States President, one of three hundred and fourteen who voted for Colonel John C. Fremont in 1856; and one of 1,364 who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

He started life a stone mason, became a builder of fine stone-fronts, and then of monuments, was self-made, a man of great energy and of market intelligence, and a handsome and effective speaker, no man more highly appreciated the advantages of his life education and elegant culture. He was an earnest Christian and a remarkable man. It is said said that he has been regarded by the law officers of the Government at Washington City and in Louisville as the ablest internal revenue lawyer in the whole United States—so thoroughly did he master every thing he undertook.

On the 10th the vault of the Falls City Tobacco bank was forcibly entered and robbed of \$2,000 in gold, \$5,000 in jewelry, and \$300,000 in government bonds and other securities, including about \$60,000 belonging to Centie college, at Danville.

The same day the tent of the Great Eastern circus, exhibiting in Louisville, was blown down upon an audience of seven thousand, killing one person, mortally wounding another, and injuring several others. The proceeds of the performance on the 12th were given to the families of the dead.

March 22d, the Kentucky Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with headquarters at Louisville, was incorporated.

A negro named Thomas Smith was hanged on the common between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, south of the shops of the Nashville railroad, for murder. About seven thousand people viewed the execution.

Judge John E. Newman died at Louisville, April 2, aged fifty-three. We are again indebted to the industry of Mr. Collins for a notice:

Born in Spencer county, November 19, 1819, practiced law at Smithland until 1850, and was Commonwealth's attorney and county judge; then at Barlowtown; was elected circuit judge for six years, 1862-68, and during this time was tendered a seat on the court of appeals bench, to fill a vacancy, but declined; removed to Louisville in 1868, and continued the practice; was author of a valuable work on pleading and practice, published in 1871, and compiled a digest which is yet unpublished.

April 10th, the statistics of the season's pork-packing were made up. Three hundred and five thousand hogs were packed during the last winter season, over 400,000 pieces of green meat bought in other markets, for "fancy ham" curing; thirteen firms cured 998,814 hams, of which about 15,000 were dry cured, and the rest sweet pickle.

At the Exposition Hall, April 21st, the colored people celebrated the first anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. An immense audience of blacks and whites was ad-

ressed, afternoon and evening, by Frederick Douglass and others.

April 24th, the construction of the new almshouse was awarded to contractors, for the total sum of \$140,008.

May 6th, the Kentucky State Homoeopathic Medical Society was organized at Louisville.

On the 19th, the first installment of the new Government postal cards (5,000) was received, and all sold within an hour.

On the 21st the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers was held here.

May 23d, Mr. J. B. Wilder, of Louisville, becomes President of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, the General John Echols, of Virginia, resigned.

The graves of the Confederate dead at Louisville were decorated May 24th. The Federal graves were similarly decorated on the 30th. There were then over four thousand soldiers' graves in Cave Hill Cemetery.

A tornado, with terrific lightning, passed over the city on the 27th, doing much mischief.

A temporary organization of the Central University, the seat whereof had been fixed at Anchorage, in this county, was had here on the 29th. The order locating the University was soon after revoked.

The State Dental Society met in Louisville June 3d, 4th, and 5th.

July 2d, some premium tobacco, from Owen county, sold here for \$31.50 to \$33 per hundred-weight.

On the 12th a notable concert was given in the Exposition Building, by the band of the King of Saxony. An offer of \$35,000, to play during the next Exposition, was accepted conditionally by the Band; but the requisite consent of the King could not be secured.

On the night of the 12th occurred three fires, one of which, adjoining the Public Library Building, was serious, and came near destroying the latter. Total loss by the fires, \$84,000; insured, \$67,000. There were also two fire-alarms; and so great fear was excited by an apparently concerted effort to burn the city that the Mayor telegraphed to Cincinnati for more steam fire-engines, which were sent promptly by special train.

On the 26th the Trustees of the Public Li-

brary made a gift to the Printing House for the Blind of a sufficient sum to print Robinson Crusoe upon its presses in raised letters.

Several deaths from cholera occurred in the city this month. Twenty one in all died between June 12th and August 16th, and several in the next four weeks.

The second Exposition was held September 2d to October 11th, and was even a greater success than the other.

September 15th, an outrageous swindle was perpetrated upon two of the Louisville banks by a pair of scamps, with forged letters of introduction. They succeeded in getting \$6,500 from one and \$4,500 from another. The fellow who perpetrated the latter swindle was captured, and the money recovered; but the other escaped with his plunder.

On the 22d a convention of the Kentucky veterans of the war with Mexico was held in the city.

An important meeting of five commissioners from each State bordering upon the Ohio was held in Louisville October 1st and 2d. The results were the adoption of a memorial to Congress for the improvement of the Tennessee River, also a resolution urging upon the United States Engineer Department the importance of widening to one hundred feet the cut-pass down the Falls of the Ohio, and other resolutions of a liberal and commercial character.

The Colored Central or High School was dedicated October 5th, at the corner of Kentucky and Sixth streets.

The same day the oldest hemp-bagging factory in the country—that of Richardson, Henry & Company—was burned. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$42,750.

On the 11th a ball was given by the Italian Brotherhood of Louisville, to celebrate the discovery of America by their countryman Christopher Columbus.

About the last of September most of the Louisville banks had suspended cash payments, in consequence of the panic caused by the fall of the great banking-house of Jay Cooke & Company, at Philadelphia; but they resumed payment by October 13th.

On that day the new Macauley's Theatre was opened to the public.

On the 15th two deaths from yellow fever oc-

curred in the city. The cases had come from Memphis.

On the 16th, at 7:15 P. M., a terrific explosion occurred at the northwest corner of the city hall, throwing up the flag-poles, some of them of great size and height, for sixty feet on Sixth street and one hundred and fifty on Congress alley.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of the State met in the city October 21st.

October 25th \$30,000 had been collected in Kentucky, mostly in Louisville, for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis, and Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, a Louisville physician, now Governor of the State, went personally to render service to the afflicted city.

The committee of the United States Senate, appointed to inquire as to the canal around the Falls, was at Louisville October 28th. Their observations are reported in our chapter on the canal.

October 29th died Philip Tomppert, Sr., a native of Wurtemberg and Mayor of Louisville 1865-69. He was aged sixty-five years.

The aggregate inspection of tobacco here from November 1, 1872, to October 31, 1873, inclusive, was 53,607 hogheads. Sales, \$5,775-983.

November 3d the city was visited by the young Augustin Iturbide, heir-apparent to the Mexican throne under Maximilian. His mother, Madame Iturbide, ex-Minister Thomas H. Nelson, and other persons of distinction were with him.

November 11th, the Minett Orphan Asylum, incorporated by the last Legislature, was organized under the will of Julius Caesar Minett, deceased, its founder. It was expected to be mainly a colored asylum, though open to all orphaned children.

Colonel Clarence Prentice, only surviving son of George D. Prentice, aged thirty-three, was killed November 15th, by being hurled violently from his buggy a few miles south of Louisville.

The North American Beekkeepers' Society met in convention in Louisville December 3d and 4th.

December 20th, the Legislature provided that a diploma from the Law Department of the University shall have full force and effect as a license to practice law in the State.

On the 30th the Ohio River Bridge Company declared a dividend of six per cent.

1874—PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

The Directory of this year contains 41,496 names—an increase of 2,703, as against 1873.

March 14th, a contract was awarded for completing the main building and south wing of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, at \$48,720. The north wing was already finished and occupied, and it was hoped to complete the whole the next year, at a total cost of \$105,000, when it would accommodate five hundred inmates. On the 25th of January, 1873, there were sixty-seven orphans in the building; one hundred and seventeen at the date above given. The Home was then reputed to be the only successful institution of the kind in the country.

The Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital was opened this year, June 1st, on Magnolia avenue, at the corner of Twelfth street. It was the gift of Mr. Shakespeare Caldwell, and is in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

The new Alms house was opened in the fall, upon the site previously selected, about five miles south of the Court-house, on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad and the Seventh street Turnpike. It cost \$210,000. This building was burned in 1879, and subsequently rebuilt.

MINOR EVENTS.

January 10th the Western B'nai Berith lodges met in convention at the Liederkrantz Hall.

February 9th, Dr. Henry Miller, President of the Louisville Medical College, died; 23d, the temperance crusade was opened in the city; 25th, the steamer Belfast became unmanageable while running the falls, struck a rock near the cement mill, and sank—loss, \$47,000.

March 8th, Calvary Episcopal church was consecrated; 19th, an Architects' Association was organized; 29th, the Vaudeville Theatre burned.

April 20th, a negro riot occurred.

May 1st, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church opened in Library Hall; 5th, Schnuff, Wagner & Rick's tannery burned; 6th, the Kentucky Prison Reform Association was organized, with headquarters in Louisville; 22d, the steamer Allegheny Belle sank at Portland, from striking a loaded barge; 27th, the Kentucky Christian Church Convention and the Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky met.

June 19th, died the widow of John James Audubon, naturalist, and a former resident of Louisville.

July 30th, the Texas editors visit the city.

August 1st, occurred the most exciting election ever known here: 5th, General Conference of African Methodist Episcopal Church; 16th, Bishop Miles, colored, preaches in the Walnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the first case of a colored preacher in a white church known here; 29th, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange was organized.

September 1st, the Third Annual Exposition was opened; 8th, the American Pharmaceutical Association met; 9th, meeting of the pork-packers of the United States; 13th, the new Second Presbyterian church was dedicated.

October 13th, annual meeting of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Good Templars; 19th, of the Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons; 20th, convention of agitators for the removal of the National Capital.

November 4th, meeting of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry; 12th, election of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dudley Bishop of the State Episcopal Diocese; 13th, meeting of the Presbyterian Synod; 16th, the western outfall sewer was formally opened; 23d, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange was opened; 29th, the Reformed Episcopal church was dedicated.

THE EMINENT DEAD.

Elisha Applegate, the venerable citizen named in our record for 1872, died about May 25th of this year, aged ninety-two years and two months. A brief biographical sketch of him is elsewhere given. The growth of the trade to which he had devoted most of his life, is thus graphically set forth in the preamble to the resolutions adopted concerning his death by the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade, from which we extract the following:—

He had the satisfaction of seeing Louisville expand to its present magnificent dimensions, and the tobacco trade to increase from a few hundreds of hogsheads a year to sixty thousand, and warehouse facilities from a small shed on Main street, in which he did all the business of the city, to eight large and capacious warehouses, required to accommodate this large and growing trade.

Mr. Applegate was designated in this preamble as "the oldest member of the tobacco trade in our city, if not in the State."

On the 15th of July died D. S. Benedict, a

resident of the city since 1819, and one of the most active and successful steamboatmen the city has ever had. His first services on the Western waters were in 1822-23, as clerk of the Plowboy, and afterwards of the Huntress. He was then made master of the Dove, but shortly after became clerk and then captain of the Diana No. 1. He had soon a share in the ownership of the Diana Nos. 2 and 3 and of the General Browne, and subsequently, while head of the mercantile house of Benedict, Carter & Co., which he founded in 1830, at the corner of Main and Bullitt streets, or at other times, became entire or part owner of the Talma, the Alice Grey, Alice Scott, Ringgold, General Lane, Falcon, Lexington, Fanny Smith, Georgetown, W. B. Clifton, Fanny Bullitt, Mary Hunt, Niagara, Empress, Eclipse, E. H. Fairchild, H. D. Newcomb, Magenta No. 1, Peytonia, Autocrat, and other well-known steamers. In 1853 he was made president of the branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, when it was established here. His later years were spent mainly in the duties of President of several of the local insurance companies.

The Rev. Father Abell, of the Roman Catholic church, died in Louisville this year. An adequate notice of him will be given in another chapter.

1875.

The number of names upon the city directory of this year was 40,965.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

January 3, death of the Hon. M. R. Hardin, ex-chief justice of the court of appeals; 8th, death of General George W. Chambers; 11th, meeting of the Bricklayers' National union; 12th, death of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette; 16th, of Rev. Charles L. Daubert; 20th, of Dr. T. L. Caldwell; 23d, of Colonel W. P. Boone.

February 7, the Sunday Globe is started; 9th, first celebration of Mardi Gras in the city; 10th, beginning of the Whittle and Bliss revival.

March 5, death of J. M. S. McCorkle, P. G. M. and G. S. of the grand lodge of Free Masons; 8th, death of Flora Dupee, aged one hundred and four; 21st, dedication of the College Street Presbyterian church.

April 3, Dr. W. E. Gilpin killed by an overdose of chloroform; 18th, heavy snow storm, cold so severe as to produce ice of an inch in thickness; 30th, visit of Vice-President Wilson.

May 4, meeting of the American Medical Association; 10th, State Republican convention and nomination of John M. Harlan for Governor; 17th, first races under direction of Louisville Jecky Club; 21st, death of Colonel W. F. Bullock, Jr.

June 2, heavy wind storm, blowing down part of Masonic Home and Baptist Orphans' Home, and doing much other damage; 13th, death of Dr. Lewis Rogers; 16th, City Auditor John M. O'Neil drowned at the Falls.

July 4, the steamer James D. Parker sinks on the Falls, but is soon raised; 12th, death of Colonel Philip Lee, prosecuting attorney; 15th, death of Mrs. Helen Stansberry, aged one hundred years and seven months; 16th, another great storm, unroofing several houses.

August 7, the river reached the highest point ever known in this month, inundating houses from Third to Seventh street (height at head of canal, 32½ feet; at foot of Falls 56); 17th, the Avery Institute was organized.

September 1, opening of the Fourth Industrial Exposition; 14th, boiler explosion at Nadal & Sons' kindling wood factory, killing the engineer and one other; 25th, death of M. Kean, proprietor of the Louisville Hotel.

October 1, burning of the Fourth street coffin works, one man killed and five injured by an explosion; 10th, death of Captain J. F. Huber; 12th, meeting of grand lodge Independent Order Good Templars; 19th, of grand lodge Free and Accepted Masons.

November 17, City Hall tower nearly consumed by fire, loss about \$10,000, and meeting of National Grange Patrons of Husbandry; 14th, organization of the Clearing House Association; 27th, Miss Mary Anderson, tragic actress, makes her debut at Macauley's as "Juliet."

December 2, partial burning of the Broadway Baptist church; 7th, total vote for Mayor, 20,834, the largest polled in the city to that date; 13th, Monks & Monks' tannery partially burned — loss \$12,000.

1876.

January 2d, the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated; 3d, the Clearing House commenced operations; 30th, very high water in the Ohio, and damage to property on river front; reaching thirty-five and a half feet above the canal, and fifty-nine and a half below it.

February 1st, great storm, and heavy loss of coal on the river; 6th, dedication of Wesley Methodist Episcopal Mission building; 8th, disastrous fire on Fourth street, Miss Schultz's store; 29th, Mardi Gras celebration.

March 1st, Messrs. Hall and Cree, evangelists, begin their work; 20th, the Louisville Abstract and Loan association is incorporated.

May 10th, Clark's tobacco factory, at Rowan and Thirteenth, burned; 11th, the Western Unitarian conference begins its session; 13th, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, makes a short stay; 16th, the splendid new Courier-Journal building is formally opened; 17th, the Western Farmers' association meets; 18th, session of the Republican State convention, which recommends General B. H. Bristow for the Presidency; 22d, dedication of the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children; 23d, twenty-second annual convention of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars opens, and the corner-stone of the Broadway Tabernacle is laid; 24th, the State Baptist association meets; 25th, the Democratic State convention; 26th, second burning of the Vaudeville theater.

June 6th, sixth annual convention of the Kentucky Dentists' association; 27th, State Convention of Prohibitionists.

July 8th, death of the brilliant young lawyer and member of Congress, Edward Young Parsons, aged thirty-three; 17th, incorporation under general laws of the Louisville Eye and Ear Infirmary.

September 24th, slight shocks of earthquake.

October 10th, thirteenth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Good Templars; 17th, Grand Lodge of Masons, and great fire at the corner of Eighth and Main—loss above \$200,000; 24th, Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows; 25th, meeting of Southern and Northwestern general railway ticket agents.

November 2d, contract to build Crescent Hill reservoir; 7th, greatest excitement ever known

here over Presidential election; 12th, rededication of the Broadway Baptist church.

December 9th, organization of the Polytechnic society; 12th, meeting of the State Grange in Louisville.

The city Directory for 1876 bore forty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-two names, and for 1877 forty five thousand five hundred and sixty-four.

1877.

Remarkably cold weather in January, the thermometer reaching fourteen degrees below zero. An enormous ice gorge formed in the river, which broke on the 14th. A flood came directly after, reaching on the 21st the height of thirty and a half feet above and fifty-four and a half feet below the Falls. On the 18th the Democratic State Convention re-assembled to discuss the Presidential situation; 24th, partial destruction by fire of the Louisville Mantel and Casket Works.

February 13th, burning of the Ninth street African Methodist Episcopal church; 25th, dedication of the Knights Templars' Hall, in the Courier-Journal building.

March 18th, dedication of the Campbell street Christian church.

April 3d, State Medical Convention; 10th, session of the State Grand Lodge Knights of Honor.

May 1st, the withdrawal of Federal troops, by the President's order, from Louisiana and South Carolina, was celebrated; 31st, death of Judge John Joyes.

June 6th, meeting of the International Young Men's Christian Association; 11th, \$12,000 subscribed toward the erection of a building for the local association.

July 10th, opening of the National Sængerfest at the Exposition Building. July 23d, beginning of labor troubles in the city; riots on the 24th and 25th.

August 14th, the National Education Society assembles.

September 4th, the fifth Industrial Exposition opens; 12th, the City Brewery burns; September 15th, Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, arrives to visit the Exposition, and is

welcomed; also President Hayes and Cabinet on the 27th.

October 9th, Grand Lodge Independent Order of Good Templars; 16th, Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, and Most Worthy High Court of the World of Foresters; 23d, Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

November 3d, Taylor & Herr's tobacco factory and McIlvain's whisky establishment consumed; 10th, death of the Rev. Dr. Lowry; 15th, visit of a delegation of civilized Chickasaw Indians; 8th, Cochran & Fulton's whisky house burned.

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was removed to the city this year from Greenville, South Carolina. Two new public school-houses were erected, being that on Grayson street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, and that on Overhill, between Broadway and Underhill. The Second Ward house was doubled in capacity.

1878.

January 9th, telephone communication was had with Nashville; 13th, reorganization of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange; 22d, the first Handel and Haydn concert in Louisville.

February 5th, death of Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., aged seventy-three; 13th, commemoration services at the Cathedral, in honor of Pius IX.; 14th, meeting of the Western Wholesale Druggists' Association.

March 12th, death of the venerable Scotch poet, Hugh Ainslie; 17th, burning of the Chess, Carley & Co. oil factory; 24th, explosion of the same firm's great oil-tank.

April 1st, laying of the corner-stone of St. Vincent's (Catholic) Church; 10th, session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor; 28th, the Citizens' Reform Association organizes.

May 16th, burning of John Fleck's oil factory.

June 10th, the Tabernacle, at Fourth and Broadway, is dedicated.

July 18th, formation of the American Ladies' Industrial Guild; 19th, death of five persons in the city from excessive heat.

August 7th, completion of the J. M. White, considered the most elegant steamer on the

Western waters; 21st, visit of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia Press Association, and brilliant reception at the Galt House on the 22d.

September 4th, opening of the Exposition.

October 8th, opening of the Louisville College of Pharmacy; 9th, the Kentucky editors visit the Exposition; 22d, meeting of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; 24th, dedication of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' House; 25th, opening of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

November 12th, death of George P. Doern, of the Anzeiger and Evening News; 15th, organization of the Louisville Association for the Suppression of Vice; 26th, death of R. M. Cunningham, Cashier of the First National Bank.

December 2d, introduction of the electric light into Kelly's ax factory; 5th, death in Cincinnati of Ben Casseday, an old resident of Louisville, and author of a history of the city; 8th, Davis's new theater completed (opened on the 19th); 10th, the new Workhouse accepted by the city; 16th, the new hall at Phoenix Hill Park opened; 17th, ovation to O'Mengher Condon by the Irish citizens.

There were 46,570 names on the City Directory.

1879.

January 16th, the ferryboat Wathen was carried by the current against the bridge, and the steamer Hobson was sunk.

February 1st, a fire broke out at the Almshouse, with fatal results; 3d, three sons of Mrs. Elizabeth Heinrich were drowned near the Water-works; 8th, the Louisville Confederate Historical Association was organized; 21st, death of Robert J. Ormsby.

May 16th, the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church began its annual convocation in the Second Presbyterian meeting-house, and remained in session until the 24th; 17th, the first annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was opened; 23d, a large fire occurred at Second and Breckinridge streets.

July 29th, death of Judge Bland Ballard, and another fire at Adams & Fulton; loss, \$24,000.

August 28th, the State Convention of Colored Teachers met in Louisville.

September 2d, Seventh Annual Exposition was opened; 9th, the American Mechanical, Agricultural, and Botanical Association opened its session.

October 15th, annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars; 16th, the Baptist State Sunday-school Convention.

November 5th, Kentucky High Court of Foresters meets.

December 10th, General Grant visits the city, and is publicly received; 14th, the new reservoir, of 10,000,000 gallons capacity, was completed, and water was let in for the first; 17th, the new Almshouse was finished and turned over to the city; 22d, the cotton compress and warehouse was opened.

The City Directory of this year bore 49,450 names.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Tenth ward..... | 13,667 | 11,415 | 2,168 |
| Eleventh ward..... | 18,437 | 13,479 | 3,731 |
| Twelfth ward..... | 6,734 | 5,187 | 1,708 |
| Total..... | 123,762 | 109,753 | 23,156 |
| Total increase..... | 23,009 | | |

Reasoning from these data, the editor of the *Courier-Journal* deduced the following:

The above tables from the city directory for 1880 show the facts:—First, that the population of Louisville in 1870 was 109,753; in 1880 123,762; gain in ten years, 23,009. Second, that the dividing line of population, which was at First street, had in 1870 moved westwardly to Third street, and that in 1880 it had reached Fourth street. Third, that in 1870 the four west wards had a population of 37,603, which had increased in 1880 to 50,210; a gain of 12,307. The four center wards in the same time increased from 21,127 to 32,013; a net gain of 5,801, and the four east wards, during the same period, increased from 31,723 to 41,531; a gain of 9,811. This develops the fact that in the past decade the population of the four west wards has increased nearly 100 per cent. more than has the four east wards, and largely more than doubled the increase in the other eight wards or the east and center combined. Also that in 1880 the four west wards had a population of 50,210, against 73,552 in the other eight wards.

In regard to the foreign population of Louisville we have no data save the tables of 1880. In that year it numbered 23,156, distributed as follows: Four east wards, 9,572; four center wards, 1,693; four west wards, 8,673, the four east wards having 603 more foreigners than the four west wards, and the dividing line of the foreign population being at Second street.

There were inspected at Louisville this year 215 steamers, with a tonnage of 82,764.37 tons, and licensed officers numbering 1,043. Upon all the Western waters were inspected 1,255 steamers, with 279,704 tonnage and 5,548 licensed officers.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

New Year's Day occurs the death of Captain H. M. Fogg, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Cave Hill; January 9th, that of Colonel Thomas Batman, aged eighty-seven years; 14th, the cashier of the Louisville Savings Bank proves a defaulter for \$150,000; 19th, General Eli H. Murray, of Louisville, was appointed Governor of Utah, and Colonel Kelly re-appointed Pension Agent for this district; 23d, Chancellor Bruce renders a decision against the Louisville Bridge Company, awarding the city \$60,000 back taxes, with interest; 26th, Barnum's jewelry store on Fourth street is destroyed, with loss \$50,000.

February 5th, grand opening of the new Board of Trade rooms; 18th, public reception to Charles Parnell, member of Parliament and Irish

CHAPTER XIII.

THE INCOMPLETE DECADE.

1880—The Tenth Census—Population of Louisville—Steamer Inspection here—Events of the Year. 1881—Statistics—List of Surviving Old Residents—Events of the Year. 1882—Population, etc.—Events to April 10th—Close of the Record of One Hundred and Nine Years.

1880—THE TENTH CENSUS.

A revision of the Federal census of 1880, adopted by the Board of Trade in its annual reports, exhibits the population of the city in this year at 126,566. The official returns, however, as published in February, 1881, make a footing of but 123,762. They were thus tabulated in a comparative statement published in the City Directory and then in the *Courier-Journal*:

| | Total Population. | Foreign. |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | 1880. | 1880. |
| East End. | | 1880. |
| First ward..... | 10,307 | 7,439 |
| Second ward..... | 9,409 | 8,375 |
| Third ward..... | 11,486 | 9,522 |
| Fourth ward..... | 10,332 | 9,337 |
| Center. | | |
| Fifth ward..... | 11,353 | 10,010 |
| Sixth ward..... | 7,103 | 6,042 |
| Seventh ward..... | 5,830 | 5,341 |
| Eighth ward..... | 7,732 | 6,734 |
| West End. | | |
| Ninth ward..... | 8,972 | 7,830 |

agitator; 25th, the steamer El Dorado is wrecked on the Falls by striking against a bridge-pier.

March 7th, Judge William H. Hays, of the United States Court, dies suddenly at his residence on Chestnut street; 13th, unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Mayor Baxter by Samuel Redd, a discharged street boss; 28th, death of Judge Henry Pirtle.

April 3d, double execution in the jail-yard of Robert Anderson, white, for the murder of his wife, and Charles Webster, negro, for rape; 9th, John W. Barr, Esq., is appointed Judge of the United States District Court; 28th, the steamer Alice is wrecked on the Falls.

May 1st, Louisville celebrates her centennial anniversary, with an elaborate address by Colonel R. T. Durrett and other exercises.

June 6th, six prisoners escape from the jail by climbing through the roof, but are soon retaken; 9th, burning of Arthur Peter & Company's drug-store, loss \$150,000—the largest fire for two years; 27th, the steamer Virgie Lee sinks on the Falls.

July 25th, the H. T. Dexter, a new steamer, burns near the city wharf.

August 9th, meeting of the Turners' Association of the United States at Woodland Garden and Phoenix Hill; 25th, Cornwall's candle factory destroyed by fire, also meeting of the Colored Press Association.

September 6th, negro grand jurors impaneled for the first time in Louisville; 7th, opening of the Eighth Annual Exhibition; 10th, total destruction of the Finzer Brothers' tobacco factory, the largest in the world.

October 9th, Dr. C. C. Graham and eight other veterans, whose united ages were seven hundred and twelve years, or an average of nearly eighty, dine together at Rufer's; 12th, meeting of the State Board of Health; 21st, death of Thomas L. Butler, a veteran of 1812, aged ninety-one; 25th, the Falls City Pickling Works burned.

November 9th, meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society at the Masonic Temple; 11th, formal opening of the library of the Polytechnic Society (formerly Public Library of Kentucky).

December 3d, sudden death of John W. Armstrong, a leading Louisville grocer; 6th, deaths of R. R. Bolling and S. A. Atchison; 13th, explosion of boiler at a soap-factory in Butcher-

town, killing the engineer and carpenter, and injuring others; 28th, extreme cold weather, closing the river to navigation.

1881—STATISTICS.

The names upon the City Directory this year counted 54,901.

There were received at Louisville in 1881 40,500,000 bushels of Pittsburgh coal and 3,000,000 of the Kentucky product.

Colonel Durrett sent to the Courier-Journal in June of this year, the following list of the oldest men in Louisville, which has permanent interest and value. Most of them are still living [April, 1882].

CITIZENS OVER NINETY.

Dr. C. C. Graham 96, H. W. Wilkes 94, Asa Emerson 94, Stephen E. Davis (died the same month) 94, Thomas L. Butler 92, William Givens 92, John P. Young 91.

CITIZENS OVER EIGHTY.

Joseph Danforth 89, William Talbott 89, William Jarvis 89, Joseph Swager 88, E. E. Williams 86, William W. Williams 85, Rev. Joseph A. Lloyd 84, Joseph A. Barnett 84, James Anderson 84, Joseph J. Sheridan 83, Hon. William P. Thomason 83, Joseph Irwin 82, William Hurst 82, James C. Ford 82, Samuel Campbell 82, Hon. D. L. Beatty 82, James Anderson, Jr. 82, James Harrison 81, Samuel K. Richardson 80, Dr. M. L. Lewis 80, J. R. Green 80, Rev. William C. Atmore 80.

CITIZENS OVER SEVENTY.

B. F. Avery 79, Samuel Hillman 79, J. McIlvain 79, Edward Stokes 78, Abraham Myers 78, William Musselman 78, John Lamborne 78, A. G. Hodges 78, John Fielder 78, Herman Eustis 77, A. W. R. Harris 77, James Hamilton 77, Thomas Jefferson 77, J. M. Monahan 76, S. S. English 76, W. H. Evans 76, Dr. T. S. Pell 75, Hon. John D. Depp 75, Dr. R. W. Ferguson 75, T. J. Hackney 75, R. R. Jones 75, William Kriel 75, Christian Hatzel 75, R. P. Lightburn 75, Luther Wilson 75, R. K. White 74, Henry Wolford 74, David Marshall 74, C. C. Green 73, John Christopher 74, Rev. James Craik 74, John Atham 73, Hon. William F. Bullock 73, James Bridgeford 73, James M. Campbell 73, H. W. Hawes 73, S. C. Henry 73, John P. Morton 73, Zenos D. Parker 73, B. F. Rudy 73, Frances Reidhar 73, Christopher Steele 73, James Traube 73, G. A. Zeuna 72, L. L. Warren 72, L. A. Tripp 72, George Shoemaker 72, R. F. Orr 72, Warren Mitchell 72, Fount Lochry 72, Dr. William H. Goddard 72, Thomas J. Gorm 72, George L. Douglass 72, M. Lewis Clark, Sr. 72, Charles N. Corri 72, Henry Christopher 72, W. J. Cornell 72, W. P. Benedict 72, R. M. Alexander 72, Archibald Chappell 71, Benjamin B. Hinkle 71, Rev. E. P. Humphrey 71, M. W. Sherrill 71, B. H. Thurman 71, Joseph Wolfe 70, Charles Wolford 70, G. T. Vernon 70, T. D. Pearson 70, L. C. Pomeroy 70, Daniel Lovejoy 70, Henry Kneaster 70, Conrad F. Kuser 70, T. M. Ewin 70, Rev. Hiram A. Hunter 70, John L. Branham 70, Farleton Arterburn 70, Prof. Noble Butler 70.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

January 2d, explosion of the boiler of Du Pont's paper-mill, fatally injuring Henry Taylor; 8th, twenty-six policemen dismissed; 9th, Holiday W. Coad, a director of the Bank of Kentucky, fell on the ice and was killed; 19th, death of Rev. John N. Norton, D. D., associate Rector of Christ church; 26th, twenty-one new policemen appointed.

February 4th, an ordinance passes the Council for renumbering all buildings in the city; 14th, sudden death of William Pennington, an old river pilot.

March 4th, Professor G. A. Chase, Principal of the Girls' High School, is stricken with paralysis; 9th, meeting of National Association of Wooden Coffin Manufacturers; 12th, death of Colonel Thomas Alexander, a Mexican war veteran; 16th, death of Colonel A. G. Hodges, formerly a prominent editor in the city and State; 20th, death of Mrs Elizabeth Gwin, the first white girl born in Louisville, aged ninety-four.

April 12th, meeting of Kentucky Grand Lodge Knights of Honor; 16th, Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson tenders his resignation as Pastor of the Second Presbyterian church; 26th, the steamer Rainbow is left helpless on the Falls, by explosion of her boiler.

May 2d, the public opening of Phoenix Hill and Riverside Parks; 5th, death of John P. Young, an old resident; 9th, opening of the new Short Line passenger depot; extremely warm weather the middle of the month; 23d, death of Hon. M. H. Coler, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; 30th, dedication of the Tabernacle (Warren Memorial church), at the corner of Fourth street and Broadway.

June 13th, burning of Robert Dunlap & Company's tobacco factory; 22d to 24th, mid-summer encampment of the Knights Templars of the State, in Central Park, with a grand street parade on the 23d, and prize military and Templars' drill on the last day; 30th, a number of residents prostrated by excessive heat.

July 11th, burning of David Sternberg's store; 12th, more deaths from heat; 14th, much damage to boats on the river from wind-storm; 26th, opening of shooting tournament of Louisville Gun Club; 30th, burning of Gathright & Look's wholesale saddlery and harness store.

August 9th, death of S. K. Richardson, one

of the old residents; 10th, destruction by fire of Trinity Episcopal Church and of thirteen cars in the Louisville & Nashville yard; 20th, meeting at Willard Hotel to organize a pioneer association.

September 7th, opening of the Annual Exposition; 18th, Mayor Baxter contracts for a new fire-alarm telegraph; 24th, Garfield memorial services in Twelfth-street Methodist Episcopal Church; 28th, burning of Stafford's cooper-shops, on Southall street.

October 6th, death of Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D.; 19th, session of Masonic Grand Lodge; 23d, closing of the Exposition; 26th, opening of the Woman's Suffrage Convention at the Opera-house; 29th, the superb Warren Memorial Church totally destroyed by fire.

November 17th, celebration by the Swiss of the 574th anniversary of their national independence; 26th, sudden death of two old citizens, Jacob Funk and William Denny.

December 10th, visit of Jefferson Davis to the city; 24th, starting of the 80,000-candle-power circuit by the Brush Electric Light Company.

1882—POPULATION, ETC.

An increase of 2,299 names, against 1881, appears in the City Directory of this year, the whole number being 57,200. Multiplying the increase by 3, a growth in population of 6,897 within a year is indicated. It was thought that Louisville and its immediate environs now comprised a population of not less than 170,000.

On the 2d of January was begun one of the most remarkable revival works of modern times in Kentucky, under the preaching of the Rev. George O. Barnes, the "healing" or "mountain evangelist," who had been successfully at work for several years in the rougher districts of the interior. He was assisted by his daughter Marie, in singing and Bible-reading; and the largest audience-rooms in the city ultimately became too strait for his congregations. Adopting the formula of healing in James v. 14, he anointed for bodily disease, during his seven weeks' work here, two thousand three hundred and fifty-five persons, and received the confession of Christian belief and conversion from two thousand four hundred and seventy-three. On the last evening

of his services, February 19th, he anointed one hundred and ninety invalids, and one hundred and seventy-six made their confession.

Mr. John H. Ryan, an immigrant to Louisville from Philadelphia in 1837, and a successful leather merchant here for many years, died January 25th.

On the next day Joseph Clements, Esq., was stricken with heart disease in the recess of the St. Nicholas Hotel, while waiting for a street car, and died in a few minutes. He came to the city about 1842, was one of the editors of the Louisville Daily Time, then a lawyer and finally a justice of the peace for nearly thirty years, being at the time of his death the oldest magistrate in the city.

Professor Noble Butler, a teacher of high repute in Louisville since 1839, and author of several successful text-books, died at his "Home School" on Walnut street, February 12th.

A great flood came in February, working more mischief on the river front than any other that ever visited Louisville. It reached its highest on the 22d, when it was thirty-two and one-half feet above low water at the head of the canal, and fifty-six and one-half feet in the channel depth at the foot of the Falls. Though not the highest, it was accounted the most disastrous in undation that ever visited the Ohio Valley.

February 25th, died Dr. E. D. Foree, one of the most eminent physicians of Louisville. He is the subject of a biographical notice elsewhere.

February 28th, the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for Kentucky met at the Liederkranz Hall.

March 5th, the steamer James D. Parker is wrecked upon the Falls, in the Indiana chute, just below the railway bridge. March 8th, death of Henry Clay Pindell, a prominent lawyer of the city. The same day a boat's crew from the Government life-saving station go over the dam, but without loss of life. March 12th, the corner stone of the new Colored Baptist church, on Centre street, between Chestnut and Broadway, was laid in the presence of an immense throng and several colored Masonic lodges. March 15, Philip Pfau, Esq., an old and well-known citizen and magistrate, died from the effects of injuries received February 26th, by falling through a cellar way. During this month an act passed the Legislature chartering the Louisville

Canal & Water-power Company, for the building of a canal from deep water above the city to deep water below, thus forming a water-route around Louisville of about six miles' length, and cutting off the Falls, if deemed best, and partially the old canal, as a means of transit for steamers, besides furnishing an immense amount of water-power, and draining the southern part of the city, where some of the old ponds still are. It is thought the canal will be made from a point near the water-works to the mouth of Paddy's Run.

April 3d, the bill for a new Government building in Louisville, to cost \$800,000, passed the Federal House of Representatives. April 5th, the State Medical Society met in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, with Dr. J. W. Holland, of Louisville, presiding. April 6th, the pupils of the Girls' High School had an interesting series of memorial exercises, in honor to the genius and virtues of the poet Longfellow, then recently deceased.

In the early days of April there was renewed agitation of the question of removal of the State capital from Frankfort to Louisville. A proposition to issue \$1,000,000 in the city's bonds, to meet the expenses of removal, was submitted to vote on the 8th and approved by 3,053 to 1,133. Only one precinct of the city, the first of the First Ward, cast a majority against it.

Our record closes on the 10th of April.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE ANCIENT SUBURBS.

Campbellton—Its Foundations—Becomes Shippingport—Survey and Plating by Perthoud—Sale to the Tarascons—Population in 1810 and 1830—Its Decadence—The "Kentucky Giant"—Notices by McMurtrie, Lundy, the Traveler, and Ogden. Portland—Its Beginnings, Rise, Progress, and Absorption into Louisville—Notices by Casseday and Dana—The Flood of 1832.

Before passing to the special chapters in which certain great interests of the city of Louisville are to receive separate attention, some notice of the two towns formerly independent, but now embraced within the city limits, seems to be demanded.

SHIPPINGPORT

was the first of these, in the order of time, as it

once was also in importance. The site of this lies upon the primitive two-thousand-acre tract of Colonel Campbell, from which fact is apparent the fitness of its original name of "Campbellton," taken when it was founded in 1785, only seven years after General George Rogers Clark landed his troops and colonists amid the canebrakes of Corn Island. It lies, as all residents of Louisville know, between the rapids and canal, and derived its second name of Shippingport, which was given it in or before 1806, from its situation favoring the transshipment of freight from that point around the Falls on the Kentucky shore, before the canal was made. The title has altogether lost its significance, since the construction of that great work. Much of the site is subject to overflow in time of high water, and many houses and the mills on the lower ground were thoroughly flooded during the recent inundation of 1882.

A few cabins were erected in Campbellton during 1785 and subsequently; but the place made small progress for ten years. It was regularly surveyed and platted by Woodrugh in 1804, upon a plan drawn up by Valcom; and the lots were advertised for sale. The streets running with general parallelism to the river were Front (sixty feet wide), Second and Third (fifty feet each), Market (ninety, evidently with the Louisville view of placing markets in the middle of it), Tobacco (sixty), Bengal and Jackson (thirty each), and Hemp (sixty). The streets running at right angles to these were Mill and Tarascon and thirteen others, numbered from First to Thirteenth, all sixty feet wide. It was a town site comparing in size very favorably with that originally platted for Louisville, being forty-five acres in all.

In 1804 the unsold part of the tract was sold to the enterprising Frenchman, Mons. Berthoud, for whom the survey and plat just mentioned were made. It did not yet get forward rapidly, however; and another conveyance was made in 1806, by which the greater part of the lots passed to other Frenchmen, the celebrated Tarascons. Their business energy and influence, and their own identification with its interests, gave it a decided impetus, and in 1810 it actually contained a population of ninety-eight. It probably reached its maximum of inhabitants in 1830, just before the opening of the canal, when it contained six hundred and six

people. One of its chief industries, that concerned with the postage of goods around the Falls, being thus destroyed, it naturally fell rapidly into decadence.

The town was regularly incorporated in 1829, but ultimately lost its separate existence, and was merged in the grasping growth of the neighboring city, with which its beginnings were almost contemporaneous.

One of the most famous men of Shippingport was Porter, the "Kentucky Giant," who was exhibited for years, and then became a saloon-keeper and hackman at the Falls. A notice was given him by Charles Dickens, in the *American Notes*, which will be found in our annals of Louisville's Seventh Decade.

NOTICES OF SHIPPINGPORT.

The earliest of these, which has come to our knowledge, is given by Dr. Murtrie, in his *Sketches of Louisville*, published in 1819. He says:

This important place is situated two miles below Louisville, immediately at the foot of the rapids, and is built upon the beautiful plain or bottom which commences at the [old] mouth of Beargrass creek, through which, under the brow of the second bank, the contemplated canal will in all probability be cut, a prediction verified to the letter. The town originally consisted of forty-five acres, but it has since received considerable additions. The lots are 75 x 144 feet, the average price of which at present is from fifty to fifty dollars per foot, according to the advantages of its situation. The streets are all laid out at right angles; those that run parallel to the river, or nearly so, are eight in number and vary from thirty to ninety feet in width. These are all intersected by twelve-foot alleys, running parallel to them, and by fifteen cross streets at right angles, each sixty feet wide.

The population of Shippingport may be estimated at six hundred souls, including strangers. Some taste is already perceptible in the construction of their houses, many of which are neatly built and ornamented with galleries, in which, on a Sunday, are displayed all the beauty of the place. It is a fact, the *Bons de Boulogne* of Louisville, it being the resort of all classes on high days and holidays. At these times it exhibits a spectacle it once novel and interesting. The number of steamboats in the port, each bearing one or two flags, the throng of horses, carriages, and gigs, and the contented appearance of a crowd of pedestrians, all arrayed in their "Sunday's best," produce an effect it would be impossible to describe.

Shippingport is the natural harbor and landing-place for all vessels trading on the Western waters with New Orleans, the Missouri, and upper Mississippi, the lower and upper Ohio, and, in fine, in conjunction with Louisville and Portland, which in some future day will be all one great city, is the center port of the Western country. Nature has placed it at the head of the navigation of the lower Ohio, as it has Louisville at the foot of the upper one, where all ascending boats must, during three-fourths of the year, of necessity be compelled to stop, which they can do with perfect safety, as immediately in front of it is a basin called Rock Harbor that

presents a good mooring-ground, capable of containing any number of vessels, of any burthen, and completely sheltered from every wind. Rock Island, which forms the northern boundary of this basin, is a safe landing-place, where boats frequently receive their cargoes, which are carried over the Kentucky chute. This is only, however, when the water is low. The channel by Sandy Island, which offers a pleasant and commodious situation for repairing vessels, was obstructed by a nest of snags, which probably had existed there for centuries, and had been the cause of considerable loss of property by sinking boats, which, from the swiftness of the current, it was hardly possible to steer clear of them. Last summer, however, Mr. L. A. Tarascon, at his own expense and with considerable difficulty, succeeded in raising and removing them. The whole front of the town will be improved this summer by the addition of wharves, which will facilitate the loading and unloading of steamboats that are constantly arriving from below.

Dr. McMurtrie gives the following view of the leading industries of the place in and before 1819:

There were formerly here, as at Louisville, a number of rope-walks, which are at present nearly all abandoned, there not being a sufficiency of hemp raised in the country to supply the manufacturers. This has arisen from the great losses sustained in the sales of cordage, which has discouraged the rope-maker, and consequently offered no inducement to the farmer to plant an article for which there was but little demand.

NAPOLEON DISTILLERY.—This is conducted by a gentleman from Europe, whose long experience and perfect knowledge of the business enables him to fabricate the different kinds of distilled waters, cordials, liquors, &c., which have been pronounced by connoisseurs from Martinique and the Galleries de Bois to want nothing but age to render them equal to anything of the kind presented in either of those places.

MERCHANT MANUFACTURING MILL.—This valuable mill is remarkable, not only for its size and the quantity of flour it is calculated to manufacture when completed, but for the beauty of its machinery, which is said to be the most perfect specimen of the millwright's abilities to be found in this or any other country. The foundations were commenced in June, 1815, and were ready to receive the enormous superstructure only in the spring of 1817. The building is divided into six stories, considerably higher than is usual, there being one hundred and two feet from the first to the sixth. Wagons containing the wheat or other grain for the mill are driven under an arch, which commands the hopper of a scale, into which it is discharged and weighed at the rate of seventy-five bushels in ten minutes. From this it is conveyed by elevators to the sixth story, where, after passing through a screen, it is deposited in the garner; if manufacturing from thence into a "rubber" of a new construction, whence it is conveyed into a large screen, and thence to the stones. When ground, it is re-conveyed by elevators to the hopper-boy, in the sixth story, whence, after being cooled, it descends to the bolting cloths, the bran being deposited in a gallery on the left and the shorts in another to the right. The flour being divided into fine, superfine, and middlings, is precipitated into the packing chests, whence it is delivered to the barrels, which are filled with great rapidity by a packing press.

This noble and useful establishment is not yet finished, and

has already cost its owner, Mr. Tarascon, \$150,000, and when completed it will manufacture five hundred barrels of flour per day. Immediately above is a line of mill-seats, extending two thousand six hundred and sixty-two feet, affording sites for works of that description which, if created, would be able jointly to produce two thousand barrels in the twenty-four hours. Some experiments are now making by the owner, in order to determine the possibility of having a series of undershot wheels placed in the race above, to be propelled by the force of the current only. Should he succeed, he intends extending his works and to employ this power for cotton spinning, fulling, weaving, &c.

Mr. Faux, the "English Farmer" before mentioned as here in 1819, says in his *Memorable Days in America*:

I rode in a hackney coach to Shippingport, a sort of hamlet of Louisville, standing on the margin of the river, opposite to a flourishing new town on the other side, called Albion [New Albany], in Indiana. Counted from twelve to sixteen elegant steamboats aground, waiting for water.

The passage down from hence to Orleans is \$75, a price which competition and the unnecessary number of boats built will greatly reduce. Entered a low (but the best) tavern in Shippingport, intending, if I liked it, to board and wait here for the troubling of the waters; but, owing to the meanness of the company and provisions, I soon left and returned to headquarters at Louisville. The traveler, who must necessarily often mix with the very dregs of society in this country, should be prepared with plain clothes or the dress of a mechanic, a gentlemanly appearance only exciting unfriendly or curious feelings, which defeat its object and make his superiority painful.

Mr. George W. Ogden, whose volume of *Letters from the West* has already been cited, gave the village this notice in the summer of 1821, when here:

A little below, on the Kentucky side, is a small place called Shippingport. Here boats bound down the river generally land for the purpose of leaving the pilot and of obtaining information relative to the markets below. It is but a few years since Shippingport was a wilderness, but since its commencement its increase has been unparalleled, and it bids fair to rival even Louisville in commerce and manufactures. Below this town, for fifty miles, the river is truly beautiful.

Near the rapids is situated Fort Steuben.

PORTLAND.

The site of this place was the property of General William Lytle when, in 1814, it was surveyed and platted under his direction by Alexander Ralston. An addition was laid out in 1817, for the same proprietor, by Joel Wright. A peculiar division prevailed in the town-plat, the two parts being known as "Portland proper," and "the enlargement of Portland." The lots in the "proper" plat were of half-acre size, and sold readily for \$200 each, increasing in price by 1819 to \$500

to \$1,000. The enlargement comprised lots fifty per cent. larger, or three-fourths of an acre in size, and the price at first corresponded, being \$300 apiece. They did not appreciate, however, in the same ratio as those of the older Portland, as they were selling at \$500 to \$600 in 1819. During this year McMurtrie's Sketches said of Portland:

But a small portion of this extensive place is as yet occupied by houses. Some very fine home ones, however, are now erecting in Portland proper, and among them a very extensive brick warehouse, belonging to Captain H. M. Shreve. The property in this place has lately attracted the attention of a number of wealthy men, who seem determined to improve to the utmost every advantage it possesses, and as it is not so subject to inundation as some of the adjoining places, its future destinies may be considered as those of a highly flourishing and important town.

In 1830 Portland had a population of 398, not quite three-fourths that of Shippingport. Thirty years later, however, it had forged far ahead of that ancient burg, and numbered 1,706 inhabitants. Long before this, however, in 1837, the encroachments of growing Louisville demanded the extinction of Portland as a separate municipality, and it has since shared the fortunes, for good or ill, of its larger and older sister. It had been incorporated only three years, or since 1834.

Mr. Casseday, writing his History of Louisville about 1851, said of this place:

It has fulfilled the office of a suburb to Louisville, but has never at any time held prominent importance among towns, and is chiefly worthy of notice now as a point of landing for the largest class of New Orleans boats at seasons when the stage of the river will not allow them to pass over the rapids. Although it was at one time predicted that "its future destinies might be regarded as those of a highly flourishing and important town," it has never equalled the least sanguine hopes of its friends. It has no history of its own worthy of relation.

Dana's Geographical Sketches of the Western Country, in 1819, had said of this village:

It is a flourishing place. A street ninety-nine feet wide, having a communication with Louisville, extends along the highest bank above the whole length of the town. It contains three warehouses, several stores, and one good tavern.

It may be added that the lower part of Portland, that lying along the river, suffered with unusual severity during the flood of February, 1882. Many buildings on the street next the river were severely injured and some totally wrecked, while the street itself was filled with floatage and debris and much damage was done in other ways. The great distilleries just below were

thoroughly flooded, and many cattle drowned, while more suffered untold agonies, while standing for many hours in water up to their heads.

CHAPTER XV.

RELIGION IN LOUISVILLE.

Introductory.—Methodism—Earliest to Organize here—The First Methodist Episcopal Church—Methodist Reformed Church—Trinity Chapel—First German Methodist Episcopal Church—Division of the Churches North and South—West Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church—St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church—Biographical Notices of Bascom, Holman, Crouch, Stevenson, Kavanaugh, Parsons, and Selmon. Roman Catholicism—The Diocese of Louisville—Its Bishop—Removal from Bard-stown to Louisville—The Sisters of Charity—The Jesuits—First Catholic Church in Louisville—Local Development of Catholicism—Its Congregations, Convents, Schools, Etc.—Church and Convent of St. Louis Bertrand—St. Xavier's Institute—Notices of Bishops Spilling and McCloskey, and Father Abell. The Baptists—The First (Walnut-street) Church—East Church—Jefferson-street Church—Hope Church Broadway Church—Southern Baptist Theological Seminary—Notices of Manly, Warder, Arnold, L. L. and J. C. Waller, Burrows, and Pratt. Presbyterianism—The First Church—The Second—The Portland Avenue—Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church—The Mutual Assurance Fund—Notices of Smith, Breckenridge, Humphrey, Jones, and Lowry. The Christian Church—The First—The Second—Notice of Tyler. The Episcopalians—Christ Church—St. Paul's—St. Stephen's Mission—Biography of Rev. Dr. Norton, and Notices of Drs. Crouch, Peers, and Perkins. Unitarianism—The Church of the Messiah—Notice of the Rev. Dr. Heywood. Judaism—Notice of Rabbi Kleeberg. Notes of 1847—Religion in Louisville in 1852—The Women's Christian Association.

The topic of this chapter must needs deal mainly with religion as organized in Louisville. But it is obviously impossible to treat adequately, within the limits of a single chapter, the history of each of the many religious societies now in the city; and we are necessarily confined to a few representative churches, and almost exclusively to those whose pastors or officers have shown a practical spirit of co-operation with the compilers of this work.

The annals of organized religion in Louisville began with

METHODISM.

The first society of the Methodist Episcopal church in Louisville is reputed to have been organized in 1805, and to have been embraced in

the Salt River and Shelby circuit. Earlier than that, the few Methodists in the village had their membership in the church at or near Urica, on the Indiana shore, where Methodism found a lodgment very early. The Louisville society worshipped at first in a small log school house, near where the court-house now stands, while the prayer, and class-meetings were commonly held at Thomas Biscourt's dwelling. But by 1809 the denomination had so strengthened locally as to be able to purchase a small lot on the north side of Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, upon which a church of moderate size was built. It, with the town, is thus noticed in Bishop Asbury's Journal, under date of October 21, 1812:

I preached in Louisville at 11 o'clock, in our neat brick house 34x38 feet. I had a sickly, serious congregation. This is a growing town and a handsome place, but the floods or ponds make it unhealthy. We lodge at Farquar's.

This church was sold in 1816, but the building remained for nearly three-quarters of a century an interesting relic of religious and material history in this place. A lot was then purchased on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, where the New York store now stands, and occupied by a church. In the same year the Ohio Conference, which then included most of the Kentucky churches, met in Louisville; and the Rev. Andrew Monroe, appointed by it to the Jefferson circuit, wrote: "The society in Louisville was small—good class-meetings and a good class of people." Two years afterwards the church here was made a station, and the eloquent Henry B. Bascom given his first pastorate in charge of it. He wrought a successful work in connection with it. At the close of his first year he reported a membership of eighty-seven whites and thirty colored persons, which at the close of his second and last year had increased to one hundred whites and forty-five blacks, comprising then (1820) about one twenty-eighth of the entire population of the place.

The Louisville church was first, as before noted, in the Salt River and Shelby Circuit. It was transferred to the Shelby Circuit in due time, and then to the Jefferson Circuit upon its formation in 1811, when Louisville was first made a regular meeting-place.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Louisville had by 1820 so largely increased in numbers as

to be nearly or quite ready to colonize another society. The secession occurred this year, and numbered about fifty members. For some reason, they did not choose to form another society of the same faith and order, but instead organized a "Methodist Reformed" Church. A modest building was erected for it at the north-west corner of Fourth and Green streets, which, when abandoned by the Reformers, was used for a time by the First Presbyterian people, and finally by a congregation of negroes. The site has been occupied for the last thirty years by the huge Masonic Building.

The Trinity Chapel, at the corner of Third and Guthrie streets, was originally built for the Methodists, and took the name of Schon Chapel. The Episcopalians afterwards bought, and changed its name to Calvary Church. A number of the members of Trinity did not remove from their place of worship, but removed their membership to the incoming society. When the Calvary congregation went to their present location on Fourth Avenue, the chapel building was again sold to the Methodists, and took its present name of Trinity Chapel.

In the fall of 1840 the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church sent to this city the Rev. Peter Schmucker as a missionary among the Germans. He began his work under rather embarrassing circumstances, preaching and organizing Sabbath-schools in school-houses, private dwellings, and the market places, until in the spring of 1841 the Presbyterian church on Hancock street, between Main and Market, then a small frame building, was kindly tendered him in which to hold services. In January of this year the society had been formally organized, and by the 1st of October reached a membership of ninety-three. In the spring of the following year, 1842, a small one-story brick church was erected on Clay street, between Market and Jefferson. To this parsonage was added in 1845; and in 1849, under the pastorate of Rev. P. B. Becker, both church and parsonage were made two-story. In 1871 the society organized a branch mission, procured a lot on the corner of Clay and Breckenridge streets, and erected thereon a frame chapel and parsonage at a cost of \$3,500. Notwithstanding the fact that the church on Clay street had been very materially enlarged by

the additional story and that a branch society had been formed, the constant growth of the parent society made it necessary to procure a place of worship more adequate to its numbers; accordingly, in the spring of 1879, under the pastorate of Rev. G. Trefz, a lot on the corner of Market and Hancock streets was secured and the erection of the present very excellent buildings—a magnificent two story brick church and a two and a half story parsonage—at a cost of \$28,000, were begun, and by the fall of 1880 completed free of debt. The society at present, with a membership of three hundred, two churches, two parsonages, and two Sabbath-schools, with an attendance of three hundred and twenty-five, is in a prosperous condition. The Rev. H. G. Lick is pastor in charge, with the Rev. C. E. Ploch as assistant. The latter furnishes us the above sketch.

A notable ecclesiastical convention was held here in May, 1845, composed of delegates from the Methodist Episcopal churches of the South and Southwest. After a deliberation of nineteen days, lasting from the 1st to the 19th of the month, during which many animated discussions and much difference of sentiment were evoked, it was resolved that the annual conferences represented in the convention should be organized into a separate body, to be known as the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and that it would hold its first General Conference in Petersburg, Virginia, the next May. This division of the Methodist church of the country was caused, as is pretty generally known, by the increasing agitation of the slavery question, and has been thus far maintained, notwithstanding the downfall of the institution upon which it was based.

The West Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, South, in its present organized form, with something over one hundred members on its register, and located on Thirteenth and Broadway streets, is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school established by a faithful committee, which was appointed by the Walnut street Methodist church, A. D. 1867. This committee was composed of J. A. Hinkle, J. S. Byars, J. D. Brown, C. E. Harvey, Sr., John I. Wheat, and H. B. Bridenbath. The Sunday-school was first organized and taught in the residence of Mrs.

Mary Cochran on Delaware street, near Thirteenth. Faithful work in the Sunday-school and cottage prayer meetings which were held in that section of the city resulted in the conversion of some souls. In 1868 a church was organized by Rev. J. S. Woods, city missionary, and Rev. George W. Brush, presiding elder of the Louisville District, with about fifteen members as a nucleus. It was known as Thirteenth Street Mission, and met for worship in a cottage on Thirteenth street, between Delaware and Kentucky. In 1872 it moved to Twelfth street, between Lexington and Delaware, and was known as McKendree Church. In 1875 it moved to Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, in a cottage, and was known as West Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1878 a new church was built on Thirteenth near Broadway, on leased ground, and still known as West Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, South. This church is more thrifty at present than at any preceding time. It is proper to state that during its serious struggle for existence in its infancy, when many thought it could not be sustained, the fidelity and untiring energies of J. A. Hinkle kept it alive. For the past two years, under the judicious management of an official Board, chosen from its own members, and supplimented by J. S. Byars, of the Walnut street, Professor S. T. Scott, of the Chestnut street, and T. H. Lyon, of the Broadway churches, it has been progressing well, and now gives promise of becoming self-sustaining in a very few years. The Board has recently raised something over \$3,000 with which to purchase more desirable property. The present society, therefore, will soon be possessed of a neat and comfortable church.

This church has been served by the following named ministers, the term of their pastorate beginning with the date annexed: J. S. Woods, October, 1869; J. W. Mitchell, October, 1871; Silas Newton, October, 1872; J. S. M. Daniel, October, 1873; John R. Strange, October, 1874; J. F. Redford, October, 1875; G. W. Crumbaugh, October, 1876; J. M. Crow, October, 1877; J. S. Seabee, October, 1878; S. L. Lee, October, 1879; E. R. Harrison, October, 1880; R. W. Browder, October, 1881. The presiding elders have been G. W. Brush, L. W. Schon, N. H. Lee, and David Morton.*

* Contributed by the Rev. R. W. Browder.

The society known as St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church, now worshipping on Green street, near Ninth, is the result of a secession from Ashbury Chapel, Ninth street, near Walnut. The split occurred in September, 1878. Ashbury Chapel was destroyed by fire in 1877; part of the congregation wanted to build on the same site, and part somewhere else; so the latter withdrew, and took to themselves the name of St. James Church. The first pastor was Rev. John Coleman, of Ohio; second, Rev. A. A. Whitman, of Kentucky; third, Rev. D. S. Bentley, of Kentucky; present pastor, J. C. Fields, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1815 the Methodist church of Louisville received as its pastor the eloquent young preacher, now but twenty-two years old, but already five years a licensed preacher—Henry Bidleman Rascom. He remained here two years, the first pastor appointed exclusively to the Louisville church. His popularity was very great, and a large number of citizens not in the Methodist connection and unfamiliar with the rigid law of the discipline then prohibiting the return of a minister for three consecutive years, sent a petition to the next Conference, asking his return for a third year. Three years afterwards, through the influence of Henry Clay, he became Chaplain of the Federal House of Representatives, and then a noted revivalist in Eastern cities and at camp meetings, enjoying for some time a reputation as the first pulpit orator in the world. In 1827–28 he was President of Madison College, in Pennsylvania, and afterwards occupied other prominent positions in educational work. A volume of his sermons was printed in Louisville in 1850, and had a rapid and large sale. The same year he was elected Bishop, at the General Conference in St. Louis. He died September 8, 1850, aged only fifty-four years.

William Holman, popularly known as "Father Holman," was one of the most effective and memorable preachers that the M. E. Church ever had in Louisville. He was a native Kentuckian, born April 20, 1799, near Shelbyville. At the age of eighteen he held a commission as captain in a militia company raised for the defense of the border against the Indians. His marriage in his twentieth year to Miss Ruah Meek led to his

conversion to Methodism, and he joined the church in 1812. He felt called to the ministry at once, soon began to exercise his gifts as helper, in the fall of 1816, at the session of the Ohio Conference in Louisville, was admitted on trial as an itinerant, and assigned to the Limestone (Maysville) circuit. His services thereafter were continuous during a long ministerial career. His first appointment to Louisville was to the Fourth street charge, where now is the New York Store. He afterward organized here the "Upper Station," built up the Brook street, now the Broadway Methodist church, and established a Bethel church for the river men. From 1833 to the end of his ministry, except in 1837–38, he served in Louisville, either as pastor or Presiding Elder; and was Post Chaplain in the city for a time during the war. The Rev. Dr. Linn, in an elaborate notice comprised in Bedford's History of Methodism in Kentucky says of Father Holman: "He will be remembered as a faithful, indefatigable pastor, always at his work, always ready to give advice to the young, counsel to the aged, and offering sympathy to the poor and afflicted. There is very little doubt that Mr. Holman solemnized more marriages, baptized more children, visited more sick, attended more funerals than any minister that ever lived in Kentucky. As a preacher he was original and unique. . . . But he will be remembered because he adorned, by his walk and conversation, the doctrines which he preached." His second wife was Mrs. Martha Martin. He died August 1, 1867, in Louisville, aged seventy-seven years, thirty-two of which had been passed in Louisville. An immense concourse attended his funeral.

Quite early in the history of Methodism here, the Fourth and Eighth Street Methodist churches enjoyed the ministrations of one of the most remarkable Kentuckians then in the ministry, a man of rare ability and eloquence, although almost wholly without formal education—the Rev. Benjamin T. Crouch, who had John C. Harrison for a colleague. Mr. Crouch was constitutionally spare, but the unwonted confinement and labors of a station so wore upon him that he became little better than a living skeleton. He wrote:

The labors of the city did not suit my state of health. I was wasting away, with a large frame of bones, one inch over six feet in stature; my weight during most of the year was only one hundred and twenty pounds.

A very comical incident, resulting from his appearance, is thus related in Redford's History of Methodism in Kentucky:

The office of a physician in the city was located on a principal street. He had in his office a human skeleton that was concealed in a case fastened to the wall. It was so arranged with springs that, by a person touching on a plank in front of it, the door of the case would fly open and the arms of the skeleton would encircle him. A young man, not accustomed to such objects, early one morning entered the office of the physician, and before he was aware, found himself in the embrace of the skeleton. Violently tearing himself away, he rushed from the room in great alarm, and, reaching the street, ran off at full speed for several squares. Just as he imagined he was safe, he suddenly turned the corner of a square, when he was confronted by Mr. Crouch. Stopping for a moment, the horror-stricken youth looked upon the tall, pale stranger, and exclaimed: "O, ho! old fellow! you can't fool me, if you have got clothes on!" Then, leaving the preacher equally surprised, he soon disappeared amid the passing crowd.

In May, 1840, he conducted with signal ability and success, a public controversy at Owensboro on questions of baptism with the Rev. John L. Waller, of Louisville, also a preacher of great power, and editor of the denominational organ here, the *Western Recorder*. He was in all eight years upon the Louisville District, and survived until April, 1858, after thirty-five years of service.

Rev. Edward Stevenson was born in Mason county, Kentucky, October 3, 1797. His education was limited, but he studied the usual English branches, and made some advancement in Latin. While still young, he became a member of the Methodist Church and, not long after, decided to be a preacher of the gospel. As a speaker and singer, he had a large influence, his fine appearance aiding greatly, but his poor education kept him out of the Conference until twenty-three years of age. In 1820, he was admitted on trial and appointed to the Lexington Circuit. Following this, he had a number of charges, and finally was sent only to the most important stations, such as Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, etc. At one time he became quite a controversialist, defending the doctrines of the church against the new religious movement of which Alexander Campbell was the leader. In 1853, he was made Presiding Elder of the East Louisville district. At the General Conference he was elected Secretary of the Missionary Society, and also Assistant Book Agent, taking charge of the Book Concern of the West, then located in Louisville, and when

the Southern Methodist Publishing House was located in Nashville, he was chosen the principal agent.* Unducated to business habits, he yet managed the affairs of the agency with great tact and skill, but was relieved of the office at his own request, and in the same year received the Presidency of the Russellville Collegiate Institute, where he continued till the time of his death, July 6, 1864. He was long a member of the General Conference, and during the civil war gave his sympathy wholly to the South. Mr. Stevenson was twice married, and his second wife survived him.

Bishop Hubbard Hinde Kavanaugh, D.D., was born January 14, 1802, near Winchester, in Clark county, Kentucky. His father, Rev. William Kavanaugh, was of Irish descent. While a young minister in the Methodist church, the clergymen of that denomination were forbidden to marry. He observed this injunction for a time, but finally married Miss Hannah M. Hinde, whose father, Dr. Thomas Hinde, had been an officer in the British army. He now united with the Episcopal church, and was one of the first ministers of that denomination who ever preached in Louisville. His death occurred when his son was but a child. Bishop Kavanaugh's mother was born in Virginia in 1777. She was three times married, and was the mother of ten children. A woman of wonderful fortitude, hope, and patience, her influence, doubtless, more than any one influence besides, made her children what they were in after years. The subject of our sketch was educated, as was then customary, in the private schools available, and spent some time in learning the printing business. In 1817 he became a member of the Methodist church, and at once began to think of becoming a preacher of the gospel. His work began in a humble way. He was a leader of the black people, then of the whites; was licensed to exhort in the country pulpits; was admitted by the annual conference into its membership, and assigned to the Little Sandy Circuit "on trial." Since that day, he has filled the most important charges in the State. In 1839 he became Superintendent of Public Instruction for his State, and was at the same time agent for the college at Augusta, under the auspices of the Methodist church. In 1854, at the General Conference held in Columbus, Georgia, he was

elevated to the highest office within the gift of the church. For more than half a century, Bishop Kavanaugh has been a minister of the gospel, and half of that time has held the important office of bishop. He still preaches at times, and with much of the fire of his earlier days. His endurance and unremitting perseverance in times past have been almost marvellous, the sermons he has preached having reached nearly eight thousand, and in addition to these the duties faithfully discharged that are incident to the life of a pioneer preacher, pastor, and bishop would have reached a figure, had they been counted, almost too large to be believed. In his life he has always been pure, sympathetic, and consistent. Intellectually forcible, his eloquence has always commanded the multitude, and held in thrall the hearts of his people. He has been twice married, first to Mrs. Margaret Cuttenden Green, and afterward to Mrs. Matha D. P. Lewis, daughter of Captain R. D. Richardson, of the United States army. He has no children now alive.

Rev. Charles Booth Parsons, D. D., a minister and actor, was born July 23, 1806, in Enfield, Connecticut. His father was a victim of yellow fever in New York City, dying away from his family, who were long ignorant of his fate. The son's early education was obtained in the schools of New England. At the age of fifteen he went to New York to support himself, his mother not being able to provide farther for him. He was so far successful as to find a position in a store where he was forced to work hard for low wages. Here he formed acquaintances whom he accompanied to meetings of a society for amateur theatricals, and soon became an interested participant. On one occasion, when he had played the part of Sir Edward Mortimer in the "Iron Chest," some of the city papers compared him favorably with the elder Kean, whose playing of the same part was everywhere commended. The young man's fancies were at once turned to the fame and fortune that must certainly come from his devoting himself to the life of an actor, and he accordingly joined himself to a theatrical company, and at Charleston, South Carolina, first made his appearance as an actor among actors. Being a singularly attractive man in face and person, and having the large sympathetic nature that begets the same feeling in others almost in-

voluntarily, he rose in his profession to rank among the most popular and able actors of the day. In his private life, too, he was singularly pure. His parts were in plays of a semi-tragic character, and he remained on the stage from the age of eighteen to thirty-three. In one of his professional tours, he met Miss Emily C. Oldham in Louisville, and on December 7, 1830, they were married. Soon after his marriage he abandoned his profession from conscientious convictions, and began an entirely opposite career by reading the History of the Bible. He had long been known "behind the scenes" as the *preacher*, and this circumstance may have had its influence in his decided conduct. The day after he left the stage, he began family prayers in his house, and within four months joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was licensed to preach the gospel in Louisville. During the first year he studied diligently, and at its close was a licensed local preacher. Following this time, he was for two years on a circuit; was ordained a deacon and stationed at Frankfort; was located in St. Louis, Missouri, and had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by a college in that State; and after having several other charges, in 1855 returned to St. Louis. He was at one time a presiding elder, and in the troubles resulting in the division of the Methodist Church North and South, he was appointed a peace commissioner. He remained with the Southern side till the breaking out of the war, when he went over to the North. In the pulpit he was even more effective and more popular than he had been on the stage. He was invited to dedicate churches, aid or lead in revivals, marry the living, and bury the dead. He died at his home in Portland, a suburb of Louisville, December 8, 1871. He left six children, and his wife is still living. Three other children died in early life. Charles W. Parsons, M. D., Professor H. B. Parsons, A. M., Frank Parsons, a lawyer, Mrs. Emily T. Brodie, and Mrs. Belle Lishy, are children of theirs residing in Louisville. The late brilliant young Congressman, Hon. E. Y. Parsons, was their son.

Rev. Edward Waggener Schon, D. D., son of Major John L. and Fannie W. Schon, was born at Moorfield, Hardy county, Virginia, April 4, 1808. Major Schon was first chanclery clerk of the Western Judicial Division of the State of

Virginia. When eighteen years old, the son graduated from the University of Ohio, at Athens, and was designed by his parents for the law. At a Methodist camp-meeting he became deeply interested in the subject of religion, and from that time on was strong in his convictions that preaching the gospel should be the work of his life. He was first, while in the University, given a class of fifteen members. In 1826 he was granted a license to exhort; afterwards he was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Conference, was received on trial, in the traveling connection, and began as junior preacher on the Youngstown circuit, which was mostly in Ohio. Following this date, we hear of him on such important charges as those in St. Louis, Missouri; Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; and also as agent of the African Colonization Society, agent for Augusta College, general agent of the American Bible Society in the West. In 1841, in the General Conference in New York, he took sides with his native State, and adhered to the Southern church. In 1846 he received the degree of D. D. from Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and the year following was transferred to the Louisville Conference and appointed to the Louisville District, and by the people's request was stationed at the Fourth Street church. In 1850 he became corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church South. For a number of years from 1854 he was a delegate to the General Convention. In 1875 he was appointed to the Bowling Green District, hoping by travel and a life in the country to regain his health. But the heart and nervous difficulties only increased, till on June 1, 1876, he became partly paralyzed. He never spoke again, but was conscious to the time of his death, which occurred six days later. Dr. Schen was one of the most popular ministers of his time. Educated, eloquent, of superb appearance, possessed of a warm heart and imbued with fervid piety, he accomplished a most excellent work. September 4, 1833, he was married to Miss Caroline A. McLean, daughter of Hon. William McLean of Cincinnati, and niece of Hon. John McLean, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. A pious and gifted wife, she was a true aid to him through all the long years of his busy life. Their only child now living is Sallie, the wife of Colonel M. H. Wright.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

The Diocese of Louisville was established in 1808, and now includes that part of the State lying west of Carroll, Owen, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Rock Castle, Laurel, and Whitley counties. Its first Bishop was the Right Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, D. D., already mentioned in the annals of Louisville, who was consecrated Bishop of Bard-town November 4, 1810. A coadjutor was afterwards given him, in the person of the Right Rev. John B. David, D. D., consecrated Bishop of Mauricastro and coadjutor to Bishop Flaget, August 15, 1819. Fifteen years afterwards, July 20, 1834, Right Rev. Guy Ignatius Chabrat, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of Bolina and coadjutor to the Bishop of Bard-town. The Episcopal See having been removed to Louisville, the next coadjutor (and Bishop of Langone) was to the Bishop of Louisville, and was the scholarly and able historian of Catholicism in Kentucky, the Right Rev. Martin John Spalding, D. D., consecrated September 10, 1848. The long term of Bishop Flaget having ended, Right Rev. Peter Joseph Lavialle, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of Louisville September 24, 1865. His term was very short, and he was succeeded May 24, 1868, by the present incumbent, Right Rev. William George McCloskey, D. D.

Near the close of 1876, in pursuance of a pontifical rescript authorizing the change, received from Rome early in the year, Bishop Flaget, first Catholic Bishop of Kentucky, whose initial visit was made here in 1792, and who was again here in 1811, on his way to the interior, to assume the duties of his bishopric, determined to remove the Episcopal See from Bard-town to Louisville. Five years before, when visiting the Pope, he had broached the subject of this removal; and, attached as he was to the former place, the center of his episcopal labors for thirty years, and now the seat of a number of flourishing Catholic institutions, the expediency of the transfer was by this time too evident to admit of longer delay. As his biographer, Bishop Spalding, puts it:

Louisville, which at first was comparatively an unimportant place, having but a mere handful of Catholics, and those mostly indifferent to the practice of their religion, had now become not only the largest city in the diocese, but also the seat of a large and fast increasing Catholic population. Its situation on the Ohio at the interruption of navigation, and central position in the length of the State stretching along that river, above all, the prospect of its still more rapid

growth, and the constant influx into it of Catholics from the interior of the diocese, but chiefly from abroad—it being in a word, the great center and emporium of the State—rendered it evidently the most suitable place for the Episcopal See.

The change was accordingly made, the inhabitants of Louisville, says his biographer, being all favorably disposed towards the project, and the Protestants themselves uniting with the Catholics in welcoming him cordially to the city. The narrator continues:

Bishop Flaget was not disappointed in the expectations he had conceived of the benefits likely to accrue to religion from the step he had taken, after so much mature deliberation. While Catholicity in the interior was not materially affected by the change, it gave a new impulse to religion in Louisville. The inhabitants of the city, without distinction of creed, exhibited a commendable liberality in co-operating with him in every good work. They came forward generously to support every appeal made to them on behalf of Catholic charities; and the Catholic population also rapidly increased. On the death of the holy prelate, eight years later, the Catholic population of the city was about one-fourth of that of the entire diocese.

About a year after his removal to Louisville, the heart of the Bishop was rejoiced by the arrival from France of a colony of religious ladies, belonging to that heroic institute whose object it is to reclaim to virtue the fallen and degraded of their own sex. These devoted Sisters of Charity of the Good Shepherd reached Louisville December 1, 1842, from the mother house of Angers. Much as he was gladdened by their arrival, his joy at first was not unminged with regret, as he had not expected them so soon, and had as yet made no arrangements for their accommodation. But these heroic ladies had already made too many sacrifices in carrying out the painful but sublimely charitable object of their order, to be deterred by inconveniences comparatively so light. They were lodged for nine months in a house of the Bishop adjoining the academy of Cedar Grove, Portland, where they applied themselves to the study of English until their monastery in Louisville could be built and prepared for their reception.

The sisters entered their extensive new establishment, erected entirely at the Bishop's expense, on the 4th of September, 1843. Their institute was no sooner known than it was greatly admired by many among the Protestants, as well as by the Catholics. The number of penitents soon became as great as the house designed for their use could accommodate. Liberal presents were often made to the infant establishment; their marketing was often furnished gratuitously by Protestants; and the needlework, their chief reliance for a maintenance, flowed in on them so abundantly that the institution was soon able to support itself. A large and commodious chapel was afterwards erected, and during the last year, 1851, a spacious building was put up for the separate class of religious Magdalenes, to be composed of such penitents as might give indications of a desire to retire permanently from the dangers of the world and devote their lives to the religious exercises of the cloister.

Bishop Flaget also welcomed the Jesuits, who came in 1832 to take charge of the college of St. Mary, after the restoration of the society by Pius VII., and also, in 1848, took in hand St. Joseph's

College. They likewise conducted the Catholic free school for boys in Louisville, and soon erected a spacious college edifice upon a neighboring site.

The corner-stone of the new Cathedral at Louisville was laid August 15, 1849, but the venerable Bishop was too feeble to do more than overlook the scene from a balcony of his residence. He died February 11, 1850, in his eighty-seventh year of age, and the fortieth of his episcopacy, much lamented by his people and the community.

The first Catholic church edifice erected in Louisville was about at the present corner of Eleventh and Main streets, upon a lot given to the society by one of the Tarascons, of Shippingport. It was of a Gothic style of architecture. The Rev. Father Badin, priest of the parish, took charge of the erection and of the laying-off of a cemetery about it. A few human bones were thrown up by workmen in making excavations on the site as lately as 1876.

The Catholics, from very humble and feeble beginnings, have become a strong and numerous people in the city. Their churches are more numerous than those of any other denomination, and some of the church buildings are among the most imposing in the city. The congregations are those of the Cathedral of the Assumption, occupying the old Catholic site on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut; St. Louis Bertrand's, Sixth street, near Churchill; St. Patrick's, Thirteenth and Market streets; St. Augustine's, Broadway and Fourteenth; Church of the Sacred Heart, Broadway and Seventeenth; St. John's, Clay and Walnut; St. Michael's, Brook, near Jackson; St. Cecilia's, Twenty-fifth street; St. Bridget's, Baxter Avenue; St. Columba's, Washington and Buchanan; St. Vincent of Paul, Milk and Shelby; St. Agnes, Preston Park; and the Church of Our Lady, Portland. The following are German churches: St. Martin's, Shelby, near Broadway; St. Boniface's, Green, near Jackson; Church of the Immaculate Conception, Eighth and Grayson; St. Peter's, Sixteenth, near Kentucky; St. Joseph's, Washington and Adams; St. Anthony's, Market and Twenty-third. Services are also attended in nearly or quite all the Catholic charitable institutions and higher schools of the city.

The Catholic convents and similar retreats in

Louisville are those of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, on Eighth street; St. Agnes' convent, or House of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, on Bank street, with 30 sisters and 4 professed novices;* the Mother House of the Ursuline Sisters, Chestnut and Shelby streets, with 106 sisters, 25 novices, and 5 postulants; the House of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Green, near Jackson—6 sisters, 2 postulants; Mother House of the Sisters of Mercy, St. Catherine's convent, Second street—22 sisters, 1 novice; House of the Sisters of St. Francis of Assisium, Market, near Twenty-third; and the House of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Tenth and Magazine. On Green street, near Jackson, is the Convent and House of Studies of the Franciscan Fathers, with 10 clerics and 3 lay brothers; on Fourth avenue the Institute of the Xavierian Brothers, with 17 members in community; and on the Newburg road are the Sacred Heart Retreat and Chapel of the Sacred Heart, Passionist Fathers, with 7 priests and 4 lay brothers.

The chief of the Catholic schools of Louisville is the Preston Park Theological Seminary, of which Bishop McCloskey is President. On Fourth Avenue is St. Xavier's Institute of the Xavierian Brothers, with four instructors, and 140 pupils. The Brothers have general charge of the parochial schools of the city, which will be mentioned presently. Others of the higher institutions of learning are the Ursuline Academy, Chestnut street—16 boarders, 50 day scholars; Mount St. Agnes Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, Barrett Avenue, Preston Park—four instructors, 70 pupils; Presentation Academy, Sisters of Charity, next the Cathedral, Fifth street—five teachers, 70 pupils; St. Catherine's Academy, Sisters of Mercy, Second street—30 pupils; Academy of the Holy Rosary, Dominican Sisters, Ninth and Kentucky—nine sisters, 70 pupils; and the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Ursuline Sisters, Shelbyville Road, near the city—five teachers, 8 boarders, 50 day pupils.

The Catholic parochial schools of Louisville are numerous and important. The Cathedral schools on Fifth street are taught by the Sisters of Mercy, and have about 400 pupils. St. Boni-

face's school for boys is taught by five Franciscan Brothers, and has 450 pupils; the girls' school by the Sisters of Notre Dame, and has 440. The Parish School of the Immaculate Conception is instructed by three Xavierian Brothers, with 106 pupils; the girls' school of the same by the Sisters of Loretto (three) with 130. St. Martin's for boys has two religious and two secular teachers, and 324 scholars; for girls, five Ursuline Sisters and 348 pupils. St. Patrick's schools have—for boys, three Xavierian Brothers and 264 pupils; girls, four Sisters of Mercy and 225 pupils. St. Peter's, two Ursuline Sisters, 182 pupils. St. John's—for boys, two Xavierian Brothers, 116 scholars; for girls, three Sisters of Charity, 114 pupils. St. Joseph's—boys, two lay teachers, 135 pupils; girls, two Ursuline Sisters, 118 pupils. St. Anthony's, one lay teacher and four Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, with 330 pupils. St. Augustine's, for colored children, two Sisters of Charity, 114 pupils. Our Lady's, three Sisters of Loretto, 130 pupils. St. Michael's, four Sisters of Charity, 175 pupils. St. Louis Bertrand's—three Xavierian Brothers, 190 boys; three Dominican Sisters, 190 girls. Sacred Heart, three Sisters of Mercy, 211 pupils. St. Cecilia's, three Sisters of Charity, 70 pupils. St. Bridget's, four Sisters of Loretto, 250 pupils. St. Columba's, two Sisters of Charity, 72 pupils. St. Vincent of Paul's, three Ursuline Sisters, 180 pupils. St. Agnes' Day School, Barrett Avenue, Sisters of Mercy. St. Stanislaus', for small boys, Second street, same order. Night school for young ladies, Convent of Mercy, same order. St. Xavier's Industrial School of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

We have been kindly furnished with the following sketches of Catholic institutions in Louisville:

The church and convent of St. Louis Bertrand were founded during the episcopacy of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lavialle, former Bishop of Louisville. The ground extending from St. Catherine street towards Oak a distance of three hundred and seventy-nine feet, and running from Sixth to Seventh streets, three hundred and fifty feet, was purchased in December, 1865, and in the following June the erection of the old wooden church was commenced. It still stands on Seventh, at the head of Oldham streets. It was

* These and the following statistics were made up near the close of 1881, for Sadliers' Catholic Directory, from which we have them.

completed in a few months, and was merely a temporary affair. The Convent, a fine substantial building 100x50, and four stories, with mansard roof, and built of brick, was commenced in August, 1866. The new church, which has been in use since 1870, was, soon after commenced. It is built of limestone, and its dimensions are 180x82. Its towers are still unfinished, though a temporary one was added last year to contain the bell, five thousand pounds weight, presented by B. J. Scally, of this city. The church building cost about \$125,000, the convent about \$65,000. The original founders were the Very Rev. W. D. O'Carroll, O. P., who died in 1880, Coadjutor Bishop of Trinidad, West Indies; the Rev. D. J. Meagher, the Rev. Stephen Byrne, Rev. J. A. Sheridan, Rev. J. V. Darby, Rev. P. C. Coll, J. P. Turner, and J. R. Fallon, also of the Order of Preachers. These fathers, also known as the Dominican Fathers, from their founder, St. Dominic, who lived from 1170 to 1221, have conducted this church since its commencement. Many changes have taken place by death or removal to other establishments of the Dominicans in the United States. The first Prior and President of the St. Louis Bertrand Literary Society, under which title the association was incorporated by act of the Legislature, March 4, 1869, was Rev. D. J. Meagher. He held the office for three years, the term prescribed by the by-laws. He was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Turner, Rev. J. R. Meagher, Rev. C. H. McKenna, and finally by Rev. M. A. McFeely, who now holds the office. The clergymen at present residing in the convent and attending to the church, are Very Rev. A. McFeely, Rev. D. J. Meagher, Rev. J. A. Sheridan, Rev. H. J. McManus, Rev. J. H. Leonard.

The Xavierian Brotherhood was established in Bruges, Belgium, in 1839, with a special view to the wants of the Catholic Church in America. Bishop Spalding, then Bishop of Louisville, seeing the necessity of educating the young in the practice of their religion, was most anxious in procuring men for that noble work. Hearing of the new community established at Bruges, he entered into an agreement with these brothers, by which they promised to open schools in Louisville as soon as arrangements for their reception should be made. The first colony of these zealous men arrived in Louisville in 1854

and began to teach at St. Patrick's parochial school; the upper story was used for their residence. As, however, that building was inadequate for receiving young men, the Bishop assigned to them a handsome house on Fourth avenue. There, in 1864, they opened a novitiate, to train the young candidates to become good and useful religious, as well as zealous and competent, teachers. In connection with the novitiate they also opened an academy. Children of every denomination came to their school, and soon the indefatigable zeal of the Brothers became everywhere known. The school, known as St. Xavier's Institute, opened with about one hundred and fifty pupils. They were divided into three classes, well graded. As, however, their thirst after the practical and useful could not be satisfactorily quenched, the directors and faculty concluded to establish a regular, practical business course, to increase the number of classes, and to have the school chartered. This was accordingly done in 1872, and the institution was empowered to confer all the honors and degrees usually conferred by such institutions on their students. Like the tree that, coming erst to view, is but a tiny blade, so the number of graduates in the first year was small—only one; the second year it was double the first; the third double that of the second; since then the average number is six, but the prospects are that in the near future it will still reach a higher number. Believing that a business education includes something more than a mere knowledge of book-keeping, and that a good education cannot be had in a few weeks, the course has been extended to four years. After a pupil has creditably passed the minim and preparatory departments he is allowed to begin the course. It consists of penmanship, higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, modern and ancient history, United States history, natural philosophy, rhetoric, grammar, bookkeeping, etc. A talented and studious young man may thus, in the course of four years, find himself not only in possession of a most valuable practical education, which will place him in the front rank of educated business men, but with it all sciences and arts so highly necessary for those that claim to be educated. The above-mentioned novitiate was some years ago transferred to a beautiful country place near Baltimore.

Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, seventh Archbishop of Baltimore, was born near Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, May 23, 1810; his parents were natives of Maryland and descendants of the Catholic Pilgrims of Maryland, who established civil and religious liberty under Lord Baltimore. He graduated in 1826, at St. Mary's College, when sixteen years old—having been, when only fourteen, the tutor of mathematics; spent four years at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, in studying theology, and in teaching in the college; four years at Rome, 1830-34, at the close of which he publicly defended, for seven hours, in Latin, two hundred and fifty-six propositions of theology, and was rewarded with a doctor's diploma, and ordained a priest by Cardinal Pedanna; 1834-43, pastor of St. Joseph's College, then its president, and again its pastor; called to the cathedral at Louisville, 1843-48; did much laborious missionary work; 1848, was consecrated Bishop of Langone *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Flaget, whom he succeeded as Bishop of Louisville, 1850-64; was distinguished as a writer and reviewer, as a pulpit orator, and as a controversialist and champion of the Catholic faith; was one of the editors of the United States Catholic Magazine, and author of Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky, Life and Times of Bishop Flaget, Review of D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, Miscellanea, and Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity—all published in five volumes, 8vo.; June, 1864, in presence of forty thousand spectators, was installed seventh Archbishop of Baltimore; convened the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore; distinguished himself at the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican at Rome, in 1869-70; on his return, received public honors at Baltimore and Washington; during his archbishopate erected many new churches, established new schools, founded and endowed noble works of charity, and wore himself out in labors for his flock. He died at Baltimore April 21, 1872.*

The Right Rev. William George McCloskey, Catholic Bishop of Louisville, is of Irish parentage, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 11, 1823. He was educated at Mt. St. Mary's

College, Maryland; studied law for three years, but resolved upon the priesthood instead, and in September, 1846, entered the Theological Seminary at Mt. St. Mary's, where he took a thorough course of preparation for six years. October 6, 1852, he was ordained priest by Archbishop Hughes; did missionary service a few months in New York City; became professor in his alma mater, and in May, 1857, Director of the Seminary and Professor of Moral Theology and Scripture; at the recommendation of the American Hierarchy, was made President of the new American College for Ecclesiastical Students in Rome, December 8, 1859; resided in Rome eight years, when he was nominated Bishop of Louisville, and was consecrated in the chapel of the American College at Rome, May 24, 1868. He has since been continuously in charge of the Diocese. About twenty-five years ago he received the degree of D.D. from Georgetown College, District of Columbia.

Among the distinguished dead of 1874 was the Rev. Father Robert A. Abell, of the Roman Catholic church, son of Mr. Robert Abell, a pioneer of 1788 in Nelson (now Marion) county. We condense the following account of his life from an interesting biographical sketch contributed to the Louisville Monthly Magazine for 1879 by Dr. C. C. Graham: He first saw the light at his father's place, on the Rolling Fork, in the year 1792. Up to his tenth year, when his father died, his mother, most likely, was his only teacher. He was afterwards sent to a country school in the neighborhood, but only during the winter months, when his labor was not needed on the farm. Attention being attracted to him by an extraordinary speech in the local debating society, his mother was aided in sending him to the Catholic school of St. Rose, then but recently established near the village of Springfield, in Washington county, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, of the Order of St. Dominic. Here he remained until his transfer to the Diocesan Seminary of St. Thomas, near Bardstown, in the year 1813. Father Abell was ordained in 1818, and his first mission included all Southwestern Kentucky and a part of Tennessee. He was transferred to Louisville in 1823, where, up to 1834, with the interval of a single year passed by him in Europe, he bore to its Catholic population the

* Historical Sketch of the Early Roman Catholic Church in Kentucky, published in the first volume of Collins's History of Kentucky.

relation of pastor. In 1829 it was found that the church building was not only too contracted for the accommodation of the largely increased congregation, but that it was becoming unsafe from natural decay. Under the circumstances a new church was a necessity, and Father Abell began at once to solicit funds for its erection. His appeals were responded to in a liberal spirit by both Catholics and Protestants; and a year later the former church of St. Louis, on the site of the present cathedral of Louisville, was opened for divine services. For non-Catholics the most attractive feature of the service in the new church was the preaching of its pastor. Not unfrequently were to be found among his auditors such men as John Rowan, James D. Breckinridge, George M. Bibb, Henry Pirtle, Patrick H. Pope, Charles M. Thruston, George D. Prentice, and others. He was an orator of extraordinary powers.

Father Abell was transferred to Lebanon in 1854, and afterwards to New Haven, Nelson county. In both places he built churches. About the year 1860 he was relieved of all onerous ministerial duty by his bishop, on account of physical disability. However, the remaining fourteen years of his life were not unusefully spent, nor were they altogether inactive. His services were still sought after by pastors of churches, and when his health permitted such extent of labor they were cheerfully rendered. The last position held by him in the diocese was that of chaplain to the sister servants of the Infirmary of St. Joseph, Louisville. Here he died in 1874. Up to the last day of his life Father Abell retained in a wonderful degree the intellectual sprightliness for which he had been noted in his prime. The fountain of his wit was as sparkling as ever, and his memory was still retentive of events that had transpired when Kentucky was as yet almost a wilderness.

THE BAPTISTS.

The First church of the Baptist faith here dates back to 1815—the third church organization in Louisville. There was long before—in 1784, it is said—a Baptist society somewhere on Beargrass creek, numbering sixty-seven members. It was received into the Long Run association in 1803, and was formed by the Rev. Hinton Hobbs, with but fourteen members. Its original loca-

tion was upon the southwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, upon the site occupied in later years by the Medical college, opposite the Courier-Journal building. In 1816 the Rev. Jeremiah Vardiman held a very successful series of meetings in Louisville, which added many to the church. The congregation grew, and held together bravely until 1839, when the membership numbered thirty. Eighteen then withdrew to form the Second Baptist church, which located on Green, between First and Second streets. In 1849, both of the churches being without a pastor, it is noted as an interesting fact that each extended a call to the Rev. Thomas Smith. This fact, together with the financial weakness of both, not enabling them even to repair their houses of worship, led to a reunion, which was accomplished in October, 1849, with the Rev. Mr. Smith as pastor. The lot now occupied at the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets was presently bought, and the fine church now occupied was erected. Sad to say, the very first services in the new building were the obsequies of the young and popular pastor, Rev. Thomas Smith. He has been succeeded in order by the Rev. Drs. Everts, Lorimer, Spalding, Wharton, J. W. Warder, and T. T. Eaton, who is now serving the church. It has a large membership, at times numbering from seven to eight hundred. From it have been colonized the Walnut Street Baptist Mission, corner of Twenty-second street; the Chestnut street Baptist church, now one of the strongest in the State; the Hope church, at Seventeenth and Bank; the Baptist Pilgrim church, on Cabel; the Portland (German) Baptist; and last, but not least, the influential church known as the Broadway Baptist.

The subjoined sketch of the early history of the East Baptist church, with other interesting reminiscences, was comprised in the address of the Rev. Dr. S. L. Helm, a former pastor of the church, at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the society, January 1, 1882:

When I first knew this place, Rev. John S. Wilson was pastor of the First Baptist church, on Fifth and Green streets. Forty years ago the Baptists of Louisville were a feeble folk, not numerous or influential. They were brought together from different parts of this and other countries, with different views and customs. They were consequently not very harmonious in all their views about church matters, hence a party of them organized the Second church on Green street, between First and Second. I now find only three men living

who were Baptists forty years ago, namely, John M. Delph, William Moses, and Jeremiah Bush. Rev. William C. Buck, D. D., succeeded Wilson as pastor of the First church. He was then succeeded by Finly, and Finly by A. D. Sears, who is still erect and preaching the gospel in Clarksville, Tennessee, though he is now eighty years old.

In the summer of 1831 Dr. Buck began to preach in the market-house on Jefferson street, between Preston and Floyd. Having some means, Brother Buck determined to build a Baptist meeting-house on his lot on Green street. In the fall of 1834, with a little assistance from those who afterwards became members of East church, he erected a brick house. The colored people afterwards bought the building, and it is now known as the Green Street colored Baptist church.

January 1, 1842, the First Baptist Church was organized in that building, with ten members, viz., Rev. W. C. Buck and wife, M. F. Buck, Jeremiah Bush, L. B. Osborne, Ann Osborne, Mary Holmes, Caroline Stout, Sara Stout, D. Johns, Mary Howell. Mrs. Ann Osborne was the mother of Dr. J. M. Weaver, who is now pastor of Chestnut-street church. Deacon Bush is the only member now living who went into the organization of East church. Brother Buck became their pastor, and Deacon Bush's wife was the first person he baptized after he took charge. He edited our Baptist paper at the same time that he had charge of the church.

I must now speak of that great and noble man, William C. Buck. His worth to the denomination I do not believe has ever been fully appreciated. He was a native of Virginia, a man of positive convictions, and, with a clear and trumpet-like voice, bold and fearless in asserting them. He took the field for missions, and I did more than any other man to break down the opposition to missionary efforts and to induce the churches to pay their pastors a salary. When he went through the country to stir up the churches on the subject, he would speak from an hour and a half to two hours, with a flow of eloquence I have scarcely ever heard equaled. He was the friend of every Baptist enterprise.

The Rev. J. P. Green, pastor of the church, gave a valuable statistical summary of the results of the work of his society, from which we select the following:

During the forty years, more than two thousand five hundred persons have been members of East church. Perhaps one thousand five hundred have been baptized into the church. During the forty years the church has had fourteen pastors, and three of these have twice been pastor. The average pastorate is a little more than two years. Brother Buck's pastorate was the longest single one—five years. Brother Helm served the church longer than any other preacher—five years and ten months. Five calls have been given that have not been accepted. During the last year (1881) 19 were received by baptism and 18 by letter—total, 37. The present number is 307. The church is more prosperous in financial matters than ever before, \$1,530 have been promptly raised for church expenses and over \$200 for missionary and benevolent purposes. In May last a plan was devised to raise money to buy a lot and build a new house. The church is not able to raise a sufficient amount at once, hence she determined to raise as much as possible each year, until the fund shall be sufficient. We have on hand now, bearing interest, \$700. At this rate we hope to have \$1,200 by next May. With God's blessing, we are to build us a plain, commodious house—one that will be a credit to the denomination. Thus the church promptly and cheerfully

bears a burden of \$3,000 a year. We begin our forty first year without owing any man a cent, we begin it with gratitude, with praise, with hope, and with prayer.

The church under the name of Jefferson street church was organized March 12, 1854. The Council was composed of the Revs. W. W. Everts, S. L. Helm, S. Remington, S. A. Beauchamp, and S. H. Ford. The church was an outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school of Walnut street church. The first house of worship was on Jefferson street, near Eighth, purchased by Deacon Charles Quirey. Isaac Russell was the first Sunday-school superintendent. Rev. S. Remington was the first pastor. He continued until 1855, when Rev. J. V. Schofield took charge. He was followed by Rev. A. C. Osborn on September 29, 1858. He resigned December 10, 1862, and was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Graves March 3, 1863. He resigned February 21, 1864, and on January 29, 1865, Rev. J. M. Weaver took charge, who continues to the present time. During its history the church has passed through many struggles. The house of worship on Jefferson street was lost to them, and the congregation, for several years, met in the Universalist house of worship, on Market street, near Eighth. Then the church met for a short time in the Law School building, on Chestnut and Ninth streets. In 1866, a little building on Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth, the present location, was purchased from the St. Andrew's Episcopal church for \$10,250, cash. In 1867, this building was enlarged to its present size for about \$12,000. During the last pastorate of nearly seventeen years, it is estimated that over one thousand persons have been added to the church. Many precious seasons of refreshing from the Lord have been enjoyed.*

The Hope Baptist Church had its germ December 1st, 1867. In compliance with a request sixteen persons met that day with Rev. A. C. Williams in an old store-room just below Sixteenth, on Market street. After singing "I Want to be an Angel," they proceeded to elect officers. W. J. Hopkins was chosen Superintendent and J. W. Bradley Secretary and Librarian. The Superintendent, after enrolling the organizing members, appointed teachers for the classes present, and after singing, remarks, and prayer, dis-

*From the Church Manual, published in 1881.

missed to meet the next Sunday at 9 A. M., under the name of "Market Street Mission Sunday-school." The weather was very cold, yet they had only a few chips and splinters from a neighboring carpenter's shop burning very slowly in an old grate. The seats consisted of an old arm-chair and two pieces of plank ten feet long. During the week Josiah Bradley donated a large lump of coal, provided the Superintendent and Secretary would convey it from his residence, Fifteenth and Walnut streets, to the school, which they did in a wheelbarrow through the snow, thus showing how they were pressed in finances. The Superintendent had lost all he had the previous spring. The next Sunday the school increased to thirty; books had been borrowed, and a few more pieces of planks had been secured for seats; thus the first lesson was taught and the school fully organized. The third Sunday found them devising ways and means of operation, etc. On asking brethren of another Baptist church for assistance, they were called begging Baptists and were told that the school would "freeze out" in a month or two. This fell heavily on the heart of the Mission Superintendent, but after much discouragement he sought God for direction, and, being assured that the school would stand to God's glory, cast away discouragement, looking to God for ways and means. They then extended a general invitation to the public to meet them in prayer each evening in the week, which resulted in the first protracted meeting, lasting four or five weeks, during which twenty-two persons were converted, who connected themselves with the Chestnut Street Baptist church. In March or April, 1868, the name of the school was changed. The expression "Our Hope is in God" (seventh verse, seventy-eighth Psalm) became a favorite text (for they did trust God alone), and from this the name of the school was changed to Hope Mission Sunday-school. In the autumn of 1868 the number increased to eighty, and the first year closed with flattering results to the Sunday-school. It was the first independent and self-sustaining Sunday school in the city. At the close of the second year, December 1, 1869, the Treasurer's report showed amount of balance in the treasury to be \$27.93, with about \$50 worth of Sunday-school requisites, and fuel for the winter in store. The Sunday-school by this time was

wielding a great influence for good, and during the winter had taken care of twelve families for three months, furnishing food, fuel, and some clothing, and had nursed other families in severe sickness, furnishing attendants, medicines, etc. After several years of discouragement, during which the Sunday-school had been reduced to thirty scholars and three teachers, who were very punctual, the Superintendent, in great agony of soul, petitioned God for assistance, and soon the gloom was removed. He related to the school his experience and consequent conclusions, telling the teachers he wanted to see how many would stand by the Sunday-school whether in prosperity or adversity, asking all who would do so to meet him the next Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. There were only three teachers and thirty-five scholars present the next Sunday; but from that the Sunday-school began to flourish, soon numbering one hundred.

In the early part of September, 1874, after several weeks of meditation, about twenty Baptist members of Hope school decided to organize a church in the vicinity of the school. The property of Hope Mission Sunday-school was removed to the new location, Seventeenth and Bank streets, on Wednesday, October 14, 1874, and on the next evening, October 15, Hope Baptist Church was organized. Pursuant to the appointment, twenty-one persons, bearing letters of dismission from Chestnut street and Pilgrim Baptist churches of Louisville, met for the purpose of constituting a Baptist church. The meeting was organized by the election of W. J. Hopkins chairman, and J. W. Bradley, secretary. After devotional exercises, invoking the blessings of Almighty God, the Articles of Faith and Practice and the Church Covenant (as laid down in the Baptist Church Directory, by Rev. Dr. Edward T. Hiscox) were read by the chairman, and unanimously accepted by the brethren and sisters, who then came forward and signed their names thereto, depositing with the secretary letters of dismission from their respective churches. After devotional exercises, the church thus constituted resolved that the organization be known by the title of Hope Baptist church. On motion, William H. Shirley and Henry Hobbs were elected deacons, James W. Bradley church clerk, and William Smith treasurer. The clerk was instructed to notify all

white Baptist churches of this city of this organization and ask of each the appointment of their respective pastors and deacons, as messengers to sit in council with this church on Sunday, October 26, 1874, for the purpose of examining the causes resulting in their organization and the doctrines held by the said body; and if found worthy, to recognize Hope church as a regularly constituted Baptist church. Brother Hopkins, having been notified that he had been unanimously chosen pastor, accepted the pastorate on the imperative condition that said Hope Baptist church should at all times faithfully discharge their general obligations, and especially under all circumstances exercise corrective discipline against any and all of its members for persistent worldliness, he being subject to the action of the Ordaining Council. To all of this the church unanimously pledged assent and support.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

October 25, 1874.

Pursuant to the call of Hope Baptist church, messengers from Walnut Street, Broadway, East, Chestnut Street, Filigran Portland, and the German Baptist churches, met with Hope Baptist church at their place of worship at 3 o'clock, P. M. Council was organized by the election of Rev. J. M. Weaver moderator, and J. D. Allen clerk; and after thorough and satisfactory examination, Hope Baptist church was unanimously recognized as a regular church of Jesus Christ. The Council, in obedience to their respective churches, proceeded to the examination of W. J. Hopkins concerning his Christian experience, call to the ministry, and Bible doctrines; and after careful and satisfactory examination, the Council unanimously approved his ordination, and under the call of the church proceeded with the ordaining services. Charge to the church by Rev. William B. Smith, charge to the candidate by Rev. J. M. Weaver; laying on of hands by the Council; ordaining prayer by Rev. William Harris; presentation of Bible by Rev. R. D. Peay; and benediction by the candidate.

Thus was constituted and recognized the little church of twenty-one members, who, after struggling against abuse and persecution from various sources, succeeded, with God's help, in surmounting all obstacles, and in increasing its membership until, after a period of seven years, it numbered one hundred and thirty, and now has the reputation of being too strict, because they adhere so firmly to the law of God. Their aim has ever been strength in Christ, and not numbers; the sheaves they have gathered in the field of tribulation, eternity alone can reveal. While they have had many trials, yet they have enjoyed many hours of sweet communion with their God.

Rev. W. J. Hopkins, the first pastor of Hope Baptist church, retained his position as such until the summer of 1881, when he resigned; one of the many reasons being on account of his ill health. Rev. T. P. Potts, the present pastor, was then called, and unanimously elected his successor.*

The Broadway Baptist church is on the north side of Broadway, between First and Second streets. The organization of this church was effected May 17, 1870, by one hundred or more members of the Walnut street Baptist church, situated at Fourth and Walnut streets, asking and receiving from said church letters of dismission for the purpose of organizing a new society in the southern or southeastern part of the city, to be known as the Broadway Baptist church. Prior to its organization the membership of the Walnut street church had increased to such proportions that it was deemed wisest and best that another church organization should be effected by first building another house of worship, and on completion, such of its members as so desired should receive letters of dismission in order to unite with this new interest. So generously was this new interest supported that from the date of its birth, it moved forward in its work upon equal footing with the mother church; commencing with about one hundred members, its numbers have been gradually increased until at this time they aggregate nearly four hundred. Two ministers have labored in this field, the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne and Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D. The latter having recently resigned and accepted a call from Norfolk, Virginia, the church is at present without a pastor.

This property cost at the completion of the building about \$100,000, all of which was paid, thus starting this new interest on its mission free of debt. By a defect, however, in construction, a portion of the building had to be rebuilt in 1874 at a cost of about \$20,000. This sum was raised by issuing bonds, and thus a debt was created, which at this date has been reduced to \$15,000. In December, 1875, fire nearly destroyed the building, but it was immediately reconstructed. Its seating capacity is 1,000, and it has one of the finest and largest organs in Louisville.

* This sketch is from the pen of Rev. Mr. Potts.

Among the more prominent members who constituted the original one hundred may be mentioned J. D. Allen and wife, G. W. Norton and wife, W. F. Norton and wife, W. H. Smith and wife, S. C. Long and wife, John S. Long and wife, W. O. Hall and wife, A. S. Woodruff and wife, A. D. Miles and wife, C. C. Hull and wife, Warren Mitchell and wife, Andrew Cowan, R. H. Netheland and wife, H. C. Hamilton and wife, H. G. S. Whipple and wife, G. A. Hull and wife.*

The societies attached to this church have been peculiarly energetic and useful. The Married Ladies' Society, after the destruction of the building, undertook single-handed the refitting of the pastor's study. The Young Ladies' Society, among other benefactions, has established an infirmary in the Baptists' Orphan Home, on First and St. Catharine, where they added a beautiful little hospital, with eight small beds and four swinging cradles, and all desirable appendances.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This is the only denominational school of large prominence in or near the city. It is an institution for the preparation of the ministry in studies purely theological. It gives no literary or scientific instruction, except so far as is incidentally done in connection with the science of theology. It has been founded by the Baptists of the Southern States, not, however, unaided by their Northern brethren, from some of whom very liberal contributions have been received. Its Board of Trustees is taken from each of the Southern States which have contributed funds to its endowment or support in the proportion of such contribution—\$5,000 entitles to one Trustee, \$10,000 to two, and each additional \$10,000 to another, with the proviso that however large its contributions no State shall be entitled to more than eleven Trustees.

This provision is contained in a series of fundamental articles which were laid down by the convention which established the seminary, which articles are perpetual, there being no body that exists nor that can exist which has the power to change them. These articles set forth the doctrinal views universally held among Baptists, and

each professor is required to teach in accordance with and not contrary to them.

Several theological schools and departments of colleges were in existence among the Baptists of the South in 1845, when they were separated from their Northern brethren. The instruction given in these was limited and their endowments were very meagre, and it was deemed best if possible to combine them all into one, and to endow that liberally.

But this was found impossible, though faithfully attempted. Finally, another effort was made, which, though it failed in combining the existing schools, culminated in a new institution, in which the theological department of the Furman University, one of them already existing, was merged. A committee was appointed in June, 1854, at the General Association of Virginia Baptists, to agitate the question at the session of the Southern Baptist Convention in Montgomery, Alabama, in May, 1855. The result was the call and assembling of an educational convention at Augusta, Georgia, in April, 1856. At this meeting it was decided to hold another meeting at Louisville, Kentucky, in connection with the Southern Baptist convention to assemble in May, 1857. Bids for a location and endowment were invited. At Louisville the bid of the Baptists of South Carolina was accepted, which proposed to give \$100,000 for the location of the seminary at Greenville, South Carolina, on the condition that \$100,000 should be also contributed by the other States. Subscriptions of the amounts proposed were secured, but as they were in private notes they became valueless in consequence of the disasters of the war. After the termination of the war the seminary was maintained with great sacrifices and struggles by merely annual contributions for several years. It became evident that only in this precarious way could it be maintained at Greenville, South Carolina, and it was doubtful if that could be done much longer. Therefore, during the session of the Board at St. Louis in May, 1871, it was decided to reopen the question of location, as certain arrangements made with the South Carolina Baptists not long before authorized it to do. Various offers were made, but after mature deliberation that from the Baptists of Kentucky for a location at or near Louisville was accepted. This was a pledge of a subscription of three hun-

*We have this sketch by the kindness of Mr. Joseph M. Gleason, clerk of the church.

dred thousand dollars, on condition that the Board would not permanently cease efforts for further endowment, until five hundred thousand had been subscribed. This offer was accepted in August, 1872, and from that time to the present the work of endowment has been earnestly pressed. Over two hundred thousand dollars of invested funds have been secured. About eighty thousand dollars worth of real estate has been obtained. Private subscriptions, not yet realized from, have also been given, amounting to about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Among the contributions has been one of fifty thousand dollars for the endowment of a professorship by Hon. Joseph E. Brown, formerly Governor of Georgia and now United States Senator from that State. This professorship has been attached to the School of Systematic Theology and has been designated by the board as the Joseph Emerson Brown professorship.

The faculty of this institution now consists of Rev. James P. Boyce, D. D., LL. D., chairman, Rev. John A. Broadbush, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Basil Manly, D. D., LL. D., and Rev. W. H. Whitsitt, D. D. Rev. George W. Riggan, A. M., is also assistant instructor in Hebrew, Greek, and Homiletics. Besides these the Seminary has had two other professors since its origin—Rev. William Williams, D. D., LL. D., who died in 1877, while still connected with the institution, and Rev. Crawford H. Toy, D. D., LL. D., who resigned his position in May, 1879.

The number of students for the past ten years or more has been larger than in any other Baptist Theological Seminary in the world. During the whole period of its existence about one thousand Baptist ministers have availed themselves of its instructions. There have also been many of several other denominations who have attended, and have received the same privileges as the Baptist students. The tuition is free to all. Indeed there are no charges in connection either with its instruction or graduation.

The seminary has as yet no buildings, either for halls of instruction or its library, which consists of about 12,000 volumes, or for the boarding of its students. The erection of them has been wisely delayed until the necessary means are collected in cash. Meantime it occupies for lecture and library rooms very commodious quarters in the third story of the Public Library

Building on Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, and has leased for a boarding hall for its student, the Waverley Hotel on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, which furnishes abundant and comfortable quarters.

The seminary was removed to Louisville and opened for instruction in that city the first time on the 1st of September, 1877.

Professor Basil Manly, Jr., A. M., D. D., LL. D., is a native of South Carolina, born in the Edgefield District, December 19, 1823, of Irish descent. His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary war. The family is remarkable for longevity, nearly all his ancestors reaching ninety years. He received a thorough education, and graduated from the University of Alabama in 1843; attended the Theological Seminaries at Newton, Massachusetts, and Princeton, New Jersey; was licensed to preach in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in 1844, and ordained there four years later; preached to several country churches in that State, and in 1850 became pastor of the First Baptist church, in Richmond, Virginia, but retired from ill health in 1854 and superintended the construction of a fine building for the Richmond Female Institute, of which he afterwards took charge. When the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was established at Greenville, South Carolina, he became one of the first professors, and has maintained connection with it ever since, save during an interval beginning in 1871, when he was called to the presidency of Georgetown College, Kentucky. He prepared the Baptist Psalmody for the Southern Baptist churches in 1849, and has done much other denominational and general public work.

Rev. Joseph W. Warder, D. D., was born October 13, 1825, in Logan county, Kentucky. His father was a successful minister, and his mother a woman of great piety. Governor Charles S. Morehead was a maternal uncle, and his father dying while he was in his boyhood, the Governor attended to the education of his nephew, and also met himself the necessary expenses. In 1845 he graduated at Georgetown College, as valedictorian. While in college, he was converted, joined the Baptist Church, and was licensed to preach. For a year after his graduation, he taught in the preparatory department of the same college, and was elected

professor of mathematics, but refused the place to attend Newton Theological Seminary in Boston. After spending some time at Princeton, New Jersey, he graduated at Newton in 1849, and was soon ordained to the ministry. At first he was pastor of the Frankfort Baptist church, but succeeding this served as pastor in several different places, and in 1875 accepted a position with the church on Fourth and Walnut streets, Louisville. He was married in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth S. Tureman, of Maysville, Kentucky. They have seven children living. Dr. Warder's life has been a laborious one, but at the same time an exemplary one, and his popularity and evident success are no more than his work deserves.

Rev. John Lightfoot Waller, LL. D., was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, November 23, 1809, and died in Louisville, October 10, 1854. His education was obtained mainly at home. At the age of nineteen, and for seven years, from 1828 to 1835, he taught school in Jessamine county. He then became editor of the Baptist Banner, at Shelbyville; and when the Baptist, of Nashville, Tennessee, and the Western Pioneer, of Alton, Illinois, were merged in it, and the name changed to Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer, he continued the editor, in conjunction with the Rev. Drs. Howell and Peck. He was ordained to the ministry in 1840; resigned his editorship in 1841, to accept the general agency of the Kentucky Baptist General Association; succeeded his father in 1843, as pastor of the Glen's Creek church, for nine years. In 1845 he commenced the publication of the Western Baptist Review, monthly, which he continued until his death—changing the title in 1849 to the Christian Repository, and in 1850 resuming his editorial charge of the Banner and Pioneer. He was instrumental in organizing the Bible Revision Association, with headquarters at Louisville—in which the Baptists of the Southern and South-western States united. In 1852 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Madison University. In 1849—his only opportunity for political or State position or office, as the State Constitution prohibited ministers of the Gospel from a seat in the Legislature, etc.—he was a candidate in Woodford county, for the convention to revise or reform the State Constitution, and elected by two hundred and nineteen

majority over Thomas F. Marshall, the popular orator, who espoused the gradual emancipation side. Dr. Waller was famous and popular as a controversialist. In 1842-43, he held public debates on baptism with Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., one at Georgetown and the other at Nicholasville; with Rev. John T. Hendrick, D. D., at Flemingsburg, and at Maysville with Rev. Robert C. Grundy, D. D. He subsequently debated on Universalism at Warsaw, Kentucky, with Rev. F. M. Pingree, of Cincinnati; this debate had a fine influence on the community. He also published several controversial works—one on "Communion," and another on "Campbellism," and left the manuscript of a history of the Baptist Church in Kentucky, but it has never been published.*

Rev. Jonathan Cox Waller was of English descent, coming from a celebrated old family that traced their ancestry back to Sir Richard Waller, who was knighted for his bravery on the field of Agincourt. In the connection was the statesman and poet, Edmund Waller. Members of the family who settled in Virginia as early as the seventeenth century, took prominent parts in public affairs, holding offices of honor and trust, and aiding materially in the securing of civil and religious liberty. The father of the subject of our sketch, George Waller, and the grandfather, William Edmund Waller, were both pioneer Baptist ministers in Kentucky, emigrating to this State from Virginia in 1781. The father settled in Shelby county, Kentucky, on Buck Creek, and was ordained pastor of the Baptist church there, of which his father was pastor before him. He remained there more than fifty years, but did not confine his labors to this one organization alone. At times he had other churches under his care, and often he preached as an evangelist. It is estimated by those who followed his ministry, that he baptized more persons while actively engaged than any other person in the State. His son was born at the old family residence, on Buck Creek, March 24, 1812. When seventeen years old, he with his brother, J. W. Waller, settled in Jefferson county about ten miles below Louisville. In 1834 he was married to Susannah T. Bell, and in the same year joined the church to which his friends belonged, and

* Historical Sketch of the Baptist Church, in Collins's History of Kentucky.

over which his father was at the time pastor. From that date he became a diligent student of theology, and believing zealously the doctrines of Calvinism, he entered the field of controversy and engaged in many discussions on topics well known to theologians of the time. In 1846 he assisted in editing the Baptist Banner, and two years later he sold his farm on the river, and moved to Louisville. During the war he wrote and published a work on the Second Coming of Christ and his Millennial Reign on the Earth, which passed through four editions in a few months. In 1864, he, with Rev. George W. Robertson, began the book business on Fourth street, near Main. The Western Recorder was published in connection with the bookstore, and he became its editor. He finally sold his interest and his paper, removed to the southwestern part of the State, and there engaged in mining, where he remained seven years. He now resides in Louisville, and has recently completed a work on Doctrinal Theology. He has three children.

Rev. J. Lansing Burrows, D. D., was born in New York, in 1814. His father, Captain Samuel Burrows, in the War of 1812 was commander of the American ship "Privateer," commanded the first steamboat which ran from Pittsburg to New Orleans after the war's close, and died of yellow fever at Mobile in 1822. His mother's name was Lansing, and she belonged to an old Dutch Knickerbocker family. Becoming a ward of his grandfather's when a child, he was educated by him with the greatest care. He prepared for college under the Rev. Dr. Nott, and became a student at Andover, Massachusetts. In 1835 he became an ordained minister of the Baptist church at Poughkeepsie, and subsequently served as assistant pastor in New York City. Coming to Kentucky in 1836, he taught first at Shelbyville, and then conducted a female school at Elizabethtown for some time. Following this work he resumed his preaching in important locations, Philadelphia and Richmond being among the number. While in the latter city he was superintendent of the Baptist Memorial enterprise, which had for its object the endowment of the college at Richmond and the building of a monument to the memory of the early Virginia Baptists. In 1874 he returned to Louisville, and was duly installed pastor of the Broadway Baptist church. His writings on

church matters are quite numerous, and several of his sermons have been put into permanent form. He has great power as a preacher, is social and attractive in his manners and appearances, and is devoted to his calling.

William Pratt, D. D., was born in Madison county, New York, January 13, 1817. He is the son of Dr. Daniel Pratt, an eminent physician of Massachusetts and a surgeon in the United States army in the War of 1812, and brother of Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, an Indiana lawyer and ex-United States Senator. His mother, Sallie Hill, of Maine, was a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr, and a woman celebrated for her great piety. Dr. Pratt acquired his elementary education in the common school, and completed his preparatory studies at the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York. In Madison University, at Hamilton, New York, he took a four years' collegiate and two years' theological course, graduating in 1839. The day following that of his graduation, he was married to Miss Julia A. Peck, daughter of Elder John Peck, of Madison county, New York, and at once started for his new field at Crawfordsville, Indiana. For several years he taught and preached, but his health failing, in 1845 he removed to Lexington, Kentucky. There he remained seventeen years. At this date he was Corresponding Secretary of the Board of the General Association for Kentucky, and upon his resignation he devoted himself to his official duties and preached to several country churches. He was then for two years with the Bank street church in New Albany, Indiana, and afterwards with the Broadway, and also the Walnut street Baptist church in Louisville. In 1871, after having been engaged in the wholesale book business for a time, he disposed of his stock and removed to Shelbyville, Kentucky, where he still remains. In 1858 Madison University conferred upon the degree of D. D. Dr. Pratt was twice married, the second time to Miss Mary E. Dillard, daughter of Rev. R. T. Dillard, D. D., of Fayette county, of Kentucky. They have five children, William D. Pratt, editor of the Logansport, Indiana, Journal, being one of the sons. Dr. Pratt is an excellent business man, an able and scholarly speaker, attractive in person, and thoroughly loyal. During the rebellion he was an unconditional Union man, and is now a Republican.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The beginnings of the Presbyterian church in Louisville,—an organization now, in both its branches, one of the most influential and powerful in the city,—were made nearly seventy years ago. The first church of this order here was founded in early 1817, when the town had but four thousand inhabitants, and but sixteen Presbyterians could be mustered in all the place for organization. It was the only Presbyterian church in the city for fourteen years. The following is the earliest entry in the church record:

In January, Anno Domini 1816, a number of citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, anxious to enjoy the regular administration of Gospel ordinances, met and formed themselves into a Presbyterian society organization, and appointed the following gentlemen: Chubbett Bullitt, Archibald Allen, John Gwatney, Paul Shidmore, Joshua Headington, and Alexander Pope, Esq., trustees or commissioners, to prosecute a call for the Rev. Daniel C. Banks, a missionary for Kentucky from Connecticut, to become their pastor, and also to initiate a subscription for the purpose of raising money to build a church and to complete the same.

The history of the church has been continued by Patrick Joyes, Esq., clerk of the society, in a paper read at the rededication of the old church edifice at Green and Centre streets, in October, 1881, after a thorough refitting, at a cost of \$3,200. The sketch was subsequently published, and from it we condense the following:

The Rev. James Vance, of the Louisville Presbytery, was appointed to moderate the call and arrange the business before Presbytery. The call was made out on April 23, 1816, for one sermon per Sabbath, at \$500 per year. Mr. Banks accepted the call, and arrived in Louisville on the 15th of August, 1816, bringing with him his certificate of dismissal and recommendation from the Eastern Association of Fairfield, Connecticut. On the fifth Sabbath in January, 1817, a confession and covenant was adopted and formally agreed to by the following persons, thus organizing the First Presbyterian church of Louisville: Rosanna McFarland, Daniel C. Banks, Jane Cary, Susannah Fetter, Charles B. King, Lydia Biers, Thomas Hill, Jr., Mary Ann Sulman, Stephen Biers, — Denwood, Martha A. Banks, — Barnes, Caroline King, Lucy R. Tinsell, Mary Ann Cosby, Mary Ann McNitt, and Maria Pope. Of these, the original members of this church, Mary Ann McNitt, the last survivor, died on the 2d of January, 1870, a communicant in the church she helped to found. Two elders were elected in May, 1818, but neither of them was ordained until August, 1819, when, after another election, four elders, Daniel Wurts, Paul Reinhard, Charles B. King, and Elias Ayres, were formally "set apart" as elders; and Jacob Reinhard, in September, 1819, was the first commissioner appointed by the session to represent the church at the Fall Presbytery.

It was the custom for many years in the early history of the church to record the names of those who were present at communion, as well as those of the absentees. The record as to a communion January, 1820, shows that twenty-eight

were present and twelve absent, thus giving a membership of forty. By this time the church building was probably completed, as the deed conveying one hundred feet on the west side of Fourth street, beginning one hundred and five feet south of Market, was made by Thomas Prather in January, 1819.

We find that it was long customary for strangers who desired to commune with the congregation, to obtain permission beforehand from the session. Some difficulty having occurred as to the question, it was declared by the Synod of Kentucky in October, 1820, on appeal from the Presbytery, that the Rev. Daniel C. Banks was not the pastor of the church, and the Rev. James K. Burch was invited to act as stated supply, and was subsequently called to the pastorate of the church, which latter proposition he declined.

On the 20th of August, 1821, the Rev. Daniel Smith was called as pastor, and, having accepted the call, was regularly installed pastor on the 4th of March, 1822, the first regular pastor of the church. But his labors, though blessed, were short, as the year 1822 was one noted for the prevalence of a malignant fever, which carried off numbers of the little congregation and of the communicants of the church. The pastor's health was broken down, and he died in February, 1823, less than one year after his installation. After Mr. Smith began his labors in Louisville the church dispensed with the original "confession and covenant" in December, 1821, it having been determined that the "confession of faith" of the Presbyterian church was "complete in itself and sufficient."

The Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., having been called to the pastorate in 1823, and having accepted, was installed January 4, 1824. The church numbered by its report to the Presbytery in October 1824, eighty-two communicants, of whom thirty-six had been received after Dr. Blackburn's call. This pastoral relation was dissolved in October, 1827, he having accepted the Presidency of Danville College. During his four years' stay here the number of communicants increased from fifty-one to one hundred and thirty-three.

The church was without a regular pastor for many years after Dr. Blackburn left, though during that interim the pulpit was filled by different ministers as temporary supplies, and in August, 1828, the church was visited by the Revs. Gallagher, Ross, and Garrison, and during their stay and labors was blessed with a gracious outpouring, and thirty-six were added on profession. The Rev. Mr. Gallagher was elected as pastor in 1828 and declined, and then a call was extended to Rev. W. F. Curry, who was acting as a temporary supply, and he declined. The Rev. Nathan C. Hall was then elected and declined, and in June, 1829, the Rev. Eli N. Sawtell was elected, and after having taken charge of the church some difficulties arose which resulted in his resignation, or rather declination, in February, 1830. A few weeks thereafter letters of dismissal were given to several members for the purpose of organizing the Second Presbyterian church in Louisville, and in May of the same year a number of letters were given to members for organizing a church in Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In June, 1830, a call was extended to the Rev. George W. Ashbridge, of Tusculum, Alabama, who accepted and began his pastoral work October 24, 1830. In the meantime a minute is entered in the record of September, 1830, of a sacramental meeting held on Corn Island, then a large island with a beautiful grove opposite the city, now quite washed away, at which meeting four persons were received into the church.

Notwithstanding the depletion by dismissals to the Second church and to the Jeffersonville church, the session reported

one hundred and thirty-six members to the Presbytery in October, 1831. We find the first mention of the Third church in Louisville in letters of dismissal to parties wishing to unite with that church.

The Rev. George W. A. Bridge died during his pastorate, May 4, 1834. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge was elected pastor December, 1833, and died on 6th and November 8, 1837, the Rev. W. L. Breckinridge was called and accepted, and began his pastoral charge January 8, 1838.

A few months after, on October 23, 1855, before the close of the Sunday night services, the church building caught fire and was burned down, the steeple fell in its collapse falling 9 o'clock just before it fell. For the next three years the congregation worshipped in the building of the Associate Methodist church, on the northwest corner of Fourth and Green streets. During that interim the lot on Fourth street was sold by legislative and judicial aid, the lot on the southeast corner of Green and Sixth street purchased, and the present building erected and completed in 1858 and 1859. The lot and building costing, complete, \$20,500. On its completion the first services were held in it on Sunday, July 21, 1859, and the church dedicated. The sermon in the morning was by the pastor, Dr. Breckinridge, from Psalm xliii, 2, and in the evening from I. Corinthians, i, 24. The church reported to the Presbytery in April, 1861, two hundred and forty communicants.

The church reported 254 members to the Presbytery in April, 1851. For the first time, five deacons were elected in March, 1855, who were ordained in July. Dr. William Breckinridge having resigned after a pastorate of more than twenty-two years, the pulpit was declared vacant on the last Sabbath of September, 1858, the enrolled members then numbering 534. After an interval of more than a year without a pastor, the congregation having called the Rev. Thomas H. Hoyt, of Abbeville, South Carolina, he accepted and began his pastoral work November 5, 1859.

In 1861, the roll having been corrected and reduced previously, the church reported 277 communicants, and reported the largest amount of funds ever collected in any one year of its history, \$23,265.35, of which only \$1,502.50 were for congregational purposes.

During Dr. Hoyt's pastorate the church was seriously disturbed by the sad political troubles of the country which culminated in war. The pastor was exiled by the military authorities, and, after a long and forced absence on his part, the congregation was compelled to unite with him to ask leave of Presbytery to resign his pastoral charge in December, 1864.

The Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, D. D., began his pastoral labors in this church in March, 1865, and continued throughout the year, in which the Presbyterian Church, in the border States especially, was distracted by fierce contentions and differences that resulted, in a great measure, from the bitterness of the political and civil contest that had so long agitated the country. But during that time the church was compact and united.

In 1870 the church purchased a lot and erected a mission chapel on Chestnut, near Seventh, at a cost of about \$9,000, now known as the Third Presbyterian Church, having been purchased for their use.

In 1871 two hundred and sixty-two communicants were reported to the Presbytery.

It is not necessary or advisable to go into details as to the history of the church in the past ten years. The sad events of a portion of that time are familiar to nearly all present. It is sufficient to say that after the divisions in the First church

in 1874, the First and the Seventh and Chestnut-street churches worshipped together until their union. The Rev. W. J. Lowry, D. D., having accepted a call to the pastorate of both of the churches began his pastoral work November 6, 1875, though not in effect until January 7, 1876. After a most acceptable ministry of only two years to a congregation worshipping in a hired public hall, in which he had been endeavored to his congregation in a remarkable degree, he preached his last sermon August 26, 1877, and died November 13th of the same year.

On November 23, 1878, after a protracted and painful litigation, the keys of this building were surrendered to the officers of this church, and our present pastor, the Rev. E. O. Guernant, began his pastoral labors among us, preaching his first sermon in this building January 5, 1879, and the two churches were united, on their petitions, by the action of the Presbytery of Louisville, April, 1879. The church reported to the Presbytery, on April, 1881, five hundred and fifty members.

In this sketch, running through sixty-five years, you have the names of two acting pastors-elect and seven regularly installed pastors, and of them only three are living. In that time there have been, including the present session, thirty-seven elders, of whom twenty-four are dead, and there have been in all fourteen deacons.

During Dr. Guernant's pastorate the membership was more than doubled. About two hundred and fifty at the time he was installed, it was raised to six hundred and twenty-five; but at the time of the rededication, in the fall of 1881, it had been reduced by deaths and removals to five hundred and fifty. The church had then been entirely cleared of debt. Dr. Guernant resigned in the winter of 1881-82, and went to reside in the interior of the State.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN (SOUTH).*

In the year 1830 there was in the city of Louisville but one Presbyterian church, though at that time the city contained twelve thousand inhabitants, with the population rapidly increasing. In view of these circumstances it was thought a sufficient reason, had there been no other, to embark in the enterprise of establishing a second Presbyterian church in the city. Accordingly, after much deliberation on the subject and having committed their cause to God, and believing that the welfare of souls would be greatly promoted by such a step, the following persons requested of the First Presbyterian church, of which they were members, letters of dismission, with a view of becoming organized into a separate church; namely: Dr. B. H. Hall, Heath J. Miller, William S. Vernon, Mrs. Sarah Cocker, Mrs. Rebecca G. Averill, Mrs.

* Abridged from the admirable Historical Sketch prefixed to the Manual of the church, and written by the Hon. George W. Morris, one of its elders.

America Vernon, Marion D. Averill, Mrs. Martha Price, Mrs. Henrietta Wilson, Mrs. Sarah M. Barnes, Mrs. Mary Denwood, Miss Lucy C. Hall.

The request of these persons being granted, a meeting was appointed in the house of Mr. Martin D. Averill on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1830, at which the Rev. D. C. Banks presided, and organized them into a church to be called "The Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Kentucky."

Before entering upon the election of officers, they received four members from the Presbyterian church in Frankfort, Kentucky, namely: Dr. James J. Mills, his wife, and two daughters. William S. Vernon and J. J. Miles were unanimously elected ruling elders. Application was made for the ministerial labors of Rev. E. N. Sawtell, who had been preaching for eight months as the pastor-elect in the First church; and, not having been installed he yielded to this application, and entered immediately upon his duties.

Having no house of worship, they occupied a school-room on Green street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where he preached his first sermon on the third Sabbath of April, 1830. On the twelfth of November, Marvin D. Averill was unanimously elected Ruling Elder, and in the same month a Bible class was organized, embracing a large portion of the congregation, who attended with deep interest and manifest improvement. On the tenth of March, 1831, the church and congregation convened for the election of a pastor. The Rev. E. N. Sawtell, who had for a year been performing the duties of a pastor, was unanimously elected. The call being made out and presented before the Louisville Presbytery, he was regularly installed Pastor of the Second church on Saturday, April 9, 1831.

On the seventeenth of April, 1831, a Sabbath-school was organized in connection with the church, which numbered during the year nearly one hundred scholars.

The church was now approaching an important crisis in her history. Though their numbers had increased, their borders enlarged, and their piety had begun to assume a more active and decided character, yet poverty still stared them in the face. Those that had been added being principally from among the youth, possessed but limited means for the support of the Gospel. The house

in which services had been regularly held was too small for the congregation, and it was soon to be removed. The serious question, What can be done in this emergency? forced itself upon every mind. To build seemed simply impossible, and not to build was in effect to disperse the congregation and dissolve the church. After much deliberation it was determined to make the attempt, and a building committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons: Daniel Fetter, chairman; William Garvin, John Reinhard, William Mix, William S. Vernon, Thomas Jones, M. D. Averill. A lot of ground on Third street, between Green and Walnut, was procured at a cost of about \$1,500, and subscriptions sufficient to authorize the commencement of the building, but how to proceed farther was a question that remained unsettled. After much deliberation it was determined, as a last resort, that the pastor should visit some of the large cities of the North, present the claims of the church, and solicit the aid of their Christian brethren. This effort resulted in his obtaining donations to the amount of nearly \$2,500. Being encouraged by this timely aid, they prosecuted the work on the building with renewed vigor, and though interrupted by the severity of the winter of 1831-32, they advanced so far that in March an infant school was opened in the basement story, and in June following the same room was occupied for public worship. On the 28th of September, 1832, the house was completed and, with appropriate services, was dedicated to the service of the Triune God. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. President Young, of Center College, Danville, Kentucky.

In the fall of the year 1835, Mr. Sawtell, in consequence of failing health, resigned the pastoral charge of the church, much to the regret of the people, among whom he had labored so faithfully and successfully. Shortly afterwards he was called to another important field of labor—namely, that of the Seaman's Mission, at Havre, France.

In the month of December of the same year, Rev. E. P. Humphrey entered upon his duties as pastor of the church. At this period there were about 130 members belonging to the church; and, under the care of the new pastor, it continued to grow in numbers and increase in usefulness.



In the early part of the year 1846, the session of the church granted Dr. Humphrey leave of absence for eight months, to enable him to visit Europe, in the hope of regaining his health, which had become seriously impaired. And, upon his recommendation, an arrangement was made by the session with Rev. Stuart Robinson, who was then preaching at Kanawha, Virginia, to supply the pulpit in the interim, which he did with great satisfaction to the people. Dr. Humphrey returned in November, greatly improved in health, and entered upon his work with renewed vigor.

The secession of members to form the Chestnut-street, now the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church, occurred about this time.

In August, 1853, Dr. Humphrey having been elected by the General Assembly, at its annual session of that year, professor of church history in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, resigned the pastoral charge. During his pastorate there were received into the church about four hundred and fifty persons, and at the date of his resignation the number of communicants was two hundred and fifty-five. A call was made upon the Rev. J. J. Bullock, of Lexington, Kentucky, who accepted and entered upon his pastoral duties in September of that year. At the end of about two years and a half he resigned to take charge again of the school at Walnut Hills, Kentucky.

During a period of two years and a half following the resignation of Dr. Bullock, the church was left without a pastor; yet notwithstanding this the Sabbath-school, weekly prayer-meetings, and regular church service on the Sabbath were kept up. Calls were extended to four or five distinguished ministers in different parts of the country, but one after another they declined, and the church was seriously embarrassed with the question of the pastorate until directed to one who had served the church so acceptably twelve years before. Rev. Stuart Robinson was now professor of church government in the Seminary at Danville, and the church had little hope of him. Nevertheless the call was made, as it had been to him once before; he accepted, and in the spring of 1858 became pastor of the church. The effect was highly beneficial, and new life seemed to be infused.

In the spring of the following year a meeting

was held, and steps were taken to purchase a large and desirable lot on the corner of Second and College streets, where the College Street Presbyterian church now stands, for a new building in the near future. Meanwhile it was resolved to remodel the basement story of the old church and put galleries in the audience-room, to accommodate the increasing congregation. For these improvements and the ground purchased, several thousand dollars were raised within two years.

During the protracted absence of Dr. Robinson in the war period, the pulpit was supplied by Mr. John C. Young, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Transylvania, who had been engaged by Dr. Robinson upon leaving. He was elected co-pastor at the end of two years, resigning the position upon the Doctor's return in the spring of 1866.

About three hundred and thirty members were now on the church roll. Nearly one-third of these went off the same year, to form the College-street church, taking the lot aforesaid and a large sum in money as their share of the church property. In 1868 measures were taken to raise \$50,000 for a new site and church. Although the country was then in the worst of the "hard times," the effort was remarkably successful, and in a short time the amount was subscribed. One of the most desirable tracts in the city for the purpose—112 feet on Broadway by 400 on Second—was bought for \$36,000, but a part of it, fronting on Jacob street, was presently sold for \$10,000. The lecture and Sabbath-school rooms on the rear of the remaining lot were first erected, and dedicated in May, 1870. The General Assembly of the Church South was holding its session there at the same period. The old church on Third street—a variety theatre of late years—was sold, and the new building temporarily occupied for all services. \$20,000 more were raised, and the superb edifice now standing at Second and Broadway was dedicated on Sunday, September 13, 1874, with simple but impressive ceremonies—sermon by the Rev. B. M. Palmer, D.D., of New Orleans. It had cost, without furniture and organ, about \$80,000; with them, about \$90,000. The pulpit was paid for by the exertions of the Children's Society of the church. The total cost of the church property was near \$140,000, of which a

part was bonded debt, and a small part floating debt. At that time, although the church was nearly forty-five years old, all four of its pastors and ex-pastors were still living.

Dr. Robinson died October 5, 1881, greatly lamented by his church and by the community. He was aged sixty-seven years, and had held this pastorate for twenty-three years and one half. The Rev. John W. Pratt, D.D., was then called, accepted, and was installed December 5, 1881. He is now serving the church and society with great power and a steadily growing influence. The number of communicants at this writing (February, 1882) is five hundred and seventy-five.

The Sunday-school immediately attached to the church has an enrollment of about one hundred and fifty, with twenty-five teachers. Mr. A. Davidson is superintendent, and also clerk of session. The Park and Homestead Mission Sunday-schools are also sustained and officered from this church.

The following full and excellent sketch of the Portland Avenue Presbyterian Church is very kindly contributed to this work by the Rev. J. H. Morrison, its present pastor:

This church will be twenty-seven years old September 1, 1882. For more than a quarter of a century it has attested God's protecting love and favor; it has shared with other parts of His vineyard, His showers and His sunshine, His frowns and His blessings. Copying from the earliest minutes of the church records we read the following:

PRESBYTERIAN HERALD OFFICE, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., August 16, 1855. }

Pursuant to a call from Rev. Robert Morrison, who has been preaching for some time at Portland, in accordance with a resolution of the Louisville Presbytery, passed some time since, constituting the sessions of the churches of the city into a committee to organize churches in the city whenever the way is open, the sessions of four of the churches were present or represented, to consider the petition sent to that committee from certain persons in Portland desiring the organization of a Presbyterian Church in that part of the city.

On motion, Professor S. R. Williams, of the First church, was called to the chair, and J. W. G. Smull, of the Chestnut Street church session, was chosen secretary.

Present from First church, S. R. Williams, John W. Anderson, Curran Pope, Mr. Gillis.

From Second church, A. Davidson

From Chestnut Street church, W. S. Vernon, L. P. Yandell, John Milton, John W. G. Smull.

From Walnut Street church, John Martin.

Mr. R. Morrison was then called on, and made a statement of the condition of affairs at Portland, and closed his

remarks by reading the petition of twelve persons resident in or near Portland praying to be organized into a Presbyterian church.

On motion, it was resolved that it is deemed expedient that the church be organized as desired.

Further, on motion, it was resolved that one elder from each of the five churches of the city, with as many pastors of churches in the city or members of the Presbytery as may be present, be constituted a committee to organize said church at some future time to be agreed upon, if the way be open.

The elders chosen were: From the First church, Curran Pope; Second church, William Prather; Chestnut Street church, J. W. G. Smull; Walnut street church, H. E. Tunstall; Fourth church, Ous Patton.

On motion, it was resolved that this meeting recommend to the friends of our church in the city to contribute liberally of their means to raise funds to purchase a lot in Portland on which to build a Presbyterian church.

On motion adjourned.

CLERK'S STORE ROOM, }
PORTLAND, September 1, 1855. }

The above mentioned committee, consisting of an elder from each church in the city, were present, together with Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, D. D., pastor of the First church; Rev. W. W. Hall, D. D.; and Rev. F. Senour, D. D., of the Fourth church. At 10.30 A. M. the meeting was called to order, and Dr. Breckinridge was called to preside. After which Dr. Hall preached a sermon from Psalm cxxxvii, on the believer's love for the church.

After sermon Dr. Breckinridge took the chair, and the divine blessing having been invoked, the letters of persons intending to unite with the church to be constituted, were placed in his hands, and were as follows: Mrs. Jane McCulloch, Miss Mary McCulloch, Miss Hecctoria McCulloch, Mrs. Emma Duckwell, Mrs. Elizabeth Dick, Newton Boies.

The first three persons presented letters of dismission and recommendation from the Second Presbyterian church, Louisville, and Mrs. Dick from the Walnut street church, Mrs. Duckwall from the First church, New Albany, Indiana, and Mr. Boies from the Springfield church and the Presbytery of Wooster. All these were found in order and received by the committee. An opportunity then being given for persons to present themselves for examination with a view to the profession of their faith, Mr. William A. Boies and Mrs. Melvina McKnight came forward and were examined. Mr. Boies never having been baptized, this ordinance was administered to him by Dr. Breckinridge. These eight persons then came forward and signified their desire to unite in organizing a Presbyterian church in Portland, and covenanted to walk together in a church relation, according to the acknowledged doctrines of the Presbyterian church, and were thus constituted into a church.

It was thought best to defer the election of officers for a little season. After prayer by Rev. F. Senour, the benediction was pronounced and the committee adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting, Joseph Irwin was received from the First church, Louisville.

CITY SCHOOL HOUSE, November 18, 1855.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian church and congregation, immediately after preaching, previous notice having been given, an election for church officers was held, which resulted in Mr. Joseph Irwin being chosen to the Eldership and Mr. N. Boies being chosen as Deacon.

CITY SCHOOL HOUSE, December 8, 1855.

A Congregational meeting of the Portland Presbyterian

church was this day held for the purpose of electing a board of trustees. Dr. G. H. Walling was called to the chair, and N. Boles appointed as Secretary pro tem.

The following persons were duly elected as Board of Trustees: Daniel McCulloch, John Gidlam, Joseph Irwin, Dr. G. H. Walling, N. Boles.

At a subsequent meeting, Daniel McCulloch was chosen Treasurer and N. Boles Secretary.

Thus far we have copied directly from the minutes of the church. Rev. R. Morrison continued to preach for this church at various times, but whether regularly does not appear from the minutes. Also Dr. W. L. Breckinridge and Rev. J. H. Rice preached and conducted sacramental meetings at various times. During this time additions to the church and ordinations and installment of officers are reported. Mr. Joseph Irwin was solemnly set apart as elder March 30, 1857, as before elected, but Mr. N. Boles was not set apart as deacon, he having removed to Denmark, Tennessee.

In 1857 the church obtained leave to secure the services of licentiate A. A. E. Taylor, of Cincinnati Presbytery. May 6, 1858—Thursday afternoon—the candidate completed his trial pieces before Presbytery at an adjourned meeting held in the Portland Avenue church. At 7¹/₂ A. M. he was installed pastor as follows: Rev. Stuart Robinson preached the sermon from Luke iv., 18, 19, in the presence of a large audience, after which the pastor elect was solemnly ordained and set apart to the work of the ministry by prayer and the laying on the hands of the Presbytery. Rev. W. W. Hill, D. D., delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. M. G. Knight the charge to the people.

September 19, 1859, the pastoral relation between Rev. Mr. Taylor and this church was dissolved by Presbytery. During Mr. Taylor's ministry the church constantly received accessions to its membership, and with variations had twenty-nine on the roll when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward Wurts, December, 1859. It does not appear from the minutes whether Mr. Wurts was installed as pastor or not, but he continued to serve the church until June, 1865. Under his ministry, with the faithful assistance of the session, the membership increased from twenty-nine to eighty-three, and other interests of the church in proportion.

Rev. W. W. Duncan succeeded Mr. Wurts in charge of the church in the year 1865, between June and August. The session then, and for

some time previous, consisted of Joseph Irwin, D. McCulloch, and H. Roberts, with W. H. Troxell and Joseph P. Green as deacons.

Mr. Duncan remained in charge only about one year. Rev. C. B. Davidson then succeeded him for nearly a year. In the interim Rev. R. H. Kinnaird and others preached occasionally, and moderated the meetings of sessions.

Rev. Philip H. Thompson began his labors the first Sabbath in January, 1868.

June 7, 1868, according to a previous recommendation by the session, the congregation elected additional elders and deacons as follows: William Halliday, W. H. Troxell, elders: Simon Cage, Jr., Joseph Irwin, Jr., David Duckwall, deacons.

With gradual but constant growth, leaving the church with an efficient board of elders, consisting then of Joseph Irwin, D. McCulloch, H. Roberts, W. H. Halliday, and W. H. Troxell; and as deacons David Duckwall, Simon Cage, Jr., Joseph Irwin, Jr. Mr. Thompson accepted the call to Mulberry church, Shelby county, June 1, 1870.

November 25, 1870, Rev. John D. Matthews, D. D., was installed pastor. Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., preached the installation sermon. Rev. S. R. Wilson, D. D., gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Thornton to the congregation, according to appointment of Presbytery.

In the year 1871 the congregation built a comfortable nine-room parsonage on the corner of Thirty-first and Bank streets, at a cost of about \$3,000.

At the close of his ministry with this church there was on the roll a membership of eighty. Dr. Matthews served the church ably and faithfully from 1870 to 1877, when the congregation united with him in asking of the Presbytery the dissolution of the pastoral relation. He was succeeded by J. H. Moore, of Washington, Kentucky, who acted in the capacity of stated supply from 1877—in November, to April, 1879—the church growing in all its branches—membership in number 73, elders 3, deacons 3. Mr. Moore was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Morrison in March, 1879. He acted as stated supply from March to October, when he was installed as pastor. Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., preached the installation sermon. Rev. J. H. Moore, of the Third Presbyterian, gave charge

to the pastor; and Rev. E. O. Guerrant, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, gave charge to the people.

The membership has continued to grow, and the church to increase gradually. Thus we have a brief outline of this vine, planted by God amid the tears and prayers of his believing people. Planted in the soil of a few loyal, loving hearts, it has deepened and grown until now it embraces over one hundred believing souls.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian church is of Scotch and Irish descent. As organized in the United States, it is the result of a union between the Associate Presbyterians and Reformed Presbyterians near the close of the last century. The conditions and standards were adopted at a meeting of the united church May 31, 1799, at Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Their confession of faith, form of discipline, and church government, and directory for public worship is that drawn up by the commission appointed by the English Parliament, assisted by commissioners from the Church of Scotland, in 1643, and known as the Westminster Confession of Faith. It differs from the form and practice of some of the larger Presbyterian churches in holding to the exclusive use of the Bible Psalms in public worship, as set forth in the Westminster Directory. The congregation in Louisville known as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, was organized January 6, 1854, as a mission under the direction and control of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South. The organization was effected by Rev. N. M. Gordon, with eighteen members. The whole number received up to 1876 was two hundred and thirty-one. Rev. G. Gordon was the first pastor and continued about twenty years, during which time the growth of the church was slow but sure.

The first house of worship was on the corner of Eighth and Magazine streets. After four years this house and lot were sold and another lot purchased on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, a chapel erected on the back part of the lot fronting on Seventh street, leaving the front and corner for a more commodious and costly building in the future. The expense of the lot and building was borne almost entirely by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod,

under whose direction the work had been undertaken and carried forward. About the year 1866 the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Kentucky began to agitate the question of union with the German Associate Presbyterian church South.

In October, 1870, at a called meeting of the Presbytery, at Paris, Kentucky, a majority of the members voted to unite with said Presbyterian church, by which body they were accepted at its meeting of Synod then in session at Paris. The Associate Reformed Presbytery was immediately reorganized by the election of Rev. J. G. Miller, Moderator, and W. A. Anderson, Clerk. Difficulties about the church property quickly followed. Having resorted to more pacific measures with no success, suit was instituted in the civil courts in 1872 by the Associate Reformed Presbytery to recover possession of the Louisville church. The case was continued in court until 1875 or 1876, when it was decided against the Associate Reformed Presbytery. The case was compromised in February, 1880, and the Associate Reformed Presbyterians got possession of the property by paying in cash one-half of its estimated value.

In 1874 the Seventh and Chestnut church had united with a part of the First Presbyterian church, Sixth and Green streets, and they had in turn become involved in lawsuits with the Wilson party, in addition to the suit pending with the Associate Reformed Presbyterians.

On October 18, 1876, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation was reorganized. For a period of four years they used such houses of worship as could be rented. March 22, 1880, they recovered possession and removed to the chapel on Seventh near Chestnut, where they still prosecute their work, in their own house, free from debt.

The organization was effected by Rev. J. G. Miller, and the congregation was afterwards served by Rev. J. C. Galloway, F. V. Pressly, and J. M. Todd, each for a short period. At present Rev. C. S. Young is the minister in charge. Regular Sunday-school and preaching and weekly prayer-meetings are kept up. There is also a mission Sunday school in connection with this work, in the hall corner of Eleventh and Market streets. The indications for future growth are more favorable now than at any period since the reorganization.

Under this head a brief notice of the Presbyterian Mutual Assurance Fund may properly be included. This is a distinctively Louisville denominational enterprise, but is not confined to the city or State in its operations. It was organized February 20, 1878, to do a life insurance and sick benefit business among Presbyterians. By the close of 1880 it had reached a very satisfactory financial status. From its first division of members (2,000 in each division) a permanent fund of \$9,930.87 was set apart in 1880, and \$7,796.98 from the second division. In 1881 the corresponding sums were \$11,979.50 and \$2,716.86. Insurances were paid to January 1, 1882, to the amount of \$63,157.22 in the first division, \$37,587 in the second, and \$4,575 in the third; total, \$105,319.22. The first two divisions had each 2,000 members; the third 1,360. The Fund had then agencies in twelve States, and is extending its business. Colonel Bennett H. Young is President, and W. J. Wilson Secretary.

The Rev. Daniel Smith, who was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Louisville, which he had served since his arrival with his family June 17, 1821, was a remarkable man. A graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, he was licensed to preach April 21, 1813, and the next year began an important missionary work in the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, in the distribution of the Scriptures in the English, French, and Spanish tongues, the formation of Bible and missionary societies, and the preaching of the gospel in destitute places. This was more than a year before the American Bible Society was formed. He was early here, with a large cargo of Bibles and Testaments, and a devoted young companion, Samuel J. Mills, and traveled hence to Vincennes and on to St. Louis, being the first missionaries, it is believed, to visit that city. After many adventures in the wilderness West, he returned here with his family, as before noted, and after a short pastorate, died here February 22, 1823. It is recorded that he had already done much good in Louisville, if in nothing else than restoring harmony and unity to a church which he found distracted.

Rev. William Louis Breckinridge, D. D., for twenty-three years pastor in Louisville, was born July, 1803, at Cabell's Dale, Fayette county,

Kentucky. His education was largely gained at Transylvania University. Entering the Presbyterian ministry, his first pastorate was at Maysville, Kentucky, and he was for a time Professor in Center College, but with his charge in Louisville he remained the longest time, being pastor of the First Presbyterian church of that city twenty-three years. At one time he accepted the presidency of Oakland College, Mississippi, but resigned to become president of Center College. His later years were passed, however, on his farm in Missouri, where he had no regular charge, but preached almost constantly. In 1859 he was Moderator of the General Assembly. He died December 26, 1876, at his home in Missouri, which he had named "Cabell's Dale," for his old Kentucky home. Dr. Breckinridge was first married to Miss Frances Provost, granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith. She died after their removal to Missouri, and not long before his death he was married the second time to the widowed daughter of Judge Christopher Tompkins. Their family consisted of eight children. The second son was Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, a talented young professor of the Medical College at Louisville, and surgeon in the Confederate army during the war of 1861-65.

Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., was born January 3, 1809, at Fairfield, Connecticut. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and President of Amherst College, Massachusetts. Here Dr. Humphrey gained his collegiate education and graduated at the age of nineteen. His professional studies were pursued at Andover Theological Seminary. In 1833 he entered the ministry, his first charge being the Presbyterian church of Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he received ordination. In November of 1833 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Louisville, where he remained eighteen years. His next position was that of Professor of Church History in the Danville Theological Seminary, in Danville, Kentucky. Returning to Louisville in 1866, he began the organization of what is now the College street Presbyterian church. The church was organized that year and numbered ninety, its first meetings being held in a small frame house known as "The Little Pine Cathedral." February, 1867, the church began worship in the brick building fronting on College

street. The membership now exceeds three hundred, and the prosperity and spiritual growth of the church has been due largely to the effective labors of this faithful pastor. In 1847 Dr. Humphrey was married to Miss Martha Pope. Their two sons are Edward W. C. and Alexander P. The former completed his literary studies at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, attended law lectures at the Harvard Law School, and, in 1868, began in Louisville the practice of law.

Rev. John Jones, D. D., was born April 18, 1830, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents were of Welsh extraction. The family had long been celebrated for industry and piety. His grandfather was prominent in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, and it is probable that the first Welsh church of that faith in Manchester, England, was begun in his house. Dr. Jones received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and after finishing in the High school there, and studying for a time in a private school of the same city, he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. Three years later, he graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary. Following this date, we hear of him as pastor of the Old School Presbyterian church of Scottsville, New York, and of the Wyoming Presbyterian church of the same city, when he became Principal of the Genesee Synodical Academy, at Genesee, New York, and while serving there he received the degree of D. D. from Hamilton College, of that State. During the war, he served in the army under the Christian Commission a short time. In 1874, he was called to be pastor of the Walnut-street Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Kentucky, where he still remains. Recently, he has been appointed Regent for the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children, and elected Secretary and Treasurer. He has been sent three times to represent his Presbytery in the General Assembly of the church; has been Moderator of the Synod and Presbytery, and filled other highly honorary positions among the leaders of his church. He was married to Miss Minerva A. Chatham, of Seneca Falls, New York, March 1, 1855.

Rev. William J. Lowry, D. D., formerly pastor of the First and Seventh street Presbyterian churches in Louisville, was born January 7, 1838, in Greensboro, Georgia, though his parents had

their home in Louisville at that time. He was reared in this city, but received his classical education in Erskine college, South Carolina, where his father has long been a professor. It was also a theological school of the Associate Reformed Church; and he took his professional course there, and his license to preach in 1856. He began as an Associate Reformed minister, in missionary work; but presently became a Southern Presbyterian, and pastor of the Lebanon church of Wilcox county, Alabama. His only remaining pastorate before coming to Louisville was at Selma, in the same State, where he remained about ten years. In 1873 the University of Alabama gave him the degree of D. D., and the next year he came to this city as pastor of the First and Seventh street churches. He was an able and very popular preacher, and his brief ministry formed an interesting epoch in the annals of Presbyterianism in Louisville. He died here of cancer November 10, 1877.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The following history of the First church of this denomination in Louisville is abridged from an elaborate and very interesting history, still in manuscript, by Mr. Joseph P. Torbitt, of the society:

In the winter of 1821-22 Elder P. S. Fall, a Baptist clergyman, visited Louisville, and thereafter for a year filled monthly preaching appointments with the few Baptists here, who met for worship in the old Court house. He removed to this place early in 1823, and opened a school, also continuing to preach. Late this year the church was reconstructed, with a covenant patterned from that of the Enon Baptist Church, Cincinnati, and a formal creed. About this time, however, the good Elder read attentively the famous sermon of Elder Alexander Campbell, who was still also a Baptist, on the Law, and was much impressed by it, as also by the perusal of several numbers of *The Christian Baptist*. He was moved to a closer study of the New Testament; and others of his brethren and sisters also coming to similar investigations, it was finally resolved unanimously that the creed and covenant already adopted should be cast out, and the church based simply upon "the law of the Lord." A formal declaration to that effect was made in the latter part of 1824, and the

society was thenceforth, to all intents and purposes, a "Campbellite," Christian, or Disciple Church; and it is one of the very oldest churches, if not the oldest church, of this reform in the United States. The congregation began to receive the communion every Lord's Day, and give regularly the contribution to the poor, as is the custom of their people to this day. All this time they were nominally Baptists, and in the fall of 1825 the usual arrangements were made for attending the Long Run Association, of which Elder Fall was Clerk the year before, and to which he was now to preach the introductory sermon, and also present the annual circular letter to the churches. In this he brought forward his views, declaring in substance that "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the only infallible and sufficient rule of faith and practice." The letter was rejected, by the casting vote of the Moderator; but it resulted in dividing the association equally between advocates of the old and new views.

At the close of 1825 Elder Fall left Louisville. He is still living near Frankfort, but at a great age—eighty-four years old. He was succeeded by Elder Benjamin Allan, and the church continued to increase. Some became alarmed, however, at the prospect of being cut off from the association; and about thirty members went back to the abandoned creed and covenant. But several years more they maintained worship together. The rupture came near the close of 1829, when the minority (the whole now numbering nearly three hundred) seceded and formed a separate Baptist body under Elder George Waller. Much irritation followed, and a suit for the church property, which was decided for the majority or New Testament party. Still for four years the connection was held with the Long Run Association as "the First Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, of Louisville, Kentucky;" and it was not until 1833 that the new name, "Disciples of Christ," was assumed. The society had now for some time occupied the well-remembered old Baptist meeting-house, which they erected, on the southwest corner of Fifth and Green streets. Their entire interest in this was sold to the Baptist minority March 14, 1835, for \$2,550, and a small church building, standing on leased ground on Second, between Market and Jefferson, was bought from the Primitive Methodists.

When the new name was assumed in April, 1833, Boards of Bishops or Elders and Deacons were elected for the first time. The first Board of Elders consisted of Jesse Swindler, John Bledsoe, and Bartlett Hardy; and the Board of Deacons of Dr. T. S. Bell, David Gordon, and Peter Priest. Of all these only Dr. Bell survives. The society was now fully launched as a Disciple church.

In July, 1836, Gordon Gates was "called to teach the congregation and act as its President." The same year the erection of a new house of worship was begun on Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut; it was finished in 1837, with a debt of about \$2,000.

In April of this year Elder George W. Elvey was called as preacher, and remained till May, 1840. Elder B. E. Hall succeeded him, serving from July, 1840, to November, 1842. Then came, in rather rapid succession, Elders D. S. Burnett, Allen Kendrick, and Carroll Kendrick.

June 30, 1845, the Fifth street church edifice was sold to the Colored Baptist church for \$5,000. The congregation worshipped in a school house on Grayson street till the new building on the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets was ready for partial occupation the next year. The lot for it, 60 x 160 feet, was bought of the Bank of Kentucky for \$4,500. A charter was then obtained from the State Legislature for the "Walnut Street Christian Church of Louisville, Kentucky." The nucleus of the Floyd and Chestnut Church of Christ was formed soon after.

In November, 1847, Elder Henry T. Anderson began service for the Walnut Street church, and remained till October, 1853, having an acceptable and notable ministry. He was followed by Elders Curtis J. Smith (1854-55), and D. P. Henderson (1855-56).

The house now occupied had become too strait for the congregation, and on the 1st of April, 1860, the last sermon was preached in it before its demolition. The corner-stone of the present superb edifice was laid May 18th, same year; and the basement was occupied for worship March 17, 1861. The society had met meanwhile in the Masonic Temple. The entire building was not finished until the spring of 1870, when, April 24th, the auditorium was formally opened.

Elders Henry T. Anderson and George G. Mallins filled the pulpit temporarily after Elder Henderson's departure. Then came, more permanently, Elders Thomas N. Arnold (1867-68), W. H. Hopson (1868-74), Samuel Kelly (temporary, 1871-75), J. S. Lamar (1875-76), and B. B. Tyler (1876-82).

In 1876 the charter-name of the Society was changed from "Walnut Street," etc., to "First Christian Church of Louisville, Kentucky." It has now a membership of about six hundred and fifty, to which nearly fifteen hundred more may be added as members of churches which may be said to have grown out of this pioneer of the faith in this city.

The Second Christian church was organized in October, 1846, constituted of twenty-nine members—sixteen males, thirteen females—who withdrew from the First Christian church for that purpose. John Baker was chosen elder and Jonathan F. Tibbetts and Aaron Thompson, deacons. They met at first in a rented room on Preston street, between Market and Jefferson streets. In 1848 they moved to their own building on east side of Hancock, between Jefferson and Green. In 1864 they moved to their present place of worship on the southwest corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets. This church has had as pastors and ministers, regular and irregular: John Baker, Allen Kendrick, William Begg, E. Y. Pinkerton, J. R. Hulett, H. T. Anderson, M. B. Hopkins, C. W. Sewell, J. C. Walden, Louis Jansen, John Noyes, T. P. Haley, W. C. Dawson, I. B. Grubbs, G. W. Yancey, P. Galt Miller, and W. H. Bartholomew. Present elders are R. H. Snyder, Dr. S. B. Mills, P. Galt Miller, and W. H. Bartholomew. Present deacons are Fendell A. Crump, Benjamin S. Weller, D. E. Starke, J. M. Lemons, and J. A. Blakemore. Former elders were: John G. Lyon (now dead), John W. Craig (now dead), Jesse D. Seaton, and C. H. Barkley, the last named being a licensed minister of the gospel. Mrs. Thysa C. Lyon and Mrs. Martha Owen have been deaconesses. W. Talbot Owen, M. D., has been clerk of the church ever since in April, 1852. The present number of members is six hundred and twenty-five.

Rev. Thomas N. Arnold was both a lawyer and clergyman. He was born February 10, 1828,

in Covington, Kentucky. His grandfather and other members of the family were Baptist ministers of considerable note in Virginia. His father, James G. Arnold, was a successful business man and one of the founders of the city of Covington. A very benevolent man, he built the first Christian church ever built in that location, and made large donations to Kentucky University and many other public institutions. The son, Thomas N. Arnold, was a graduate from Bethany College in 1847; afterwards he attended law lectures at Lexington, and graduated from the law school in Louisville in 1852. Previous to 1856, he pursued the practice of his profession in Covington. This year he entered the ministry of the Christian or Disciple church, and has subsequently been connected with churches in Covington, Frankfort, Lexington, Louisville, and Richmond, Virginia. The church over which he has been pastor in Louisville is said to be the largest of that denomination in the world. He ranks as an able and successful minister. Mr. Arnold was married, in 1853, to Miss M. Frances Pugh, of Bourbon county. They have a family of seven children.

Rev. Benjamin B. Tyler, late Pastor of the First Christian Church, was born in Macon county, Illinois, April 9, 1812, son of a Baptist clergyman and native of Kentucky, who became a preacher of the new faith in his later years. Into this the son was baptized August 1, 1850, entered Eureka College, near Peoria, and began preaching in an evangelistic way in Macoupin and Montgomery counties, and elsewhere in his native State. For a year in 1864-65 he was located with the Charleston and Kansas churches, Illinois, and then, until 1868, with the former alone. He then made an extensive preaching tour through the East and Northeast; and in 1869 took charge of the Christian Church at Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1873 he went to serve the society at Frankfort, Kentucky; and in May, 1867, came to Louisville as the pastor of the church at Fourth and Walnut. Here he succeeded, after years of effort, in lifting the debt that had long borne its heavy weight upon the society; and there, in February, 1882, feeling that his work with it had been done, he resigned, to re-enter the work of an evangelist.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The year of fever and death, 1822, when the

thoughts of so large a share of the community were fixed upon the unknown future life, was a fit period for the formation of new religious societies. On the 31st of May of that year, a meeting was held at Washington Hall, with Mr. John Bustard as Chairman, and Samuel Dickinson Secretary, at which it was resolved to open subscription books for building a Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisville. At another meeting, July 1st, the name "Christ Church" was adopted, and a committee to execute the resolve of the previous meeting was full formed, consisting of Messrs. Peter B. Ormsby, Dennis Fitzhugh, Samuel Churchill, James Hughes, William L. Thompson, Richard Barnes, William H. Atkinson, Richard Ferguson, Hancock Taylor, James S. Bate, James C. Johnston, and William Croghan. The Rev. Dr. Craik, for now nearly forty years Rector of the church, in his valuable *Historical Sketches of Christ Church*, gives the following interesting account of its genesis:

The effort to establish the Episcopal church in Louisville seems to have proceeded quite as much from the country gentlemen in the neighborhood as from the residents of the town. Jefferson, like several other prominent points in Kentucky, was settled at the very earliest period by a class of highly educated gentlemen from Virginia. Of course they were all traditionally Episcopalians, for that had been the established religion of Virginia. But unfortunately, at the period of this emigration, the coarse blasphemies of Tom Paine and the more refined infidelity of the French Encyclopaedists had taken a strong hold upon the Virginia mind. The early emigrants brought with them the taint of these principles, and in many cases the books from which they were derived. And alas! there was no Church in the wilderness to counteract these evil influences and the new spiritual temptations incident to this breaking-off from the ancient stock and from home associations. The consequence was that this generation lived and their children grew up "without God in the world." But religion of some sort is a necessity for the human soul. The modes of religion prevalent in the country were revolting rather than attractive to educated men, and therefore when Richard Barnes and Peter B. Ormsby suggested the formation of an Episcopal congregation, the proposal was warmly seconded by the most influential citizens of the county.

The projected building was erected in the fall and winter of 1824-25, and is that still standing, much enlarged, beautified, and otherwise improved, on the east side of Second street, between Green and Walnut. Upon its completion the Rev. Henry M. Shaw was elected Rector, and soon arrived to assume the duties of the position. Mr. Collins says:

The foundation of the church in Louisville was entirely a lay movement; for until the completion of the building and

the arrival of the newly elected rector, no clergyman had been present or taken any part in the proceedings. Fourteen churches in Louisville and its immediate vicinity have been the fruit up to this time—1873—of this first action of the laity of the city and county.

Mr. Collins further epitomizes the history of this church as follows:

In Christ Church, Louisville, Mr. Shaw was succeeded by the brilliant Dr. David C. Page, and he by the Rev. William M. Jackson. During the pastorate of Mr. Jackson, the old building was so crowded that the congregation erected a much larger and finer church, St. Paul's, and the rector and the greater part of the congregation removed to the latter in October, 1839, leaving only a few families whose attachment to the early structure would not permit them to abandon it. To this remnant the Rev. Humble J. Lovelock ministered for a few months. On November 1, 1840, the Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin commenced his work as the rector of this church. In May, 1841, Mr. Pitkin, after a most efficient administration of nearly four years, resigned, and the Rev. James Craik, of Kanawha, Virginia, was elected in his stead. Mr. Craik entered upon the charge of the parish in August, 1844, and has continued to hold the same position down to the present time (1873), twenty-nine years. The original church building has been retained, although frequently enlarged to meet the growing demand for accommodation; and it is now one of the handsomest and most capacious church edifices in the country.

The venerable Dr. James Craik is still the Rector of this church, assisted by an Associate Rector, his son, the Rev. James Craik, Jr.

The following very full and otherwise unusually valuable sketch of the history of St. Paul's, the first child of Christ church, has been prepared for this work, with the utmost kindness and courtesy, by Mr. R. A. Robinson, who has been connected with it for many years:

During the ministry of the Rev. D. C. Page, Rector of Christ church, at that time the only Episcopal church in this city, the members of that parish, and others friendly to the cause, began to agitate the importance of organizing another parish in the western part of the city. With this object in view, a call for a meeting to be held September 28th, 1834, at the Louisville Hotel, was published in the daily papers. The following gentlemen attended the meeting: Rev. D. C. Page, B. R. McIlvaine, Samuel Gwathmey, William F. Pettit, John P. Smith, Dr. James C. Johnston, Richard Barnes, Dr. J. T. Maddox, John W. Jones, William Wenzell, Thomas Rowland, and James B. Hine. Committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions and for other purposes.

The parish was not organized, however, until

May 30, 1836, when the following gentlemen were elected vestrymen of St. Paul's church: Robert N. Miller, Robert C. Thompson, Dr. Joseph Martin, John G. Bassett, A. Y. Claggert, Dr. J. T. Maddox, B. O. Davis, Robert N. Smith, and James B. Hine. The erection of the church edifice was commenced in the spring of 1837, and on the 29th day of April the corner stone was laid, with the usual imposing ceremonies, the Right Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., Bishop of the diocese, the Rev. B. O. Peers, and the Rev. Robert Ash conducting the services, and the Bishop making the address in his usual happy manner. The lot was located on the west side of Sixth street, having a front of ninety-one feet, sixty feet north of Walnut street.

The Rev. B. O. Peers commenced services for the new parish in a school-room in the vicinity, and continued for several months, but the great financial panic of May, 1837, caused such general business prostration in the city that the work on the church building was entirely suspended after the foundation had been laid. The Rev. Mr. Page had resigned the rectorship of Christ church in the meantime, and the Rev. William Jackson, of New York City, accepted a call, entered upon his duties as rector of that parish in June, 1837, and was remarkably successful in filling his church (then about one half the size of the present edifice) to its utmost capacity. In June, 1838, he received a call to New York City, and notified his vestry that he would feel constrained to accept that call, unless he could have larger church accommodations here. The vestries of Christ church and St. Paul's then held a joint meeting, and resolved to complete St. Paul's church, with the understanding that the Rev. William Jackson should become its rector. The work was at once resumed with renewed vigor, and the church so far completed that in October, 1839, it was consecrated, the Rev. Dr. Henshaw, of Baltimore, subsequently Bishop of Rhode Island, preaching the consecration sermon. The population of the city at that time was only about twenty thousand. The new church building was a decided advance in architectural beauty, being Gothic, and was the most imposing in the city, costing, probably, \$50,000, including the lot.

The greater portion of the members of Christ church followed Mr. Jackson to St. Paul's, but

the mother church property was left intact, with the organ and all the church furniture, and many of the oldest members remained and formed the nucleus of the present prosperous parish. The Rev. Hamble Leacock was elected to succeed the Rev. William Jackson as rector of Christ church. In his new parish Mr. Jackson was untiring in his labor of love, and was greatly aided by his estimable wife. They had no children, and their whole energies were exerted to build up St. Paul's church on a deep and broad foundation. In his first sermon preached in St. Paul's, he says:

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure and gratitude to God that we review the rise and progress of this edifice, and the formation of this new congregation. As no noise of hammer or axe was heard in the Temple, so all here has been marked with peace and harmony. Seldom does the history of a parish present a more beautiful specimen of division without discord. Those who have been fellow-worshippers with us, but who, for various reasons, remain in the old sanctuary, have, we believe, wished us God-speed, and our prayer is, that their love may speedily be replenished that they may send forth another colony as strong as this. May peace and prosperity be within our respective walls, and may Christ church and St. Paul's be one, as Christ and Paul were one, that all the praise be to him who has united us in the branches of one Catholic and Apostolic Church.

The labors of Mr. Jackson, during his entire ministry in St. Paul's, were crowned with abundant success. In the midst of these he was suddenly stricken down with paralysis, on the 16th of February, 1844, and died after a week's illness. On Sunday, during his illness, prayers were offered up for his recovery, and affectionate allusions to his illness were made in their sermons by the ministers of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches of the city. Four young men, a part of the fruits of his ministry, who were preparing for the work of the ministry, nursed him during his last illness. His remains were buried under the chancel of St. Paul's, and a marble tablet erected in the church to his memory.

The Rev. John B. Gallagher, of Savannah, Georgia, was elected to fill the vacancy as rector, and entered upon his duties in the latter part of 1844, the Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., occupying the position as rector *pro tem.* in the meantime. He was a man of lovely Christian character, a devoted pastor, and an earnest and efficient preacher of the Gospel. He maintained the harmony and prosperity of his parish, and was a worthy successor of Mr. Jackson. In the

n midst of his labors he was suddenly afflicted by the loss of his excellent wife. He never recovered from this blow, but continued his work until December, 1848, when the condition of his health required rest and a change of climate. The vestry gave him unlimited leave of absence for a visit to the South. He visited Alabama, but his disease made rapid progress, and in February, 1849, he died.

The following extract from the preamble to the resolutions passed by the vestry, February 5th, portrays the estimation of that body:

The intelligence of the death of our beloved rector, the Rev. J. B. Gallagher, has filled our souls with the deepest sorrow. The relations which he sustained to us as a body, and to the church on earth, have been dissolved forever. It was our privilege to know him in all the walks of a Christian life. He was emphatically a devoted follower of our blessed Saviour. His character as a man of God was beautifully displayed in all his conduct.

A marble tablet was erected in the church to his memory. During his ministry St. John's church was established on Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh. The Rev. J. C. Talbot, at present Bishop of Indiana, who had been a member of St. Paul's for a number of years, headed the movement. A lot was purchased, and a substantial brick church erected, when a colony of about thirty members from St. Paul's church joined him, thus establishing an important church, which has been a blessing to that section of the city.

The Rev. W. Y. Rooker, of New York City, was elected to the vacant rectorship, and entered upon his duties in May, 1849, which were continued until March, 1853. At this time he resigned his position as Rector, and returned to England, his native country, where he died some years after. During his ministry the parish was not in a prosperous condition, on account of a want of harmony. But during his rectorship a lot was purchased and paid for in Portland, now a part of this city, forming the basis for the present parish at that place, known as St. Peter's church.

The Rev. Henry M. Dennison, of Williamsburg, Virginia, was elected to fill the vacancy, and began his work in November, 1853. He was a man of brilliant talents, and soon restored the prosperity of the parish, uniting and harmonizing its members. During his ministry the parish of St. Andrew's church was organized by a colony from St. Paul's, and the Rev. John S. Wallace was elected as its first rector. Mr.

Dennison continued the faithful pastor of St. Paul's, but the loss of his wife, by death, was a great shock to him, and somewhat impaired his health and energy. He resigned his position in May, 1857, to accept a parish in Charleston, South Carolina, where he died in about eighteen months of yellow fever, contracted whilst faithfully visiting the sick and the afflicted.

The Rev. Francis M. Whittle, of Berryville, Virginia, was elected to succeed Mr. Dennison, and entered upon the discharge of his duties in October, 1857. He possessed great energy and strength of character, and was remarkably earnest and impressive in the pulpit. He commanded the confidence and respect of his own people, and of all with whom he came in contact. During the civil war the people of the city were in a state of great excitement, and political feeling was very strong, but his parish remained united and harmonious, and for this result they were largely indebted to his good judgment and wise, non-partisan course. His parish was greatly increased by his earnest, indefatigable labors, which so impaired his health that in February, 1865, the vestry elected the Rev. George D. E. Mortimore as assistant, who continued faithfully to discharge the duties of that office for about two years. In February, 1868, Mr. Whittle resigned his position as rector, to accept that of assistant bishop of Virginia, his native State. In his letter to the vestry he wrote:

I might say much of the inexpressible sorrow it gives me to thus sever the many ties binding me to the vestry and people of St. Paul's church, which have been forming and strengthening, without the slightest interruption, for more than ten years, but it is useless. I feel that necessity is laid upon me, and must therefore submit to what seems to be the will of God."

During his ministry the rectory, a three-story residence on the south side of the church, was secured, with a lot sixty feet fronting on Sixth street. A lot on the north side of the church, thirty feet front, had been previously added, giving a front on Sixth street in all of one hundred and eighty-one feet.

Zion church, a colony from St. Paul's, had also been organized and established at the corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, and St. Paul's Mission church was built in the northwestern part of the city.

After the death of Bishop Johns, Bishop Whittle succeeded him as Bishop of Virginia,

and he now performs the labors of two men with indefatigable zeal and earnestness.

In March, 1868, the Rev. E. T. Perkins, of Leesburg, Virginia, was elected as Rector of St. Paul's church. He entered upon his work the following May, and has remained since that period the faithful and laborious pastor of his people. His parish has continued to occupy under his ministry a position of great strength, second to none in the diocese, notwithstanding the fact that it has lost some of its members who have removed to the southern part of the city, attaching themselves to St. Andrew's and Calvary churches. In 1872, the church was greatly enlarged and beautifully improved, an addition of fifteen feet being purchased in the rear of the church. The rectory was also repaired and the back buildings torn down and rebuilt, adding greatly to its convenience and comfort. A chapel was also erected on the thirty feet north of the church, the entire expense of these improvements being about \$50,000. With these additions, the church, with all of its appointments, is the most complete and valuable of any parish in the diocese, and promises to continue to be, for many years to come, a blessing to the community. The communicants of this church now number about five hundred.

In conclusion, the members of St. Paul's have contributed liberally towards the support of domestic and foreign missions, the education of young men for the ministry, the American Bible Society, and other objects of like character. They have also aided materially in the support of the Episcopal Orphan Asylum, the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, and other charitable institutions. Recently the members inaugurated the movement for the establishment of the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. A fund has been subscribed amounting to about \$50,000 for the building and endowment fund.

The following gentlemen compose the present Vestry and Warden: Wardens—William F. Bullock and R. A. Robinson. Vestrymen—E. N. Maxwell, Charles H. Pettet, Samuel A. Miller, Thomas J. Martin, William H. Byers, George S. Allison, John T. Moore, Dexter Hewett, W. H. Dillingham, N. B. Garrett.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church

is a result from the organization of the Missionary Association of St. Paul's church, June 14, 1855. On Sunday, February 17, 1856, the Rev. H. M. Denison, rector of St. Paul's, made an eloquent and successful appeal to his congregation for the money necessary to buy the lot and build the church, and the first service was held in the new building February 1, 1857. It was consecrated April 15, 1857. The lot was located on the south side of Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, the whole outlay being \$7,777.50. The first vestry was composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. E. W. Crittenden, Dr. P. H. Cochrane, Judge Edward Garland, J. H. Lindeberger, William Mix, Sr., Edwin Morris, R. A. Robinson, Dr. John J. Smith, and J. H. Wood. The first rector, the Rev. J. S. Wallace, accepted the call January 30, 1857, and after faithful service resigned May 23, 1859. The Rev. R. W. Lewis was called August 20, 1859, and after nearly two years' service resigned March 5, 1861. From that date service was held by Rev. Dr. Waller and other clergy until June 6, 1862, when the Rev. Norman Badger was called and served until July 19, 1864, when he also resigned. During the month of July, 1865, the property was sold to the Chestnut Street Baptist church, and is now used by that congregation, the building having been considerably enlarged.

On the 28th of May, 1866, Mr. R. A. Robinson gave St. Andrew's church a splendid lot 150x200 feet, situated on the northeast corner of Second and Kentucky streets, upon which the present St. Andrew's church was built with the money realized from the sale of the former building and lot. This church was consecrated by the Right Rev. George D. Cummins, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, Sunday, June 21, 1868, free of debt. The Rev. W. Q. Hullihen was called December 14, 1868. During the summer of 1870 it was found necessary to reconstruct the building at a cost of \$3,000, which amount has also been paid in full. The Rev. W. Q. Hullihen resigned August 17, 1871, and the present rector, Rev. C. H. Sheild, D. D., was called October 26, 1871. Dr. Sheild has built upon the rear of the church lot, fronting Kentucky, a brick two and a half story rectory. At the fifty-third Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Diocese of Ken-

John N. Norton

tucky, held in the Church of the Ascension, Frankfort, May 18th to 21st, 1881, St. Andrews reported one hundred and five communicants, twenty four Sunday-school teachers, one hundred and fifty-seven scholars, and an aggregate of \$2,987.11 contributions. The church is located in one of the most beautiful and rapidly improving portions of the city, and it will, no doubt, become before many years, under God's blessing, one of the strongest and most influential parishes of the diocese.*

St. Stephen's Mission was started with a Sunday-school by the Rev. Dr. J. N. Norton, and was held in a cottage that was rented by him in April, 1876. Mr. T. B. Hubbell was superintendent and was continued until June, 1877, when St. Stephen's church was built and completed by Mrs. J. N. Norton at her own expense. The school was removed to the church, which was consecrated by the Right Rev. T. C. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, on Whitsunday, 1877. After a time service was held by Mr. T. B. Hubbell, lay reader, until February, 1878, when he resigned the charge of the church and Mr. J. G. Swain was appointed superintendent of the school, and J. Pell, lay reader of the church. Mr. Swain held the school for eighteen months, and services were held at night by the Rev. J. T. Helm, on Sundays. J. Pell was then appointed superintendent and continues in the position, also serving as lay reader.†

John Nicholas Norton was born in Waterloo, New York, in 1820. He was the oldest son of the Rev. George Hattey Norton, a native of Virginia, who was nearly related to the Careys, Amblers, Baylors, and Nicholases of that State. The home influences brought to bear upon him were of the most religious and improving kind, and fully did he respond to them. From a child he knew the Scriptures, and developed a love for books and so remarkable an aptitude for intellectual pursuits that from the time he could use the pen, he employed himself in writing little books for the entertainment of his companions. In this, his nonage, he began the cultivation of that virtue which became more and more his distinguishing characteristic—the exact and punctual fulfillment of every duty. It may be

said of him, as it is recorded of some of the greatest men that ever lived, that he took no part in the sports of children, and avoided the rough play of boys. Dr. Norton graduated with honor at Hobart college (from which in after life he received the degree of Doctor in Divinity) in 1842, and at the General Theological seminary in 1845. He was ordained deacon by Bishop De Lancey in the diocese of Western New York in July of the same year.

Having been furnished at the Seminary with all the tools of his sacred profession, all sharpened and polished, he at once, with providential sagacity, determined to place himself where he could best learn the use of them. He therefore put himself under the ministerial guidance of the Rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, who had gained the deserved reputation of being one of the most successful parish priests in the country. Here he remained a year, getting all the experience he could of the proper way of conducting parochial work. At the end of that time he turned his eyes to that portion of the Lord's vineyard where laborers were most needed. Inflamed with Divine love, and with the words of the Apostle of the Gentiles ringing in his ears—"work while it is called to-day"—he entered upon his duties as a missionary at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 4th of December, 1846.

He found about two dozen timid and half-hearted communicants worshipping in an insignificant little chapel. This day of small things just suited John N. Norton. Such energy as he had to exercise, and such inexhaustible and untiring labor as he had to bestow upon the propagation of the Everlasting Gospel, could not have found support upon another man's foundation. He was to develop such quenchless zeal, so great powers of persuasion, and such indomitable persistence and self sacrifice, as Kentucky had never seen before, and which was to make all men marvel.

From 1847 to 1850, when the parish became self-supporting, the number of communicants had increased from thirty-two to seventy-eight. In that year the corner-stone of a large and beautiful church was laid, and on the 18th day of August, 1852, was consecrated. But as the congregation continued rapidly increasing, year by year, even this spacious edifice was found to be too small, and had to be enlarged; and as a

* By the favor of Mr. J. E. Hardy, of the Parish.

† Mr. Pell furnishes this brief but sufficient sketch.

temple of the Lord it now stands one of the chief prides of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky.

Besides his unwearied attention to his duties in his parish, there was scarcely a nook in the surrounding county that he left unvisited. The church and school of St. John in the Wilderness were built through his instrumentality, to enlighten the ignorant and to carry the blessed influence of the Gospel to a neglected people.

He also established missions in the neighboring towns of Versailles and Georgetown, to which he personally ministered through the heat of summer and severe exposure in winter, with unabated zeal. Notwithstanding the multitudinous tasks which he had set himself, he found time to write many excellent and edifying books. Among these his Short Sermons, for Lay reading, Old Paths, and other volumes have satisfied a demand never attempted to be done before. The good done and to be done for many generations by these works is simply incalculable.

Most clergymen would have considered these and other labors as a sufficient crown of rejoicing; but John N. Norton thought nothing was done so long as anything remained to do. His busy feet perpetually carried him about doing good and comforting those that mourned; his always liberal hand, that regarded not the merit of him who needed, but the extent of his necessities as a fellow-creature; his face that glowed with sympathy for all who suffered in mind, body, or estate—these shall not soon be forgotten.

During his ministry at Frankfort Dr. Norton baptized 2,152 infants and adults; presented for confirmation, 928 candidates; married 108 couples; and buried 432 persons. These are only journal records. The record that is on high entitles him to a rank among the working clergy, which few since the Apostles' days have gained.

In 1871, after twenty-three years of labor in the capital of Kentucky, Dr. Norton entered upon his career as Associate Rector of Christ church, Louisville. Here he found a much wider field, but not too wide for his incessant and unwearied diligence.

Through his co-operation the communicants in Christ church constantly increased in number; the confirmations became a wonder for their size;

and the spacious church edifice presented a vast sea of heads, composed of rich and poor, of young men and maidens, old men and children, on every Sunday service.

To him is justly due the honor of making a worthy and efficient effort for the religious instruction of the colored people of Louisville. He built for them entirely at his own cost a commodious brick church and a large school house, and maintained the regular church services, besides a day school.

He gave his fostering care to different mission churches in Louisville, and when need came his generous helping hand.

He had the happy faculty of bringing out the good in every one and of causing it to be exercised for some useful and profitable end. In his way through life he encountered many persons whom everybody else regarded as mere "cumberers of the ground,"—waifs and strays that society had no place for; yet in these very persons he would discover some aptitude for worthy employment, and put them to work for the general good. His sympathies responded to all human suffering, and no unworthiness in the individual could dampen or check them. It really seemed that to do him an injury was the best way for making him your friend for life.

He was no preacher for any particular class, but, like the most popular preacher of the Reformation, who was the delight of two kings, the favorite of the nobility as well as the commonalty, his illustrations were as nails in a sure place, enforcing his lesson with weighty and convincing power upon the consciences of his hearers. Having always clear ideas of what he was going to say, he said it so that all could understand. His grand object was to carry the story of the Cross to the hearts of them that heard him, and persuade them to live accordingly.

His reading was varied and extensive. There was little in the whole circle of literature which he had not mastered and could not produce, when useful for his purposes.

It may truly be said of Dr. Norton that he had received from nature a strong and sharp understanding, and a rare firmness of temper and integrity of will. When these powers became baptized with the Holy Ghost, there was no office in the ministry he was not fitted to fill and adorn. His Church principles were those which the

sainted Bishops Hobart and Ravenscroft illustrated in their writings and conduct, to the great good of the Church. He was neutral in nothing; but controversy he abhorred, and no man was ever traduced by him. If he had any enemies, he might well have taken comfort from what is written over the door of a town house in Germany: "To do good and have evil said of you is a kingly thing."

Dr. Newton fell asleep on the 18th day of January, 1881, in the sixty-first year of his age. His death was mourned as a great loss, not only by the city of Louisville, irrespective of creed, but was seriously felt by the whole State of Kentucky.

The Rev. James Craik, D. D., Nestor of the pulpit in Louisville, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1806, son of George Washington Craik, and grandson of that Dr. James Craik who was Washington's intimate friend and physician, and is named in his will. Young Craik was liberally educated; married Miss Juliet Shrewsbury, who has been a most capable aid to him in his domestic and public life; practiced law for ten years after marriage; was ordained to the Episcopal ministry by Bishop Meade in 1839; preached in Charleston, South Carolina, five years, and then, in 1844, came to Christ Church, Louisville, where his ministrations have since been continuous, during now the long period of nearly forty years. He is the writer of the valuable little book of local history entitled *Historical Sketches of Christ Church*, and of other works upon the Search of Truth, the Divine Life and the New Truth, Old and New, etc.

The Rev. Benjamin Orr Peers, first Rector of St. Paul's church, died here August 20, 1842. Although but forty-two years old, he had become one of the most eminent Episcopal clergymen in the State. A Virginian born of Scotch Irish and Revolutionary stock, he came with his father to this State in 1803, was educated at the Bourbon Academy and Transylvania University, and served as a professor in the latter; was educated at Princeton for the Presbyterian ministry, but became an Episcopalian; became a prominent educator while still young, and editor, as we have seen, of *The Western Journal of Education*; was made President of Transylvania University in 1833, but resigned in two years, opened a select school for boys in Louisville, and when St. Paul's church was organized, was elected its

Rector. Afterwards he was in charge of the educational interests of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and editor of the *Journal of Christian Education* and of the Sunday-school publications of the church. He broke down under his labors, and died in what should have been his prime.

The Rev. Edmund Taylor Perkins, D. D., was a native of Richmond, Virginia, born October 5, 1823, son of George Perkins, a Virginia planter. He was educated in private and boarding-schools, at the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, where he was a teacher in 1843-44, and at the Virginia Theological Seminary. He was ordained Deacon in June, 1847; became Rector of Trinity Parish, Parkersburg, six years; was ordained to the priesthood in 1848, and held a pastorate at Wheeling eight years; during the war was Missionary-at-large, and then Chaplain-at-large with the Confederate army; in 1865 became pastor of a small church at Smithfield, Virginia; went the next year to a parish at Leesburg, where he staid about two years, and then received a call to St. Paul's parish, Louisville, where he succeeded the Rev. F. M. Whittle, who had become Assistant Bishop of Virginia. In this position Dr. Perkins has since served most acceptably, taking high rank in the Episcopal clergy of Kentucky. He is accounted a low-churchman. In 1871 the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Gambier College, Ohio.

UNITARIANISM.

The first Unitarian Society of Louisville, now occupying the Church of the Messiah, on Fourth street, was organized on the 3d of July, 1830, the committee of organization being George W. Merriwether, Simeon S. Goodwin, Edmund H. Lewis, Perley Chamberlin, Archibald Allan, Elisha Applegate, and Fred A. Kaye. On the 19th of the same month they bought of Mr. S. S. Nicholas the lot of ground on the southeast corner of Walnut and Fifth streets. The erection of their church was begun in the spring of 1831, and on Sunday, May 27, 1832, it was dedicated, the services being conducted by Revs. Francis Parkman and James Walker, of Massachusetts. In the following September Rev. George Chapman was invited to occupy the pulpit for one year at a salary of \$600. In June, 1833, he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. James Free-

man Clarke, who preached his first sermon on the 11th of August. In October, 1835, Mr. Clarke was invited to continue his services, the society agreeing to raise his salary to \$800, "provided that much is subscribed and paid."

In 1845 Mr. Clarke resigned, and on the 23d of August of that year Rev. John H. Heywood entered upon his ministry, and his services being most acceptable, he was re-elected from year to year. The church grew in strength of numbers, until in 1868 it became necessary to provide larger accommodations. At this time it was proposed by the Universalist Society that the two societies should unite in the erection of a new church, towards which they could contribute about \$15,000. After several interviews, their proposition was accepted, and it was determined to purchase the lot on the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and York street, and to erect thereon a building, to be known as the Church of the Messiah. Work was begun during the summer of 1869, and was completed in December, 1870, at a cost of about \$75,000.

On Sunday, January 15, 1871, the new church was dedicated, the pastor having the assistance of W. G. Eliot, of St. Louis, and Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, in the services of the occasion. On the morning of Sunday, the last day of the same year, at about 3 o'clock, the church was discovered to be on fire. In a few hours the interior of the main building was entirely destroyed and the walls greatly damaged. The Sunday-school building in rear of the church was not injured, and services were held therein on the morning of the same day. Steps were promptly taken to rebuild the church, and with the insurance money and generous aid of friends here and elsewhere, it was reconstructed during the year 1872, and rededicated on Sunday, December 15th, the pastor being assisted by Rev. H. W. Bellows, of New York.

Mr. Heywood continued his ministry until the summer of 1879, when for health and other reasons he decided to go to Europe with his wife and daughter for a year's visit. In his absence the Rev. C. J. K. Jones, of Brooklyn, New York, was invited to occupy the pulpit for one year from September 21, 1879. In April, 1880, Mr. Heywood having returned from Europe (where he had been sorely afflicted in the death of his only child) visited the city and tendered to the

congregation his resignation as pastor, to take effect on the 23d of August following, that day being the fortieth anniversary of his ministry in Louisville. Did space allow, much could be told of the loyal service of Mr. Heywood during these forty years, not only to the church but to the city at large. He gave freely of his thought, time, and influence to every good work. His name will long be a household word in hundreds of families, and their children's children will bless his memory.

Subsequent to the resignation of Mr. Heywood the Rev. Mr. Jones, who had filled the pulpit for nearly a year, was elected pastor of the church, and still holds the position. J. L. D.

The Rev. John H. Heywood is one of the most venerable names in the ecclesiastical annals of Louisville, where he was a beloved and most useful pastor for about forty years. He was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, March 30, 1818, graduated at Harvard in 1834, taught a school in Boston for a year, graduated from the Harvard Divinity School in 1840, and was promptly called to the First Unitarian Society of Louisville (now the Church of the Messiah on Fourth street), to succeed the Rev. James Freeman Clarke. He began his labors in the old church at Fifth and Walnut, which was vacated in July, 1870, and the new edifice dedicated January 15, 1871. He not only served the church ably and faithfully, but was active in promoting educational and literary interests, serving upon the Board of Education, and being for fourteen years its president. During the war he did eminently useful service with the Kentucky branch of the Sanitary Commission, of which he finally wrote a brief history. In 1864 he was mainly instrumental in forming the Old Ladies' Home, of which he remains president, although residing of late in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was for more than two years an editorial writer on the Louisville Examiner, and contributed much to other periodicals.

JUDAISM.

Under this head we regret to have been able to secure only the following biographical note:

Rabbi Levi Kleeberg was born in Hofgersmar, Prussia, July 14, 1832. His father was a man of no special importance in a public way, but a man who looked diligently to the proper education of his children. Levi was a pupil in the best schools of his own city until in his fifteenth

year, when he began studying under the learned Dr. Hildesheimer, with whom he completed his Hebrew and Talmudical studies in the Rabbinical College. In 1859 he graduated from the University of Gottingen, in Hanover, as Doctor of Philosophy, and was appointed the same year, Rabbi of Elberfeld, Germany, where he ministered till 1866, when he received a call from Louisville, and remained here some years. As a benevolent man he has been identified with all movements for the benefit of his people. He is also considered one of the leading Rabbis of the country. In 1866 he was married to Minna, daughter of the late Marcus Cohen, M.D., of Elmhurst, Germany. She is an accomplished lady, many of her poems having received favorable notice by some of the leading writers of the present time.

CLERICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES IN 1847.

The Catholic clergy at this time in and near Louisville were Bishop Flaget, Bishop Guy I. Chabrat, and the Rev. Fathers M. J. Spalding, John McGill, John Quinn, P. Lavialle, and Charles Boeswald. The Rev. J. J. Vital was at Portland.

The annual meeting of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Diocese of Kentucky, was held here during the second week in May. There were now about six hundred and fifty members of this faith in the State. The clergy resident in Louisville were Bishop B. B. Smith and the Rev. Messrs. John B. Gallagher, Rector of St. Paul's; James Craik, Rector of Christ Church; R. M. Chapman, Rector of St. Matthew's; and C. H. Page.

The ministers of the Presbyterian Church resident here were the Rev. Messrs. W. L. Breckinridge, E. P. Humphrey, Francis Norton, John Kennedy, David S. Tod, and W. W. Hill, the last named being editor of the denominational organ.

The Baptist ministers here (in the Long Run Association) were Rev. Messrs. W. C. Buck, A. D. Sears, G. Gates, F. A. Willard, P. M. Cary, and W. R. Combs.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South had as ministers here: Thomas Bottomly, Presiding Elder; Samuel D. Baldwin, Pastor of Wesley Chapel; James M. Temple, of the Brook Street Church; George W. Merritt, Fourth street; William Holman, Eighth street.

The Universalists had one minister here, the Rev. E. M. Pingree.

RELIGION HERE IN 1852.

Mr. Casseday, in his History of Louisville, published this year, presents, with the succeeding remarks, the following table of churches:

| CHURCHES. | Congregations. | Communicants. | Numerary in Congregation (Attendance). | Church Accommodations for Congregations. | Value of Property. |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--|--|--------------------|
| Baptist | 3 | 1,720 | 2,500 | 2,650 | \$80,000 |
| Episcopal | 4 | 434 | 1,425 | 2,150 | 70,000 |
| Methodist | 17 | 3,050 | 5,000 | 8,250 | 160,000 |
| Presbyterian | 9 | 612 | 2,225 | 3,300 | 128,000 |
| German Evangelical | 4 | 1,200 | 2,150 | 2,150 | 21,700 |
| German Lutheran | 1 | 100 | 100 | | |
| German Reformed | 1 | 75 | 200 | 200 | 2,250 |
| Disciple | 2 | 410 | 500 | 650 | 18,000 |
| Unitarian | 1 | 63 | 240 | 350 | 12,000 |
| Universalist | 1 | 75 | 200 | 500 | 8,000 |
| Roman Catholic | 4 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 125,000 |
| Jews | 2 | | 400 | | 11,000 |
| Total | 40 | 11,727 | 16,010 | 24,510 | \$500,000 |

The tasteful and elegant structures which many of these churches have erected are great additions to the beauty of the city. Those most worthy of note are the Walnut street Baptist, First Presbyterian, Catholic Cathedral, St. Paul's (Episcopal), and the synagogue; the last mentioned of which is the most elegant building in the city, although it is probably less expensive than either of the others. The pulpit of Louisville is eminently well supplied. Some of the most distinguished divines of the country are among its members, and few, if any, of the clergy are men whose talents do not rank above mediocrity.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Women's Christian Association of Louisville was organized in the month of February, 1870, under the supervision of H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, he having been called to our city to address the Young Men's Christian Association. The Christian women of Louisville had long felt the want of organized effort for their own sex, and gladly availed themselves of the assistance of Mr. Miller in arranging their plans. In a clause of the charter its object is clearly set forth: "The object of the Association shall be to establish *Homes* for women, especially young women, where provision shall be made for their physical, mental, and spiritual welfare."

The second meeting of the Association resulted in the election of a permanent board of managers, with the following officers: Mrs. M. E. Crutcher, President; Mrs. A. E. Tryon and Mrs. R. D.

Anderson, Vice Presidents; Miss Maggie Merker, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Drake, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Belle Quigley and Mrs. Dr. Speed, Treasurers.

A constitution was framed and accepted, requiring thirty ladies as a board of managers, who would represent equally all the Protestant denominations of the city. They also elected a board of trustees, to assist and advise us; their names were Z. M. Sherley, A. D. Hunt, W. T. Barret, John M. Harlan, Robert Snyder, and G. W. Burton. These gentlemen made application and secured us a charter from the Legislature in a short time, and, meeting with the managers for conference, it was decided to establish, first, a home for respectable girls and women who were dependent upon their own exertions for a living, requiring small rates of board, according to their several abilities to earn money, and it was to be called "The Working Women's Home."

The trustees required the managers to raise the sum of \$5,000 as a safeguard before they should open the Home, and after earnest and vigorous efforts on their part, and the help of outside parties, in thirteen months they had succeeded in securing \$4,000, the trustees then consenting for the Home to be opened.

The first annual meeting of the Women's Christian Association was held in the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church, on the evening of December 5, 1870, at 7 o'clock. The large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen was a convincing proof that the proposed work was in favor and would meet with a ready response. The churches were called upon to pledge themselves to furnish the rooms, which they readily consented to do. The clergy, the lawyers, the doctors, and the press have aided us greatly in their professions and with money.

The coming March we rented a house on First street, between Green and Walnut, at a cost of \$1,000 per year, with a capacity of fifteen inmates, and on the 4th of May following gave a public opening, the house being furnished, an efficient matron and competent servants secured. All things were ready for duty, affording a real home for girls and women, in whom self-helpfulness should be encouraged, who should be watched over and advised, should be assisted when in need, and nursed tenderly when sick.

At the close of the first year the house proved

entirely too small, and we rented and removed to a building on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, which was occupied four years. The increased number of applications and the growing importance of the work suggested the idea of permanent location to the trustees as well as to the board of managers, and we are indebted to a generous public for the firm foothold we have secured. Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith gave the association a valuable lot on First street, for which we have received ground rent ever since. Mrs. Arthur Peter remembered us in a gift of \$1,100 at one time, and Rev. Stuart Robinson (of blessed memory), assisted by the trustees, raised the generous amount of \$8,000 towards a building fund, besides a great many smaller donations of money and household articles and provisions, for all of which we were sincerely thankful. Before the close of the first year's work, we found our mistake in the selection of a name, as it invited constantly to the Home the laboring class, washerwomen, etc., who were not the real suffering portion of the females, dependent upon their own exertions for a living, but came rather to avoid work; and after consideration it was voted to change the name from the "Working Women's Home" to the "Young Women's Boarding Home," and the difficulty soon ceased.

The trustees in the spring of 1876 purchased the property on First street that had been formerly occupied by the Home, at a cost of \$8,750 cash, and our honored friend Captain Z. M. Sherley devoted the summer to the remodelling and enlarging the building. It was our misfortune about that time to lose \$4,500—the first money raised by the managers—in the failure of a business firm of our city, but we are glad to remember that when Captain Sherley loaned this money, the house was considered safe and the action was approved by the board; so that when our building was complete it left us over \$3,000 in debt to Captain Sherley, which sum he never collected, but after his death, which occurred February 18, 1879, his heirs generously forgave half of the debt, and the trustees collected the deficit, thereby relieving us of the burden.

As a board of managers we have ever avoided debt; in fact, we have never owed a dollar. The house has a capacity for thirty-five, and the average number is about twenty-eight.

One thing we endeavor to remember is that ours is a Christian institution, with good influence, with an acknowledged dependence upon God always, with a family altar every evening, and monthly religious services following each board meeting; and we feel it to be a wonderful providence that in all the changes of eleven years we have not had a death in the family.

The removal to the new permanent home took place on Monday, December 14, 1876.

In 1875 the necessity of a reformatory was constantly urged upon the Women's Christian Association; indeed, it was the outgrowth of the work already established, and the need of it was so pressing that the association determined to consider the subject at once. That movement, however, made it necessary to revise the constitution and to have the charter amended. Both of the changes being effected, the general association was provided with separate boards of managers for all enterprises undertaken in the future, and making regular meetings (semi-annual and annual) of the association to which the different boards would report, all of whom would be elected at the annual meeting held each year in December. In October, 1875, at a meeting of the association a board of eighteen managers was elected to raise funds to establish a reformatory for women. In one year the amount was considered sufficiently large to justify them in taking a house, and they rented one on West Jefferson street, No. 1,117, which they still occupy. The churches responded kindly to their call for furniture and other help, and on the 10th day of May, 1876, the reformatory, with a capacity for twenty inmates, was opened, under the name of "The Home of the Friendless for Fallen Women." The managers have done a noble, Christ-like work, and most blessed in its results.

The Women's Christian Association does not propose to limit the number of its enterprises, and hopes in the future to undertake other much needed charities of our city. We cannot close this outline of our history without rendering a tribute of praise to some of our efficient and beloved workers who have gone home to their reward—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander K. Booth, Captain Z. M. Sherley, and Mrs. William H. Dillingham. The two gentlemen were trustees, Mrs. Booth was the secretary for six years, and Mrs. Dillingham was untiring in her activities as

a manager. They all died while their hearts were warm and their hands busy in the interest of the Women's Christian Association. On Tuesday, December 6, 1881, the twelfth annual meeting of the association was held in the hall on Fourth avenue, where the officers of the general association, the trustees, and the boards of managers for the Young Women's Boarding Home and the Home of the Friendless were elected for the year. Officers of the association: President, Mrs. M. E. Crutcher; Vice-President, Mrs. R. A. Watts; Secretary, Miss Florence Y. Love; Treasurer, Mrs. Dr. Bailey. Board of Trustees: Mr. William H. Dillingham, J. K. Goodlove, W. F. Barret, Robert Snyder, Arthur Peter, A. G. Munn, and Philip Speed.

The reports were considered highly creditable, the Secretary of the Young Woman's Boarding Home disclosing the liberality of the managers in giving in the past year forty one nights' lodgings and one hundred and thirty-one meals to strangers, and one hundred and twenty weeks' board to girls living in the Home, who were incapacitated for work by sickness and loss of wages, while the whole expense of the Home reached the amount of \$2,815 70. The managers of the Home of the Friendless have used every available plan to secure money for their work, yet they have often been very much straitened and cramped to conduct it without incurring debt, and the association has sincerely and ardently desired to be remembered by the generous public, hoping to have their institution helped to a safe and firm basis. Their expense in money during the year just closed, besides contributions of provisions and clothing, was \$1,900.50.*

*This sketch is very kindly contributed by Mrs. M. E. Crutcher, president of the association.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CHARITIES OF LOUISVILLE.

The Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind—The American Printing House for the Blind—The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home—The Marine Hospital—City Institutions: The City Hospital, St. John's Emptive Hospital, the Almshouse—The Eye and Ear Infirmary—Episcopal Charities. The Orphan Asylum, Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, and Home of the Innocents—Catholic Charitable Institutions Enumerated. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd—The Little Sisters of the Poor—The Baptists' Orphans' Home—The German Baptists' Orphans' Home.

THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

is situated in Louisville, upon the western border of the city, on a picturesque and commanding site, overlooking the Cave Hill Cemetery and a wide stretch of city and country. It was founded in February, 1842, by authority of the State Legislature. It was the sixth of this character to be established in America; but is now one of twenty-nine scattered throughout the land. For a time it was a purely local charity, maintained altogether by the citizens; but the State soon made an annual appropriation regularly, which was steadily kept up for years. The prime cost of the building and grounds was \$90,000, and it is maintained at an annual cost of about \$20,000. The present number of pupils is about sixty-five, of whom not quite one-half are from Louisville. Eighty-one in all received instruction in the school year 1880-81. The institution, most fortunately, has not suffered, as have many other public charities in this country, from frequent "reorganization" and change of officers. It has had but two Presidents of the Board of Trustees and two Superintendents in its existence of forty years. The Hon. William F. Bullock occupied the former position from 1842 to 1864; and Dr. Theodore S. Beil has held the post from 1864 to this time. The first superintendent was Mr. Bryce M. Patton. He resigned in 1871, after nearly thirty years' service; and Professor Benjamin B. Huntoon, A.M., has been in charge from that date to this. The course of instruction includes reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, elementary natural history, and physics. Special instruction in vocal and instrumental music is given to all whose abilities seem to show promise of success in that department. All the girls receive instruction in the use of the needle, and those who are large

enough to sit at a sewing-machine, learn its use. Some of the blind girls become proficient in the use of the knitting machine, and all the larger girls learn to cut out and make their own garments. All boys of proper age receive instruction in handicraft for one, two, three, or more hours a day, according to their ages. They are taught to make brooms, to cane chairs, and to practice simple upholstery, such as the making and repairing of mattresses and lounges. Physical exercise holds an important place in the daily work of the pupils, and for this purpose the school is divided into two sections, and one hour and a half are devoted daily to their instruction in calisthenics. The pupils are required to take regular baths, and nothing is neglected to secure their continued good health.

THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

This is connected with the Blind Institution, although a separate corporation, and at present occupies apartments in the same building. It is expected, however, that a separate house will shortly be constructed for it upon the grounds. It is reputed to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Its foundation was thus sketched in an editorial article in the *Courier-Journal* February 8, 1882:

The subject of establishing such a printing house was first discussed at a convention of instructors of the blind held in New York in 1853. This led to the chartering and establishment of the American Printing House for the Blind in this city, with auxiliary boards in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee, where the sum of \$30,000 was subscribed. The breaking out of the war and its results prevented the realization of this sum, with the exception of about \$1,000. However, the Trustees obtained \$3,000 from private parties in Kentucky, and in 1865 secured an annual appropriation from the State of \$5 for each blind person in the State. New Jersey appropriated \$5,000 in 1871, and Delaware voted an annual appropriation of \$100. In 1866 the printing house began operations, and since then it has distributed between fifteen and twenty thousand publications among the institutions for the blind in the United States and abroad.

March 3, 1879, a Congressional enactment was approved, the bill for which had been introduced by Representative Watterson at the previous session, and renewed and pushed at the next by Mr. Willis, under which the printing house receives a Government subsidy of \$10,000 per annum, in consideration of which it distributes its publications to all the State institutions for the blind, according to the number of pupils in each. The State no longer grants an annual subsidy. The publication committee, selecting

works for issue, consists of the superintendents of the institutions in Kentucky, New York City, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Georgia. Among the publications, besides numerous school-books, multiplication tables, etc., are such works as Tindall's Notes on Light and Electricity, Motley's Peter the Great, Macaulay's Clive and Lays of Ancient Rome, Swinton's Outlines of History, Nordhoff's Politics for Young Americans, Virgil's *Æneid*, several of Shakespeare's plays, the Constitution of the United States, and many others. For the current year (1882) the publication of the following named has been determined: Irving's Sketch-book, Hawthorne's True Stories, About Old Story Tellers, by Donald G. Mitchell; Goldsmith's Deserted Village and She Stoops to Conquer; Thackeray's English Humorists, Chapters from a World of Wonders, Short Sketches from English History, Swiss Family Robinson, Principles of Harmony, by Sir William Gore Ouseley; Our World, a Primary Geography, by Miss Hall; Perry's Introduction to Political Economy, and Haven's Mental Philosophy. Music is also printed in large variety, in the Wait System of Point Notation. For the books both the ordinary letters and the New York Point letter are used. Dissected maps are also made in the institution, and sold at large prices.

The expenses of the House in 1881 were only \$10,954.59, and at the close of the year a balance was on hand of \$37,179.90, enough to constitute an ample building fund. Hon. William F. Bullock is President of the board of trustees; B. B. Huntoon, superintendent of the House.

THE MASONIC WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.*

November 23, 1866, a meeting of Free and Accepted Masons was held in the Masonic Temple, in Louisville, to consider the subject of providing a Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, a project which had for some time been entertained and informally talked over by the more active Masons of this city, and by the now deceased C. Henry Finck, who generously promised to give \$1,000 towards the project. It was agreed that a society should be organized "for the purpose of erecting in or near the city of Louisville a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary." A temporary organiza-

* Abridged from an historical sketch in a local publication, called "Strews," for June, 1891.

tion was effected, with the following officers: J. D. Guthrie, President; Dr. David W. Vandell, First Vice President; William Kendrick, Second Vice President; H. B. Grant, Secretary; J. M. S. McCorkle, Treasurer; William Crome, J. V. Cowling, C. Henry Finck, Dr. E. Richardson, T. G. Lockerman, J. W. Gans, Executive Committee.

There was a general and hearty acceptance of this project by the Masons of Kentucky. No other State had at that time made a movement in this direction of charitable effort. Every member of the order felt a new sense of responsibility. It was a magnificent project. It was worthy of any self-sacrifice; worthy of any labor. The bereaved women of Masonry and the tender orphaned children must be taken out of the chilling blasts of the world; taken out of their impuissance and despair, and brought into a safe inclosure of a home. The men who led the movement found a willing and energetic following, the mist of lukewarmness from some quarters was soon dispelled, the craft rose in their strength to help the good cause as best they might.

The society was soon after permanently organized (November 30, 1866), and systematically went to work. A bright day in the history of this grand charity was the organization in January, 1876, of the Ladies Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society, with Mrs. Susan P. Hepburn as President. This society at once gave an impetus to the work of securing funds, and rendered magnificent assistance to the Board of Directors of the Home—a sum aggregating over \$10,000 having been paid over by this society into the treasury of the Home.

In 1869 the purchase of the United States Marine Hospital was discussed, but being found impracticable, was abandoned. In September of that year, Mr. T. T. Shreve donated a lot containing three and one-half acres of land between First and Second streets, north of Central Avenue. The Board of Directors then purchased two acres adjoining the property, and advertised for bids for the construction of a building. No more appropriate structure could have been erected. It fronts two hundred and eighty-six feet on Second Street, and consists of a main building with two wings, having a depth of one hundred feet. The height to the cornice is sixty-

five feet; is five stories high, of brick with stone ornaments. The facade is imposing. The style of architecture affords an opportunity to form a massive and pleasing effect, and that is accomplished by quoins, pannelled pilasters, and projecting cornices, and they hope to add some day by two towers at each end of the main building. The interior is most admirably arranged for the purposes of the institution; it is well lighted, well ventilated, every part has easy access to the ground floor. The whole building is now heated by steam, and the location is believed to be one of the most healthy in or near the city. The building has a capacity for between five and six hundred inmates.

In October, 1869, the Masons of Kentucky had the pleasure of assisting at and witnessing the laying of the corner-stone of the building. The work was commenced, and simultaneously, through the Board of Directors, a movement to secure an endowment fund to carry on the institution after it was opened, was inaugurated, a witness to the wise provision and earnestness of those having the direction of the great enterprise. In April, 1871, the building was so far completed that the portion devoted to the orphans was opened, under the care of Mrs. Joseph Atkinson. In 1872 E. S. Fitch and wife were elected Superintendent and Matron respectively, and Mrs. Martha Eubank was chosen Matron until Mr. and Mrs. Fitch could take their positions. In 1874 Mr. Fitch resigned, and Dr. E. S. Newton was chosen to fill his place, which was done with faithful ability until his death in February, 1874. Dr. J. M. Wheeler and wife succeeded Dr. Newton in 1874. In January, 1876, Dr. J. W. Robb and wife were elected to these positions. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch were subsequently returned to their old positions.

On the 2d of June, 1875, occurred a catastrophe which fell heavily upon the most hopeful hearts engaged in this magnificent charity. On the evening of that day a terrific wind storm swept over the southern portion of the city, doing a great deal of damage south of Breckinridge street. The south wing and main building were up and roofed in; no work in the interior had been done. The cyclone made a terrible sweep through the center, carrying away the main building and leaving a most frightful wreck. The children had been playing in the yard, but on the

approach of the storm they were called in. The wind struck the front wall just as they entered the north wing. No one was injured, although the shock was great. The west wall blew over as if it had been pasteboard, and striking the east wall, both fell in ruin. The damage was great; to rebuild the main building and to complete the south wing, would cost \$76,000. The cyclone in a quarter of a minute had destroyed the work and sacrifices of years. A great mass meeting was held shortly after the catastrophe, and \$11,000 was raised at once. This was rapidly supplemented by subscriptions and donations; the ruins have been cleared away like a tale that is told, and the building, as it stands to day in all its strength and beauty, a glad some reality, is free from the incubus of debt. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, at its session in 1874, voted to the endowment fund of the Home \$78,500 in bonds, now bearing six per cent. interest. The total endowment fund, at last report, was \$124,250.46. It is to be hoped that in a few years the endowment fund will be sufficiently large that its earnings alone will guarantee the future material support of the institution.

From the opening of this institution to October 1, 1881, three hundred and five inmates had been received into the Home, of whom one hundred and thirty-five had been discharged and seven had died—one of old age, and one drowned while away. A regular school was established in the Home September 20, 1880, with Miss Helen Clarke, of the city, in principal charge. The institution is justly accounted a magnificent charity.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

This is a charity founded by the General Government, for the benefit of the boatmen on the Western rivers. The site was selected by the Medical Board of the United States Army in 1837, but it was not purchased and the building was not commenced until 1843; and then the hospital was not finished and occupied until 1852. It is one of ten such institutions now in use in the country. It has cost to 1873, inclusive, \$98,452.47. During the year ending June 30, 1881, 1,190 patients were treated therein, of whom but thirty-nine were in hospital at that date. Admitted during the year, 377; discharged, 345; died, 16; total days spent in hos-

pital, 13,399. Office relief was furnished to 790 boatmen. Eighty-eight persons, including pilots, had been physically examined for certificates required by law. Tax for the Hospital was collected to the amount of \$2,386.68.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

This occupies the well known old site on Floyd, Chestnut, and Walnut streets, and was long known itself as the Marine Hospital. About 1873 the name appears to have been changed to City Hospital. Important facts concerning its early history are embraced in our annals of Louisville. Marine patients were treated in it at the expense of the Federal Government until October, 1869, when all were transferred to the United States Hospital. During the last year of their stay the Government paid \$3,157.47 for their maintenance and treatment. In 1870 the General Council of the city appropriated \$7,000 for refitting the hospital. Among other improvements, an addition of nine wards was made, containing two hundred and fifty beds. Two wards of fifteen beds each were also added, in which private or pay patients were received at about half the cost of an entire room in the hospital. The drug department was thoroughly reorganized. At this time the average daily cost per patient was 44.1 cents. In 1871 the grounds were materially improved, under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Groves. A more thorough system of administration was introduced in all the departments. The number of patients increased seventy per cent., numbering 1,740; but the cost of the institution increased but twenty per cent. In 1872, 1,983 patients were treated, and \$1,510 were derived from fees of students to clinical lectures in the building. In 1873 there were 2,077 patients in the Hospital at different times. A gratuitous dental department was established April 2, 1878, in which 188 patients were treated that year. In 1880 1,361 patients were admitted to the hospital, and kept to the total number of 52,336 days; dispensary patients, 505; prescriptions filled in the hospital department, 19,416.

ST. JOHN'S ERUPTIVE HOSPITAL.

For many years the old brick dwelling, erected in 1788 by William Johnston, father of Dr. Benjamin C. Johnston, was occupied by the city for a pest house. In 1872 a site for a new Eruptive Hospital was chosen a short distance from the

old building; and a new structure for it, of ample capacity and with all modern improvements for such an institution, was put in course of construction. When finished it remained unoccupied for about three years, except by a watchman who was paid by the city to take care of it, and in 1874 Mayor Jacob made repeated but fruitless efforts to sell it, and finally recommended its conversion into a House of Refuge for colored children. On May 1st of that year its care was transferred by the General Council to the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. In his annual message the next year Mayor Jacob recommended that it should be tendered to the State for use ten years free of charge as an Inebriates' Hospital, or, if this was not deemed advisable, for a Lunatic Asylum.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

This is also a city institution, but the date of its formation we have been unable to learn. In 1872 a tract of 200 acres was bought by the city to employ the labor of the Almshouse, and a new building for the inmates, ample in capacity and of superior design, was put in course of construction. The average number of inmates for this year was 201 persons, who were maintained at a total cost of \$17,618.46, or 237.8 cents per day for each, including all expenses, or 195.3 cents, exclusive of salaries and expenses of officers and family.

In 1873 the products of the new farm yielded in the aggregate the sum of \$800. The next year the new Almshouse was finished, at a total cost of \$169,458.19, and was immediately occupied. About \$1,000 worth of products was realized from the farm the next year, and arrangements were made to cultivate the entire tract. A ditch of nearly one mile length and eight feet width, was cut upon it by the labor of the inmates. There were more inmates in 1874 than in any previous year, numbering 280 at the end of the year.

The Almshouse was totally destroyed by fire on the 31st of January, 1879, involving a loss of \$50,954, which was, however, fully covered by insurance. The principal loss was to the wretched inmates, who had to be largely reduced in number, as the building temporarily occupied after the fire could not accommodate more than 200 people. The estimated value of the farm

product this year was \$4,175, notwithstanding the continued drouth. In 1880 167 persons were admitted to the institution; 142 were discharged, and 30 died, leaving 248 inmates at the close of the year. The net expense for the year was \$13,121.82, or 16.22 cents per diem for each inmate—deducting salaries and family expenses, 14 cents. The farm products footed up \$3,400.

The City Board of Commissioners of Charities has charge of the Almshouse, the Hospitals, and some other local institutions.

THE LOUISVILLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

was incorporated under the general laws of the State July 17, 1876. It is exclusively for charitable purposes, and is maintained by private contributions. From 3 to 4 P. M. every day it is open. Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds is in charge of the Infirmary.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.*

This institution was organized October 6, 1835. It was the first Protestant orphan asylum established in this city, and was the result of the active and persevering efforts of a few earnest ladies, who were members of Christ church, the only Protestant Episcopal church then existing in Louisville. The necessity for some such home for the care and protection of destitute children, thrown upon the cold charities of the world by the death of their parents, was manifest, and these noble ladies worked zealously and faithfully to accomplish this object. They agitated the question by calling meetings for this purpose, which resulted in the formation of a constitution and by-laws, and the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. Eliza Field; Second Directress, Mrs. Sarah Thompson; Secretary, Mrs. Eliza O. Page; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary O. Gray. Managers—Mrs. Eliza Field, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Mrs. Mary O. Gray, Mrs. Eliza O. Page, Mrs. E. Shallcross, Mrs. C. McIlvaine, Mrs. E. Armstrong, Mrs. M. A. Snead, Mrs. E. M. T. Gray, Mrs. Captain Shrieve, Mrs. Selina Hite, Mrs. J. P. Bull.

The managers rented a small house on Market street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, on a very modest scale, having the care of only six orphan children. But it gradually grew into importance, receiving the support and assistance

of the members of other denominations, and of benevolent persons outside of the churches. The value of this institution being impressed upon the mind of the late John Bustard, then a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, he, by will, bequeathed to the trustees, for its benefit, as an endowment fund, the sum of \$10,000 and a lot on Fifth street south of Chestnut, sixty feet front, and running back to Centre street, the same width. Adjoining this lot, the trustees purchased thirty-three feet in addition, and soon after, about the year 1846, erected thereon a large brick building, which is still occupied by the orphan children.

Since the bequest of Mr. Bustard, the following have been added to the endowment fund: W. B. Reynolds, \$5,000; William F. Pettet, \$3,000, and H. D. Newcomb, \$7,400. The following donations have been made: R. A. Robinson, \$3,000, and Joseph T. Tompkins, fifty shares of Louisville & Nashville railroad stock, valued at \$4,000. These funds have been judiciously invested, and now, in a great measure, afford the means of support for the institution.

THE ORPHANAGE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD*

was established in the year 1869 in the eastern part of the city, on a lot donated for this purpose by Miss Henrietta Preston Johnston, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and this institution was devoted exclusively to the care of orphan boys. The Protestant Episcopal Orphan asylum has, since that time, been occupied only by orphan girls.

The board of trustees is composed of five gentlemen elected from the leading city parishes of the Episcopal Church. The board of managers is composed of ladies, also elected from the same parishes. The gentlemen take charge of the property and the management of the endowment fund, and the ladies have the care of the orphan children, looking to their proper religious education, having them taught to read and write, and to learn such things as will make them, in after life, useful members of society, and also seeing to the providing for them of proper food and clothing. The number of children varies from thirty-five to fifty, who are under the immediate care of a matron, teacher, and nurse. The result has been that a large number

* By Mr. R. A. Robinson, of St. Paul's church.

* Also by Mr. Robinson.

of boys and girls have received religious training and been provided with the comforts of life, most of them having been saved from lives of penury and want, and possibly of vice and shame, entailing upon the community their damaging effects, whilst some of them are adorning the higher walks of life. The establishment of such institutions is the result of the benign influence of Christianity. Probably in no other way can the wealth of those to whom it has been committed, as stewards, be used to greater advantage for the cause of humanity and religion than by contributing to the support and education of orphan children, remembering the promise of our blessed Saviour: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The board of trustees of the institution of which we have given only a brief account, is composed, at present, of the following gentlemen; Hon. William F. Bullock, President; R. A. Robinson, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; and Messrs. John B. Smith, Russell Houston, and A. J. Ballard.

The board of managers is now composed of the following ladies: Mrs. R. A. Robinson, First Directress; Mrs. S. E. Haggin, Second Directress; Mrs. George W. Anderson, Secretary; Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hewett, Mrs. W. H. Churchill, Mrs. William A. Robinson, Mrs. John A. Lee, Mrs. Belle Lee, Mrs. H. W. Barrett, Mrs. Margaret Gnsword, Mrs. Isaac H. Tyler, Miss E. J. L. Anderson.

THE HOME OF THE INNOCENTS.

In 1866 a charter was obtained from the Legislature for an Episcopal institution to be called the Home of the Innocents, and designed in the first instance to provide a residence for the charitable Sisterhood of the church, the Order of Deaconesses. The Rector of each Episcopal church in the city, and two lay members from each, were to be the Trustees of the Orphanage.

In 1872 a large and suitable tract of land was conveyed to the Trustees for occupation by this charity, and a meeting was called to take steps for a building. Not much interest was evoked, however, and the project dragged until 1881, when a single member of the Church began to erect, at his own cost, the central part of a spacious edifice to be occupied by the Home,

relying upon his fellow-churchmen to aid in its completion. Dr. Craik says, in one of his published discourses:

It will provide a shelter, a refuge, a home, and a simple maintenance for the devout workers for Christ who ask no more for their arduous and self-sacrificing labors. There they will receive and test the quality of all who believe themselves called to this lowly and yet exalted station. There all who can stand this test will be trained for their work to nurture and care for the orphan, to minister to the sick, to visit, relieve, instruct, and help to raise up the poor and neglected. There, too, will be the much needed, permanent, and, with God's blessing poured out as it has already been upon this latest of our charities, the happy Home of the Innocents. And there, too, will be an infirmary, where all who appreciate the value of skilled ministrations by trained nurses, ministering not for hire, but as serving the Master, with all that soothing and helping efficiency which only cultivated intelligence and love can furnish, will find a salubrious home and grateful repose.

THE CATHOLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

in the city are the Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, on Twelfth and Magnolia avenue, with twelve sisters in charge; St. Joseph's Infirmary, Fourth avenue, ten Sisters of Charity; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum for girls, twenty Sisters of Charity and one hundred and seventy-five orphans, with an Infant and Foundling Asylum in connection; St. Joseph's German Orphan Asylum, Green street, seven Sisters of Notre Dame and one hundred orphans; St. Joseph's Protectory for Girls, Eighth street, eighteen Sisters of the Good Shepherd, thirty-three "Magdalens," and forty-one children; Penitent Asylum for the Reformation of Fallen Women, Bank street, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, ninety-five penitents; Home for the Aged Poor, Tenth street, ten Little Sisters of the Poor, one hundred inmates; Home for Young Ladies engaged in business in the city, Sisters of Mercy, Second street.

We have been favored with the following historical sketch of one of the most important of these institutions:

During a visit made by the late Bishop Joseph Benedict Flaget, the first Catholic Bishop of Louisville, to Europe in 1835, he was detained for some time at Angers, in France, by a severe illness. He here became acquainted with the Institute of the Good Shepherd, and while he admired the purpose for which it was founded—the reformation of fallen girls and women—he was forcibly struck by the uniform gaiety and cheerfulness exhibited by the members of that

order in performing a task so painful to the refined feelings of nature and so revolting to the sentiments of the world. He expressed a wish to have a colony of them for his diocese, where many were giving themselves up to the frenzied excess of mad passions, their contaminating influence extending itself into every grade of society. Many of these unfortunate ones were not devoid of good qualities. Some could look back to homes of ease and respectability, many of them to homes of purity and virtue. Some had been plunged into these depths through poverty, others again been driven to it because a first fall would not be forgiven. Instead of being told to "sin no more," the erring one was cast forth irreclaimable. And yet it was to one of this class, a great sinner, that our Lord showed himself especially kind and merciful, the more so because the Pharisees looked on her with cruel, unforgiving scorn. To her he gave pardon. Among the brightest of His saints in heaven now stands the Magdalen, to whom "much was forgiven," because, repenting of her sins, she loved much and turned to Him in hope and in the full devotion of her sorrowing heart. It was to this portion of suffering humanity that the benevolent heart of Bishop Flaget inclined with compassion and fatherly solicitude. But where was he to find those who would second his noble design of reformation? Many indeed sympathized with him, but who would open their doors to receive one of this class so utterly fallen, so truly outlawed from every decent home? Who could associate with their own families one whose very presence would be an insult, a pollution? He found that he sought in vain for them among the philanthropic, but did find what he sought in the Order of the Good Shepherd, a number of ladies who had banded themselves together, leaving home and all prospects of worldly happiness to devote their lives and all their energies to the heroic task of rescuing, of reforming, of saving the fallen ones of their own sex.

A colony of these Sisters arrived in Louisville December 1, 1842. Much as Bishop Flaget was gladdened by their arrival, his joy at first was mingled with regret, as he had not expected them so soon and had as yet made no arrangement for their accommodation; they were furnished with a temporary abode for nine months and were much

indebted to the Sisters of Loretto during this time.

In the spring of 1843 Bishop Chabrat commenced the erection of a house for their reception, which they took possession of September 8, 1843. The building was situated on Eighth and Madison streets. It consisted of a three-story brick house for the use of the Sisters, and a similar building separated by a garden for the reception of the penitents or fallen girls and women. Here the Sisters entered into a life of poverty and suffering; they had not the necessary conveniences for house-keeping, and often not even the necessities of life. They immediately opened their door to receive with outstretched arms those who fled from their accursed haunts to seek an asylum, a home of repentance, where they could atone for past follies, listen to words which they had not heard since last they listened to the sweet accents of their mother.

These poor frail ones are generally ignorant of any useful occupation, and the first care of the Sisters is to teach them whatever species of employment they seem suitable for. This task is accomplished with much trouble, but that their efforts are at length successful, the tasteful needlework done in all the houses of the institution is a sufficient proof.

In 1866 the State committed to the care of the Sisters those who were convicted and sentenced for detention for a certain period of time. The house on Eighth and Madison not being sufficiently large to accommodate them, a tract of land was purchased at Twenty-third and Bank streets, and a building erected there, and the prisoners transferred thereto. In 1873 the State withdrew the prisoners from the care of the Sisters; the voluntary penitents or those confided to the Sisters by parents or guardians were removed from the house on Eighth street to Bank street. Not being able to obtain a sufficient quantity of needlework to support the inmates, a laundry was opened, where the penitents are employed under the vigilant care of the Sisters. At the present time there are ninety penitents in the asylum.

Besides receiving the fallen ones, and aiding them to escape from the thralldom of sin and shame, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd have likewise a class of preservation. In this are gathered young girls, mostly of the poorer class,

who are in danger of falling through giddiness of youth, through waywardness of character, or through the special circumstances that surround them. Such girls find here the safety and protection which they need, together with the elements of a plain education and habits of industry and order. So preserved, they may go forth at the proper time, unstained and prepared for the duties of life in whatever sphere Providence may place them.

The Sisters have also another class or department, which may properly be called a class of perseverance. There are some who are reluctant to leave a home so sweet to them, keenly shrinking from any renewed contact with scenes of sorrow or danger, ask the privilege of being permitted to remain there their life-long in prayer, penitence, and labor. Luke Magdalen, their hearts lead them to stand by the cross and visit the tomb of their Saviour; they live under a rule and are called Magdalens.

Gentleness is the means used to accomplish the work of reformation; they are treated as children and called such by the religious, whom in return they address by the loving and confidence-inspiring name of mother.

In 1869 four houses of the comparatively recent order of the Little Sisters of the Poor were opened in the United States. Three of these were at Baltimore, St. Louis, and Philadelphia; the fourth in Louisville. Establishments of the kind had only existed previously in this country in Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and New Orleans. In 1870 four other houses of the order were planted in the New World, and they are now somewhat numerous.

THE BAPTIST ORPHANS' HOME.

This originated in the practical benevolence of Professor J. Lawrence Smith and his wife, daughter of the late Hon. James Guthrie. Mrs. Smith made a present of the grounds where it is located, at the corner of First and St. Catherine streets, and promised \$5,000 more if an additional \$20,000 should be raised. This was rapidly done, Mrs. Smith's sisters contributing liberally, and the building was put up and completed without making a debt. The infirmary or hospital attached to it was paid for by the Young Ladies' Society of the Broadway Baptist church. An average of fifty inmates is usually in the

Home, which costs about \$6,000 a year, its current expenses being provided for by voluntary contributions. There is a school-room, of course; and the children are also taught the various branches of household economy. For some time the matron and assistant teacher conducted an excellent little monthly called *The Orphans' Friend*.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST ORPHANS' HOME.

This, often known as "Bethesda," is situated near Cave Hill Cemetery, on New Broadway. It was founded on the 20th of August in the year 1872, having been incorporated the 31st of the previous May. The incorporators were J. T. Burghard, Joseph Seigel, A. Henrich, John J. Buechler, Dr. A. Wagenitz, John Horn, W. Ulrich, Charles Ulrich, Paulina Schone, Magdalena Weimar. The Home was first opened in a temporary building at 234 Clay street, between Jefferson and Green, in charge of Mrs. M. Weimar as matron. Mr. Burghard was chosen by the board as its first president, Joseph Seigel treasurer, Rev. A. Henrich secretary. On the 16th of October, 1874, John F. Dohrmann and wife took charge of the Home. The present new institution, comprising nearly four acres of ground, with buildings, was bought and soon after removed into. Seventy-eight children have been taken into the Home since it was opened up to 1882. The institution has been carried on in faith and trust on the promises of God, and is sustained by free donations solely from all over the States. The present number of children in the Home is thirty. It is officered as follows: Joseph Seigel, president; J. T. Burghard, treasurer; John F. Dohrmann, superintendent and secretary.

There are numerous denominational and other charities in the city—most of them of less importance than those noticed—whose history we are unable to include in this chapter, and from which, indeed, no returns have been received in answer to our request for information.

CHAPTER XVII.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN LOUISVILLE.

Acknowledgment to Colonel Durrett's Historical Sketches—The Pioneer School-houses—A Tale Told out of School—Jefferson Seminary—The City Free Schools—The Free System Abolished—The First Public School-house—Louisville College—The Common Schools Again—Their Status in 1840—Schools Under the City Charter of 1851—New School-houses to this Day—Progress under the First Board of Education—The Normal School—The Colored Schools—The High Schools—The Girls' High School—Present Status of Organization and Officers of the Schools—The University of Louisville—Biography of Noble Butler—Personal Sketches: Superintendent Tingley and Others.

The materials of this chapter have necessarily been drawn largely from the excellent sketches of Colonel R. T. Durrett, as published in several numbers of the *Courier-Journal* in January, 1881. No one else has treated the subject with equal fullness and intelligence, or furnished so copious a storehouse of materials to the historian of public education in Louisville.

THE PIONEER SCHOOL-HOUSES.

In the primitive Louisville, as in the interior, the log-cabin supplied the first rude colleges of the people. At the time Jefferson Seminary was opened, in 1816, a number of these structures still remained in occupation and full use. They were generally about sixteen feet square, with puncheon floor and roof of boards. Only the most elementary branches of education were taught in them. One such school building stood on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, and was occupied for a time by a Mr. New; another at the corner of Sixth and Market, associated somewhat with the instructions of Mr. Langdon; one more at Seventh and Market, where Mr. Dickinson taught; and still others at various convenient points in the little place. In these a tuition fee of \$2.50 per "quarter" was charged. Rev. Mr. Todd had a higher-priced select school in a small brick building on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. This street, it may be remarked in passing, seems in the early day to have been associated with the supply of food for the mind, quite as much as with provision for the body.

A TALE TOLD OUT OF SCHOOL.

Colonel Durrett has a good story to tell of the old time:

On the 23th of April, 1809, the first show, as the boys

called it, occurred in Louisville. It was the exhibition of an elephant, and there was a general uprising in all the schools for a holiday. The Jefferson Seminary and the schools at the head of which were teachers conversant with the habits of the place, gave the boys holidays without trouble; but there was a New England teacher, recently come to the charge of one of the log school-houses, who could not understand why the boys were to be permitted to lay aside their books a whole day to see an elephant. He would not grant the holiday asked, and the boys went to work in the usual way to make him yield. On the morning of the 28th the Yankee teacher, as they called him, came to his school house and found the door well barred with benches, fence-rails, and logs of wood, and the boys all inside laughing at his futile attempts to get in. They promptly told him the terms upon which the fort would be surrendered, which were simply to give them that day as a holiday so they could go to see the elephant. The teacher was indignant, and, not being able to get through the door, climbed upon the roof and attempted to descend the chimney. For this emergency the boys had prepared a pile of dry leaves, and when the teacher's legs appeared at the top of the chimney the leaves were lighted in the fire-place. Down came the teacher, for having once started he could not go back, and the flames scorched him and the smoke smothered him so that he was the powerless autocat of the school and knight of the fence. He gave the holiday and went home to lay up for repairs, as the boys expressed it, and the boys went to the show as if nobody had been either burnt or smoked.

JEFFERSON SEMINARY.

It is an interesting fact that the first public foundation provided for education in any Western city, was made in Louisville, by the Kentucky Legislature, and nearly eighty-five years ago. On the 10th of February, 1798, a tract of six thousand acres of the lands of the State was granted to John Thompson, William Croghan, Alexander S. Bullitt, James Merriwether, John Hunton, Henry Churchill, William Taylor, and Richard C. Anderson, in trust for the founding of a seminary in Louisville, to take the name then so popular, and still frequently recurring about the Falls of the Ohio, of Jefferson. December 7th of the same year, another act authorized the raising of \$5,000 by lottery as a further pecuniary foundation for the school. But nothing further was accomplished until 1800, and then rather a step backward, in the formation of a cumbrous Trustee Board of sixteen, doubling its number by the addition to the old board of Abraham Hite, James F. Moore, John Speed, Samuel Oldham, Robert Breckinridge, Gabriel J. Johnston, Fortunatus Cosby, and Abner Fields. So much time was wasted in the disagreement of this body concerning the location of the seminary that the close of 1804 arrived and found no real progress. The Legislature

renewed the grant and appointed a new board of twelve, but containing all the old members except Croghan, Thompson, Merriwether, Hunton, Taylor, Moore, Speed, and Cosby, in whose stead Jonathan Taylor, John Bates, Thomas Barbour, and David L. Ward were appointed. They were authorized to sell one-half the land-grant, and apply the proceeds to build a school-house and buy apparatus and a library. Quarrels over location still retarded the erection of the seminary, and 1808 arrived without definite action. Again the Legislature intervened by the appointment of a fourth Board of Trustees of ten members, with ample corporate powers, but unfortunately made up altogether of the old malcontents, save only one new member, Dr. James Ferguson. So the noble project, that promised so much for the rising town, was kept in the drag for five years longer; until finally, July 2, 1813, more than fifteen years after the grant was made, a partial beginning was instituted by the purchase from Colonel R. C. Anderson of a site of two and one-half acres on the west side of Eighth street, between Walnut and Green. It cost but \$700, and another quarter-acre, presently bought, but \$100. A brick building was put up fronting Grayson street, a story and a half high, with two good-sized school-rooms on the ground floor; but so slowly were the preliminary arrangements made and the construction proceeded with, that pupils were not received into the seminary until 1816. An excellent Principal, Professor Mann Butler, afterwards an historian of Kentucky, was secured, at a salary of \$600 a year, with Reuben Murray and William Tompkins as assistants, at \$500. A number of the higher branches were taught, and the tuition fee was \$20 per six-months session. Forty to fifty pupils attended at its opening.

Meanwhile location had been made of the six-thousand-acre land-grant in Union county. The trustees were authorized by the Legislature in 1817 to lay off a town-site upon the tract, and did so with golden expectations; but the scheme did not catch the public eye, few lots were sold, and three years later (1820) the sale of the land at public vendue was authorized, after due advertisement for one month. The next year legislative provision was made for the gradual reduction of the Board of Trustees, as terms of

office expired, to seven members. In 1828 the County Court was authorized to appoint a Board of nine, but again a year brought a change, reducing the number to seven.

By this time the seminary had been in successful operation thirteen years, and many of the older citizens of Louisville have reason to remember it with gratitude and affection. Principal Butler being drafted from the seminary this year, to take charge of the first city school, a movement was made by the trustees to constitute the seminary also a city institution. Accordingly, September 30, 1830, an act of Legislature was passed, directing them to convey one-half the property to the city for a high school. The building and two and three-fourths acres of ground were transferred in pursuance of this law; and upon this foundation Louisville College, so called, was established. In 1845 the seminary building and its lot were conveyed to William Begg for \$2,484, and in 1853 they became the property of St. Joseph's (Catholic) Orphan Asylum. The identity of the old edifice was forever lost, but it still forms the major part of the modernized, two-story structure that marks the historic spot. The receipts for the seminary property went into the fund for the erection of the Boys' High School on Chestnut, near Ninth. *Fate*, honored old Jefferson!

CITY FREE SCHOOLS.

Jefferson Seminary was rather a State than a local institution, so far as its foundation and care were concerned; though its pupils were almost exclusively of Louisville families. Nothing was done here to provide a system of public primary and free education until nearly half a century from the erection of the municipality had passed. When Louisville became a city, under the charter of February 13, 1823, a section of that instrument provided that "the mayor and councilmen shall have power and authority to establish one or more free schools in each ward of said city, and may secure donations of real and personal estate to erect the necessary buildings and to provide the necessary means for their maintenance, and may supply the funds from time to time by a tax on the ward where such school or schools shall be established."

It will be observed that this provision contemplated the building of school-houses by private

benefactions, and the support of schools by taxation in districts, instead of, as now, levying a tax for both purposes upon the property of the city at large. Schools of the popular character indicated had as yet very little hold upon the wealthier classes in this region; and, as might easily be supposed, the liberal clause of the charter was a dormant thing for years. Early in 1829, however, Mayor Bucklin called the attention of the city council to it, and suggested in his annual message "the adoption of some well-digested system for establishing a permanent free school." April 24th next following, an ordinance was passed establishing such public school, on the monitorial or Lancasterian plan then much in vogue, and free to all white children of the city from six to fourteen years old. Teachers were to be employed—a Principal at \$750 per year, and assistants at \$400, whose appointment by the trustees should be laid before the council for confirmation or rejection.

The first board of trustees under the charter was composed of Messrs. James Guthrie, John P. Harrison, William Sale, James H. Overstreet, Fortunatus Cosby, Jr., and Samuel Dickinson. They elected Professor Mann Butler Principal, and voted him \$150 for expenses of a visit to New York, Boston, and other cities, to inquire into the workings of the monitorial system. He returned in August, and reported in its favor. The upper story of the old Baptist church at Fifth and Green was rented for a year, and a free school opened August 17, 1829, with Edward Baker as assistant to Principal Butler. The place was soon crowded with two hundred and fifty pupils, and many had to be refused admission. A dozen or more monitors, under the eye of their Principals, instructed them in English branches, including rhetoric, history, linear drawing, algebra, and trigonometry, presenting a busy and doubtless noisy scene.

THE FREE SYSTEM ABOLISHED.

The first school in charge of the city authorities was an absolutely free school, so far as tuition fees went. This feature lasted but a year, however, when, on the 20th of August, 1830, the City Council, instigated thereto by grumbling taxpayers, passed an ordinance fixing the cost of tuition in the primary department of the public school at \$1 per quarter, and \$1.50 in either of the other two departments. In the night school

provided for at the same time by another ordinance, \$2 were to be charged per term of four months. Tuition might be remitted, however, in the case of indigent parents. Three departments were founded by the other law—primary, female, and grammar schools, salaries of principals to be \$600 per year in the two former, and \$700 in the last. Night-school teachers had \$50 a month. Mr. Butler was retained as Principal of the Grammar Department; the Rev. Daniel C. Banks took the Girls' School in charge, and Mr. Alexander Ewell the Primary.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE

had meanwhile been erected, upon a site at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, which had been bought of James Guthrie and Edward Shippen, for \$2,100. In 1829-30 the building was put up, at a cost of about \$7,500. It was of brick, three stories high, forty feet on Fifth by ninety-four on Walnut street, with the lower story of the front (on Walnut) consisting of four heavy brick pillars, connected by arches and surmounted with stuccoed columns reaching to a heavy cornice at the roof. It made a quite imposing front, and the building was doubtless, in Mr. Casseday's words, "an extremely creditable ornament to the city." The seating capacity of each floor—one for each department—was about two hundred and fifty pupils.

This building was put up, says Timothy Flint, in his *History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley*, in order to serve as "a kind of model school for a general system of free schools." Mr. Flint calls it "a noble edifice, taking into view its object."

In this pioneer public school-house the new school opened, under the Principals aforesaid, on the first Monday in September, 1830. Its cost the first year was \$5,682, and three hundred and eighty pupils were enrolled, so that the building was far from full. Colonel Durrett continues:

They were required by the rules of the school to be at their books from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock and from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock in the afternoon from April to October, and from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock, and from 2 o'clock until 4:30 in the afternoon from October to April. The holidays were every Saturday and Sunday, one week from Christmas to January 2d, the Fourth of July and Easter-day, and the vacation was four weeks from August 1st to September 1st. No catechism was allowed in the school and no form of religious belief permitted to be instilled into the pupils. The school-books used have long since gone

out of date, but it will be interesting to the teachers and pupils of our day to know what were then used. The following is the list copied from a pamphlet account of the school, printed by Norwood & Palmer in 1830:

"Grammar department—First, reading, American first class-book and National reader; Second, spelling, Walker's dictionary, abridged; Third, English grammar, Kirkham's last edition; Fourth, rhetoric, Blair's lectures, abridged; Fifth, composition and diction, reel book; Sixth, geography, ancient and modern, Woodbridge or Worcester; Seventh, verbal and written arithmetic, Colburn's; Eighth, book-keeping; Ninth, declamation; Tenth, Whelpy's Compend of History, linear drawing, mathematics, as far as plane and spherical trigonometry and algebra.

Female department—Caryl for alphabet, spelling and easy reading, Fowle's spelling book, Blair's reading exercises, introductory to National reader; National reader and American first class book, Walker's dictionary, Smith's edition; arithmetic, Colburn's first lessons and sequel; Blair's lectures on rhetoric, abridged Worcester's edition; geography, Parley's first lessons, and Woodbridge; Kirkham's grammar, last edition; writing.

Pumary department—Alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as practicable."

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE.

The act of 1830, for the conveyance of one-half the property of Jefferson Seminary to the city, was "for the purpose of purchasing a suitable lot and erecting a suitable building for a High School in the city of Louisville, which High School shall be open for the children of the citizens of Louisville, and for the children of all those who shall contribute to the taxes of said city, and may be supported out of the taxes of said city or from the joint aid of the taxes and tuition fees of the schools." The transfer was not regularly made for fourteen years, or until April 7, 1844; but by agreement of the city authorities and the Trustees of the Seminary, the building and a sufficient tract about it became the property of the city, and an academic school was organized in it under the ambitious name of Louisville College, with the following Faculty: Rev. B. F. Farnsworth, President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy; John H. Harney, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Science, and Civil Engineering; James Brown, of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature, and Leonard Bliss, of Belles Lettres and History. Mr. Farnsworth was appointed tutor in the Preparatory Department, and two professors' chairs, that of Modern Languages, and that of the History and Science of Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Mechanical Arts, were not filled.

An annual appropriation of \$2,000 was made

for it, which, with the tuition, was expected to be sufficient for its maintenance.

There were seventy pupils in the College the first year. At this time seven free schools were also in existence—four for boys, taught respectively by Messrs. D. M. Gazley, S. M. Latimer, Joseph Toy, and Elijah Hyde, and three for girls, taught by Lucy Rogers, Lydia Rogers, and H. Cutler, with an assistant in each school. Samuel Dickinson was "School Agent" or Superintendent, with a salary of \$800. Mr. Gazley, of the grammar school, was paid \$900; the others, ladies and gentlemen alike—a very good sign for the period—received \$750, except the assistants. Tuition was \$1.50 per quarter, \$2 in the grammar school. The number of pupils was something over one thousand.

The "College" had a moderately successful existence of a decade, and then, in 1840, was regularly chartered. The corps of instruction was now thus organized: John H. Harney, President and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Noble Butler (recently deceased, after nearly a half-century's pedagogic service), Professor of Ancient Languages; William H. Newton, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, etc.; and L. Lewinski, Professor of French Language, etc.

In the same year Mr. James Harrison, the veteran Louisville native to whom we have so often alluded, carried a measure through the City Council for the free tuition in the College of thirty pupils, to be selected by competition from the grammar-schools of the city. A singular misunderstanding resulted from this well-meant scheme, which Colonel Durrett thus describes:

Some difficulty afterward arose as to the paving of the tuition fees of these free pupils, and in December, 1842, the treasurer of the college presented his bill to the city for \$200 for one quarter's tuition, which was raised down to \$133 33 1/3, but finally paid the following March in city script at the rate of \$40 per year for each pupil.

By a provision in the charter of the University of Louisville in 1846, the College was made the academical part of the University, so that, to this extent, the latter was the lineal representative of the old Jefferson Seminary. The history of this department will be further noticed hereafter in this chapter.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS AGAIN.

When Louisville College was incorporated, fourteen other public schools were going in the

city. Two additional buildings had been opened in 1836, on Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston, and at Grayson and Tenth. Each school in them was divided into boys' and girls' departments. In the former Mr. S. R. Latimer and Mrs. M. Cutter were principals; in the latter Mr. J. G. Evans and Miss Lucy W. Rogers. The next year a primary was started in Portland, in a hired room, and the next another near Ferguson's saw-mill. By 1840 three more of the kind had been opened—at Green and Eleventh, Walnut and First, and on Preston. Colonel Durrett furnishes the following table of the schools and teachers of 1840:

| Kind of School. | Location. | Names of Teachers. |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------|
| Primary. | Portland..... | J. A. Lincoln and Mary Hoyt. |
| Primary. | Green and Eleventh..... | Mary Gillingham. |
| Grammar. | Tenth, between Walnut and Grayson..... | S. W. Burlingame. |
| Grammar. | Tenth, between Walnut and Grayson..... | J. H. Fairchild. |
| Grammar. | Walnut and Fifth..... | James McBurnie. |
| Grammar. | Walnut and Fifth..... | Martha Wilder. |
| Primary. | Walnut and Fifth..... | Susan Lorton. |
| Primary. | Walnut and Fifth..... | Virginia Corlett. |
| Primary. | Walnut and First..... | Miss F. D. Lecompt. |
| Grammar. | Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston..... | William Ruter. |
| Grammar. | Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston..... | S. S. Moren. |
| Primary. | Preston street..... | L. E. Frost. |
| Primary. | Ferguson's Mill..... | James Minter. |
| Night. | Walnut and Fifth..... | James McBurnie. |

The total attendance in these schools was 1,297; average, 948. The Grammar-school Principal at Fifth and Walnut received \$900 a year; the School Agent \$800; all other Principals \$750, and assistants \$400.

May 27th of this year, the monitorial system and tuition fees were abolished by the Council, from the 1st of September following. In some cases, also, books were supplied to poor pupils at the cost of the city. Primary schools continued to be opened from year to year, in different parts of the city, as needed; and in 1845 fifteen primary and five grammar departments were open, with an aggregate attendance of 1,750 and average of 1,375. Teachers now were: In the grammar schools, Messrs. R. Morecraft, J. McBurnie, and J. M. Lincoln, and Miss Rodgers and Mrs. R. Low; in the primary, G. D. Hooper, H. Murphy, J. Toy, G. W. West, R. T. Cosby, F. Seidt, H. A. Beach, J. Beaman, H. Storts, B. Lloyd, J. Rhodes, J. Chapin, Misses E. Harrison, M. Lecompt, and Gilligan. Three

new primary schools were added within the next five years.

Colonel Durrett gives the following sketch of educational affairs in the city in 1850:

The schools then opened at 8 o'clock in the morning from April to October, and at 9 the balance of the year. No pupil was admitted who had not been vaccinated, and the teachers were allowed to inflict corporal punishment when nothing milder would do. School was opened in the morning to reading a portion of Scripture, and the female schools always closed with singing. In the female departments every Wednesday afternoon was devoted to music and sewing.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN 1850.

In the grammar schools the following books and exercises were required: Writing; reading, with definitions, Goodrich's new series of readers; grammar, Butlers; spelling; arithmetic, Colburn's mental and Davies' written; geography, Mitchell's; composition; elements of geometry; book-keeping, by single and double entry, history, Goodrich's primary series; natural philosophy; algebra, Harney's; geometry.

In the primary schools the pupils were expected to be prepared to enter the grammar. A printed copy of the rules and regulations of the schools at this time gives the following as the qualification of pupils who had passed through the primary schools and were ready for the grammar: "They must be able to spell and define readily and correctly; to read in Goodrich's Fourth Reader fluently and understandingly, and to write a fair hand. They must be acquainted with the stops and marks and their use in reading; with the Roman numerals and common abbreviations; with the multiplication table and all the tables of weights and measures. They must understand perfectly Colburn's Mental Arithmetic through the tenth section, and in practical arithmetic must have a thorough knowledge of numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. In geography they must be familiar with Mitchell's as far as through the questions on the map of the United States."

THE CITY CHARTER OF 1851,

referring, in part, to the Louisville College, which had been merged in the University of Louisville, provided that "no fees for tuition shall ever be charged in said academical department of said University, in said High School for females, or in said public schools of Louisville." The free principle in education was thus again recognized and prescribed in important legislation. This charter furthermore, in Colonel Durrett's abridgment of its terms, placed the property of the public schools and their management in two trustees from each ward in the city, to be elected by the qualified voters of their respective wards, and provided that all free white children over six years of age should have equal rights of admission in the schools. It required the opening of the academical department of the university in the building on the University square, which had been erected with the money arising from the sale of the old seminary property, the erect

ing of school-houses in each ward in the city, and in 1852 the establishment of a female high school in a central part of the city. To inaugurate and maintain the public schools thus required, the charter authorized the levying of a tax of not less than twelve and a half, nor more than twenty five cents on each hundred dollars' worth of property assessed in the city, and appropriated the city's portion of the State school fund, and all fines and forfeitures in the city courts, and all escheats of property in the city. And in addition to the funds that might arise from these sources, the city council was authorized to pledge the credit of the city to the amount of \$75,000 to enable the trustees to secure the necessary school-houses and inaugurate the free school system provided for by the charter.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES.

In this year John H. Harney, formerly President of the College, was President of the Board of Education, and Gabriel Johnston, Secretary. The school fund from all sources amounted in May to \$16,502.53, and it was estimated that \$75,000 would be needed for new school-houses in the several wards, as required by the charter, and \$30,000 (reduced in July to \$22,000), for current expenses of the schools. The old property at Fifth and Walnut, including the first of the public school-houses, was cut up into three parcels and sold for \$11,610.75, and three other properties for about \$10,000 in all. Bonds to the amount of \$75,000 were issued by the city January 1, 1853; and from all sources \$107,506.85 were realized, with which three three-story brick buildings, 61 x 69 feet, were erected in 1852, in the Second, Fifth, and Tenth wards; two more of similar height, but 60 x 93, the next year, in the Fourth and Ninth wards; with two two-story brick buildings, 46 x 59, in Montgomery street and in Portland, and a one-story brick, 25 x 44, in Shippingport. Colonel Durrett thus continues the annals of local school-house construction:

In 1857 a three-story brick, 60 x 90, was erected in the Seventh ward, on the corner of Fifth and York streets; in 1865 a three-story brick, 63 x 80, was erected on Duncan street, in 1866 two brick buildings, 64 x 81, three stories high, one in the First ward, on Cabell street, and the other in the Third ward, on Broadway, in 1867 one three-story brick, 54 x 87, on the corner of Madison and Seventeenth streets; in 1868 a four-story brick, 66 x 77, on the corner of Walnut and Center; in 1870 one-story brick, 30 x 50, on Ful-

ton street, and a three-story brick, 51 x 60, on Gray street, between First and Second; in 1871 a three-story brick, 54 x 87, on Main, between Jackson and Hancock, and another, 54 x 32, on the corner of Kentucky and Seventeenth streets; in 1872 a one-story wooden building, 20 x 41, in Germantown; and in 1873 the present Female High School, 78 x 146, four stories high, was erected on First, between Walnut and Chestnut. School-houses for colored children were afterwards erected, to be hereafter noticed.

The city raised for these buildings \$100,000 in 1854, \$120,000 in 1865, \$80,000 in 1866, \$100,000 in 1867, \$50,000 in 1869, and \$85,000 in 1870; total, \$610,000. The school-tax grew from twelve and one-half cents on the \$100 to thirty cents.

In a subsequent paragraph the Colonel brings the history of new school-houses down as follows:

In addition to the school-houses heretofore named as having been built under the charter of 1870, one was erected in 1877 on Grayson street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, and another on Overhill street, between Broadway and Underhill, both first-class brick buildings, three stories high, and containing the average number of a dozen school rooms each. The Second-ward building was also enlarged this year to double its original capacity, and now has twenty-four school-rooms, capable of accommodating twelve hundred pupils.

PROGRESS.

The Colonel furnishes a graphic sketch of the growth of the school system in the city under the first Board of Education:

The trustees under the charter of 1851 began with the five grammar schools and eighteen primaries inherited from their predecessors under the charter of 1828, and ended with four intermediate, fourteen district, and four branch schools, most of them in large buildings equal to several of those with which they started. They began with a registry of 4,303 pupils, and closed with 13,593. They began with an annual income, fixed by taxation, equal to \$3,850.80 from the State, and \$12,651.73 from the city, making a total of \$16,502.53; and they closed with \$28,520.48 from the State and \$123,013.75 from the city, making a total of \$151,530.23. They began with forty-three teachers and assistants, to whom was paid in the aggregate \$16,050; they ended with two hundred and sixty-seven teachers and assistants, whose annual salaries aggregated \$164,265.17. They began when there were only eight wards in the city, having a population of less than forty-five thousand, they ended with twelve wards and a population of over one hundred thousand. During their term the teaching of German and object-teaching were introduced into the public schools, and a normal school had a temporary existence.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A temporary school for training teachers was organized, as just noted, under the charter of 1851, and placed in charge of the well-known writer and lecturer on pedagogic topics, Professor William N. Hailman, afterwards Professor of

Physical Science in the Boys' High School, and now at the head of the German-American school in Detroit, Michigan. This earliest normal department here was not made permanent; but in 1870 a fresh report was made to the board in favor of such an arm of the work, to be opened in a house on Jefferson street, between Jackson and Hancock, and to consist of a training-school proper, with intermediate and primary departments for exercise of the pupil-teachers, something after the old monitorial plan. The recommendation was adopted, and the school opened with a class of thirty, which by and by increased to fifty. The supply of young teachers thus far exceeding the local demand from year to year, the school was closed in 1878; but a smaller department of the kind, with a single teacher, is now maintained in the Girls' High School.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

The third and last charter adopted for the city March 3, 1870, contains the following section:

Neither the General Council of the city of Louisville nor Board of Trustees of said schools shall suffer children of the African race to become pupils of said schools with white children, and the said General Council and Board of Trustees shall keep as a separate fund the school tax levied by said city and paid by persons of the African race within said city, and shall apply and use said school fund or tax so paid by persons of the African race in the education of the children of the African race residing within said city or who pay a school tax in said city, and such fund to be used alone for the educational benefit of the children of said African race.

September 22 of the same year, Colonel John D. Pope, Chairman of the Committee on Colored Schools in the Board of Education, reported an accumulation of the fund for such schools in or due the treasury of the Board, to the amount of \$4,828.85. The opening of three schools for colored children was therefore recommended—one in the African Methodist church on Center street, another in the Colored Baptist church on Fifth, and a third when a proper place could be found for it. The measure was adopted, and schools were opened accordingly, with Susie Adams, E. C. Grece, and Ada Miller, teachers on Fifth street, and Sallie Adams, M. A. Morton, and John Arthur on Center. All were colored people, and received, the principals \$40 a month, first assistants \$30, and second assistants \$25. Buildings have since been erected for similar schools at Sixth and Kentucky, Breckinridge and Jackson, on Magazine, between Fif-

teenth and Sixteenth, Lytle and Twenty-eighth, and Pocahontas and Elm streets.

On the 5th of October, 1873, the Colored High School at the corner of Kentucky and Sixth streets was dedicated—the first building of the kind in the State. Many of the most prominent citizens of Louisville were present on the occasion. The building is of brick, in the American renaissance style; three stories, with basement; eleven commodious school-rooms, with six hundred sittings, and a chapel, 32 by 51 feet. Its cost was \$25,000. The teachers and official visitors are generally selected from the colored population. There were now three other public colored schools in the city, with about one thousand pupils.

Our authority adds the following statistics and other facts:

The attendance of colored children in these schools the first year after they were inaugurated was 357; the second, 1,033; the third, 1,234; the fourth, 1,487, and so on, gradually increasing until they now number 2,077. They are under the immediate control of the Committee of the Trustees on Colored Schools, who each year appoint seven colored visitors to assist them in looking to the interests of the schools. The principal of the Central School, corner of Sixth and Kentucky streets, gets a salary of \$1,080; of the Eastern, corner of Breckinridge and Jackson, \$500; of the Western, on Magazine, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, \$900. Teachers of the first grade get \$300, second class assistants \$450, third class \$400, and fourth class \$310. During the last year J. M. Maxwell was Principal of the Central School, J. M. Ferguson of the Eastern, W. T. Peyton of the Western, E. E. Wood of the Lytle-street, and Mrs. J. Arthur of the Pocahontas-street school, all of them colored teachers. The houses which have been erected for these schools are in every respect equal to those built for the white schools, and they are given as good teachers of their own race and as ample facilities for acquiring an education as can be afforded. While the amount raised by taxation from colored people in the State was only \$1,440.00 at the last report, the amount expended by the Trustees for colored schools in the city was \$17,183.30 for the payment of their teachers only.

The establishment of these schools in 1870 is held to put the finishing touch to the system of free public education in the city of Louisville.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Male and Female High Schools were both opened to students April 7, 1856. Prof. J. C. Spencer, of New York, was engaged as Principal of the latter, with Miss Laura Lucas as Assistant. He took charge in September of the same year, when Mr. M. W. Harney became teacher of the ancient languages, and W. N. Hailman of the modern tongues. Subsequently Prof. William

F. Beach was Principal and teacher of mathematics.

At the opening of the high schools, sixty girls, all from the female grammar-schools, entered the one, and forty-two boys, likewise from the grammar schools, became members of the other.

There were this year 91 teachers—27 males, 64 females—in the public schools; a total registration of 6,066 pupils, of whom 4,159 were members at the end of the year, and 2,903 were examined; and an expenditure for the schools of \$46,668.20.

Vocal music was taught in the public schools in 1855–56, with Prof. Louis Tripp as the principal instructor, and Mr. John Harney assistant. It has since become a permanent feature of public instruction here.

THE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

In 1873 the new Female High School building, a superb edifice on First Street, near Chestnut, was completed. Its construction was under discussion by the School Board in 1870, and the next year the site of the old school-house was definitely fixed as the site of the new. It is considered by the Louisville people, in the words of Colonel Lucas, compiler of a pamphlet on city affairs, as "the most complete structure of its kind and dimensions in this country, or perhaps in the world." He gives the following description of it:

The main building is seventy-eight feet front by fifty-four feet six inches deep, and three stories in height, with a basement and mansard stories. The rear building is fifty-four feet six inches wide by seventy-eight feet long, with a semi-octagonal projection to the rear of this thirteen feet six inches wide by twenty-seven feet long. The basement story is eleven feet high in the clear, the principal story fourteen feet six inches high, second story fifteen feet six inches high, third story fourteen feet, and mansard story fourteen feet high. In the rear building the basement and principal stories are of an even height with the same stories in the main building, while the second story is occupied by the chapel, which is twenty feet high at the sides and thirty-five feet high in the center. The basement story is occupied by cloak and play-rooms, laboratories, steam-heating, fuel-rooms, etc.

The principal story contains a general and private office for the Principal, a class-room thirty by twenty-seven feet, two class-rooms twenty-five by thirty feet, and two twenty by thirty-one feet, a lecture-room thirty-seven by fifty feet by twenty-five feet high, arranged as an amphitheater, with seats for two hundred and sixty persons. This lecture-room communicates with the laboratory, twelve by twenty-four feet, by large folding-sash-doors and by a large arched opening, and with the museum, twelve by twenty-four feet.

The second story is divided into a class-room thirty by thirty-seven feet, and two class-rooms twenty-five by thirty

feet, in the main building. The back building on this story is devoted to the chapel, which is fifty by twenty feet, independent of the rostrum, which is twelve by twenty-four feet, and is capable of seating six hundred and fifty persons, allowing full-sized aisles and entrances. The roof of the chapel is finished in open timber work, the spaces between the trusses being paneled in light and dark oak and ash. The side-walls are finished with plasters and arched above the windows, and finished in marble panels. The walls are white-scotched in panels, in imitation of light and dark marble. The third and fourth stories of the main building each contain four class-rooms twenty-five by thirty feet.

The corridors are thirteen feet wide in each of the stories. The stairs are wide, of easy ascent, and thoroughly protected against accidents. There are three of these stairways located at different points in the building, giving three different means of egress from the building from the upper stories, four from the principal stories and five from the basement.

The extension of the building is designed in what may be termed "The Franco-Italian." The main front is faced with Bowling Green stone, and the quoins and belt-quoins and window trimmings of the sides and rear of the building are of the same materials. The walls, both external and internal, are of brick, well built, with broad foundations, and special attention is given to the strength and durability of the whole structure.

The front entrance is through a Corinthian portico having eight coupled columns standing upon pedestals, and the entablature is surmounted by a balustrade, the whole of Bowling Green stone. The side entrance porch, which is intended as the pupils' entrance, is also of stone.

There is a full supply of gas and water fixtures, washstands, etc. on each story of the building. The whole house will be heated by steam on the most approved principle, with every precaution taken to insure perfect ventilation. There are speaking tubes connecting the principal's office with every class-room in the building, and also connecting the chapel with the class-rooms. There are large blackboards (of slate) in each of the class-rooms.

The front part of the lot, which is 140 x 200 feet, is inclosed by a heavy balustrade of stone and iron, and the sides and rear are inclosed by a paneled brick wall capped with stone, with gates of ample width both front and rear. The walks through the yard are of brick curbed with stone, while the surface of the lot is so graded as to carry the drainage from the building in every direction.

This fine structure was regularly occupied at the opening of the school year September 1, 1873.

THE STATUS.

Colonel Durrett gives the following sketch of the schools as they were when he wrote in the early days of 1881. The facts and figures have not greatly changed since:

There are now thirty-one public schools in Louisville, with an annual income approaching \$300,000 for their support. Some of them, like the Second, the Fifth and Tenth-ward schools and the Duncan and Madison-street schools, have each a thousand or more enrolled pupils. The average attendance in all the schools last year was 186 in the male high school, 307 in the female high school, 12,292 in the white ward schools, and 2,077 in the colored, making a total of 14,922, while the aggregate attendance was much larger. For the instruction of this army of little ones in the tactics of

popular education were employed 257 white teachers in the English schools, 31 in the German, and 40 colored teachers in the colored schools, in all 328 teachers with graded salaries as follows: Principals of the high schools, \$2,000; professors of the male high school, \$1,500; principals of the intermediate and secondary schools, \$1,350; principal of the central colored school, \$1,080; teachers of the male high school, preceptress of the female high school, and principals of the eastern and western colored schools, each \$500; teachers of the female high school, \$700; principals of the primary district schools and first-class assistants, teaching first grade, each \$650; first-class assistants, English and German, \$600; second-class assistants, teaching second grade, \$550; second-class assistants, English and German, and colored teachers, first grade, each \$500; third-class assistants, English and German, and second-class colored assistants, each \$450; fourth-class assistants, English and German, and third-class colored, each \$400; fourth-class colored teachers, \$370. The superintendent gets a salary of \$2,400, the secretary and treasurer the same, and the German superintendent \$1,350.

The public schools are under the government of twenty-four trustees, two of whom are elected by the qualified voters of each of the twelve wards in the city. They have a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, superintendent, assistant superintendent and attorney, and for the purpose of facilitating the business that comes before them, they divide themselves into standing committees upon finance, salaries and supplies, buildings, escheats and school property, examination and course of studies, high schools, intermediate schools, eastern district schools, western district schools, German, penmanship and drawing, grievances, rules, printing, sanitary affairs, colored schools and such other committees as circumstances may require.

The organization of the schools, apart from the High Schools, is as follows: District intermediate schools—First, corner Market and Wenzel streets; Second, corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets; Third, corner of Center and Walnut streets; Fourth, Seventeenth and Madison; Fifth, corner of Thirty-fourth and High avenue, Portland.

District secondary schools—First, and branches, Cabel street, between Main and Washington; Overhill Street, Overhill street, between Broadway and Underhill; Second Ward, Market, between Campbell and Wenzel; Third District, Broadway, between Clay and Shelby; Fourth, Walnut street, between Jackson and Hancock; Main Street, Main street, between Jackson and Hancock; Fifth, corner Floyd and Chestnut streets; Sixth, Gray street, between First and Second; Seventh, corner Fifth and York streets; Eighth, corner Walnut and Center streets; Ninth, corner of Ninth and Magazine streets; Tenth, corner Thirteenth and Green streets; Thirteenth Street, Thirteenth, near Maple street; Duncan Street, corner Seventeenth and Duncan streets;

Madison Street (district secondary), corner Madison and Seventeenth streets; Grayson Street, Grayson, between Twenty-second and Mercer streets; Montgomery Street, corner Montgomery and Twenty-fifth streets, Portland; Portland (district secondary), corner Thirty-fourth and High avenue.

District, primary, and branch schools—New Jerusalem; Germantown; Fifth Ward Branch, Floyd street, between Breckinridge and St. Catherine; Sixth Ward Branch, St. Catherine, between First and Second; Bullitt Street Branch, Bullitt, between Main and River; California, corner Kentucky and Seventeenth streets; Shippingport.

Colored schools—Fulton Primary, Elm and Pocahontas streets; Eastern Secondary, Jackson and Breckinridge streets; Central Intermediate, Sixth and Kentucky streets; Western Secondary, Magazine street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth; Portland Primary, Twenty-eighth and Lytle streets.

Mr. H. C. Lloyd is president of the board of trustees; Mr. F. C. Leber, vice-president; Major William J. Davis, secretary and treasurer; Professor George H. Tingley, Jr., superintendent of the schools; and R. H. Blain, Esq., attorney.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

This institution was chartered by the General Assembly of Kentucky February 7, 1846, under the corporate title of "President and Trustees of the University of Louisville." It was principally the result of the consolidation of the Medical Institute of Louisville, incorporated in February, 1833, and the Louisville College, chartered January 17, 1840. April 20, 1846, the President and Managers of the Institute were formally requested by the General Council to convey its property, virtually the property of the city, to the new University; which was done four days afterwards. This included the square lying between Chestnut and Magazine, Eighth and Ninth streets, now occupied in one-fourth part by the University, and which had been conveyed by the city authorities to the Institute November 21, 1837, under covenant that, if a charter for a college or university should subsequently be obtained, the President and Managers of the Institute would convey back the property, with all buildings and other improvements thereon, upon formal request.



Abel Butler

In September, 1855, the Board of Education of the city were granted permission to use the building erected by the city for the Academical Department of the University; and a High School has since been maintained therein, now the Boys' High School. It was originally intended that the Law Department should meet in this building; and it was occupied for some years by the inmates of the Asylum for the Blind, after the burning of the Asylum building.

The charter of the University made provision, in part, as follows:

SECTION 1. And the said President and Trustees of said University of Louisville shall have full power and authority to establish all the departments of a university for the promotion of every branch of science, literature, and the liberal arts; and also may establish faculties, professorships, lectureships, and tutorships, and alter or abolish the same at pleasure; and may appoint lecturers and tutors thereto, and may remove any one or all of them at pleasure, and appoint others in their stead.

SECTION 2. And the said President and Trustees may grant and confer all degrees usually conferred in colleges or universities, and generally shall have and exercise all power and other authority necessary and proper for an extended university of learning.

The Academical Department, however, long since was merged in the city public-school system; and only schools of law and medicine have been established in the University, which will be noted fully in subsequent chapters.

PROFESSOR NOBLE BUTLER.

Among the distinguished dead of 1882 in the city of Louisville was one who had been identified with her educational affairs for nearly half a century, and had won eminent repute among men as a teacher and writer of text-books for the schools. Noble Butler was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born July 17, 1810, and was at the time of his death aged seventy-one years, six months, and twenty-eight days. His American ancestors were immigrants to that part of the country which became Chester county as early as the time of colonization under Penn, and had come from Bristol, England. From his grandfather he took his own suggestive and justified name. Jonathan Butler, his father, was also a Pennsylvanian born, and followed the callings of merchant and farmer. The mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Hopkins, was a native of Maryland. In 1817 the family removed to

the wilds of Indiana, and settled in what is now Jefferson county. The boy was then seven years old, and his elementary education, apart from the invaluable training of the fireside, began here, in the primitive log school-houses of the wilderness. He early evinced a decided aptitude for learning, developed rapidly in scholarship and mental power, and for nearly twenty years pushed his way energetically through the various grades of schools accessible to him, graduating at length in 1836, at the age of twenty-six, from the well-known Quaker institution known as Hanover College, at Richmond, Indiana. His attainments were so marked, and his personal habits so approved, that he was promptly offered the chair of Greek and Latin in the same institution. He had, in the pursuit of the higher education, cherished the hope of entering the Christian ministry; but finding himself, as he always was, singularly lacking in the power of public speech, he abandoned this purpose, accepted the post in the College, and served it acceptably for three years, when, in 1839, he came to Louisville for a broader and more congenial field, which he occupied with signal usefulness and success during the next forty-three years.

He opened at first a private school; but the attention of the governing Board of the Louisville College was soon attracted to his pedagogic abilities; and the next year, when the College received its charter, he was elected to its Faculty as Professor of Ancient Languages. It was an able corps of instructors to whose association he was invited, and his was one of the brightest and best names among them. They are all mentioned in the preceding narrative. The last of them to go over to the silent majority was Professor Butler.

After leaving the College, most of the labors of Mr. Butler as a teacher were expended in select and private schools, in which he was greatly influential in moulding the minds and manners of many of the finest young people of two generations in Louisville and much of the entire South. Some years ago he received, in recognition of his fame, the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University. His *alma mater* also bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Soon after young Butler came to the city, he was requested by Messrs. Morton & Griswold,

publishers here,—of whom the senior partner, Mr. John P. Morton, still survives,—to begin the preparation of a series of text-books for the schools, which they would issue. The fruit of this was in due time manifest in the appearance of the renowned "English Grammar," which secured an immense sale both North and South, and is still standard in many of the schools of Kentucky and elsewhere. His continued studies of the language, through many years more, culminated in the publication of his "Practical and Critical Grammar," and his original work received thorough revision and publication in a new edition about a year before his death. He also prepared, many years ago, a revised edition of the school readers of S. G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley") which were issued as "Noble Butler's Goodrich's Readers." About twelve years since his publishers began the issue of an entirely independent and original series of his preparation, entitled "Butler's Readers," which likewise obtained wide popularity. He wrote a theory of Hebrew tenses for Bascom's Quarterly Review, which has since been made an integral part of Nordheimer's Hebrew Grammar. He also wrote much on other and more general themes; and a volume of his poems and essays was collected some years since, and published under the title of "Butler's Miscellanies." His literary and pedagogic character were thus admirably sketched by a graceful writer in the Louisville Commercial, shortly after his lamented death:

He was peculiarly an educator, having the rarest faculty of imparting his knowledge and possessing a perfect purity of mind and thought that made him the most valuable of instructors. He did more to plant a high taste for literature and a love of study in the minds of those who have been educated in Louisville during the past thirty years than could well be estimated. His education was almost universal in scope. Among his pupils was Mary Anderson, the actress, whose first studies in elocution were pursued under his care. He was a close and reverent student of Shakespeare, and taught the ambitious girl to read it correctly and to understand its meaning. All the brilliant young men of this city bear the impress of his pure taste and clear intellectual perceptions.

As a writer he did not rank as high as a poet as he did in prose, though he wrote much verse. Some years ago, when the ever-recurring argument as to the capabilities of the English language was revived, he wrote some poems to demonstrate that English was sufficiently plastic to carry the Latin and Greek hexameters. These specimens were correct and felicitous; but there was no particular fire in his poetry, and he was not creative. His prose was spirited and excellent in style. It will be as an educator that he will be longest remembered.

Prof. Butler was a student to the last. He had an almost complete knowledge of the text of Shakespeare, and was fond of demonstrating the poet's intentions. There were few subjects about which he had not considerable and accurate knowledge. Never brilliant, he was a tireless worker and a producer of valuable results. His place was peculiar in the public heart, and his gentle and kindly nature will be remembered long after his familiar form shall have passed out of thought.

Prof. Butler was married, just after his graduation in 1836, to Miss Lucinda Harney, sister of John H. Harney, afterwards his associate in the Faculty of Louisville College, and then for many years the brilliant editor of the Louisville Democrat. Mrs. Butler survives her husband, with five children, all that were born to them, also living.—Mrs. B. A. May, Mrs. E. S. Hewes, and Miss Minnie Butler, all of Louisville; J. S. Butler, a lawyer in Rock Island, Illinois; and William P. Butler, also of Rock Island, and its Mayor for a time.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Prof. George H. Tingley, Superintendent of Public Schools in the city, has been connected with the schools here, in various capacities, for more than half a century. He was a pupil in the first district schools established here and in the old Louisville College; an assistant teacher in the Boys' Grammar School on Jefferson street in 1844, Principal of the Boys' Primary School on First street in 1849, Principal of a Boys' Grammar School the next year, a School Trustee in 1854-55; and then a teacher again until August 10, 1863, when he was elected Superintendent of the Schools, and has since remained in that position, serving a term, now nearly twenty years, unexampled, we believe, in the educational history of any large city in this country.

Mr. Joseph M. Allen, principal of the First ward school of Louisville, is a native of Friendship, Alleghany county, New York. Entering Alfred College, in his native county, he pursued his studies until the close of his junior year, then became principal of the Forrestville Union School, in Chautauqua county, New York. After remaining at this post for two years, he returned to college, graduating in 1856. In the autumn of the same year he came to Kentucky, and in Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio, he has ever since followed his chosen profession, and his engagements have been numerous and such as to give him an unusually varied experience. Commencing in Shelbyville, he taught in that city for

one year, then, removing to Covington, was for two years there principal of a public school, during the nine years following he taught in Cincinnati—one year as first assistant in the Fourth Intermediate School, then for seven years as principal of the Thirteenth District School, then for one year as principal in the First District. Coming to Louisville in 1870, Mr. Allen became principal of the Sixth-ward School, which he left in 1875 to assume his present post.

Mr. W. M. Marriner is a native of Louisville, where he was born in 1831. He attended first the common schools of the city, then the Louisville High School, pursuing his studies until he reached the second year in the latter institution, when, in the year 1858, he was withdrawn to assume the position of principal of the Secondary Department of the Second Ward School, which then combined the grammar and secondary courses. He retained his position until early in 1861, when he was admitted to the practice of the law, having pursued his legal studies while a teacher. He at once "put out his shingle," and was still a candidate for the favor of clients, when the outbreak of the civil war called him into the service of the South. He entered the Confederate army as a private in the First Kentucky Infantry, and speedily rose to the captaincy of Company H. When his term of enlistment was expired, he re-entered the army as captain of Company C, Twelfth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. Resigning his commission, he became adjutant of the Twelfth Confederate Cavalry, and from that time until the close of the war was engaged in various staff service. He served in Virginia and with the armies of the West and the South, finally surrendering with the Sixth Cavalry at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. After the war he first engaged for a time in mercantile business. In 1869 he became a grade teacher in the Eighth-ward School, and, in 1871, became, as now, principal of the Second-ward School.

Mr. J. T. Gaines, now principal of the Third-ward school of Louisville, was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, in September, 1841. His father was K. C. Gaines, a native of Virginia; his mother, Mariam Pullian Gaines, came from a Kentucky family. The subject of this sketch was educated in the country schools of his native township and at the Kentucky Military Institute

in Franklin county, near Frankfort. The outbreak of war caused the closing of the school, nearly all the students entering the Confederate army. Young Gaines joined the Ninth Kentucky infantry, as first lieutenant of company K. That company was afterward transferred to the Fifth Kentucky infantry, and Mr. Gaines was promoted to the captaincy. His service was almost entirely with the Western army, his company following the fortunes of Generals Bragg and Johnson. About three months before the surrender at Appomattox, Captain Gaines resigned, being one of that brave body of men, one from each company in the brigade, who volunteered to penetrate the Federal lines for the purpose of recruiting. He reached his field of operations, near his birthplace, but a few days before the surrender, and found his occupation gone. He commenced teaching at Bridgeport, Kentucky, almost immediately after the close of the war; in 1868 he became assistant in the graded schools of Frankfort, but then organized, under S. W. Browder as principal. For five sessions he taught at Frankfort, then assumed charge of the Harrison graded school at Lexington, from which position he resigned in 1877 to accept his present place as principal of the Third-ward school of Louisville.

William O. Cross was born in Wayne county, Illinois, on the 20th day of August, 1842. He was the son of a farmer, and like most of his class, obtained his education in the intervals of his labor and in the common schools of the neighborhood, and as he grew older he obtained his first experience in what was destined to be his profession, by teaching one of those same schools in the winter season, and thus he continued to be engaged at various places and times until, in 1869, coming to Kentucky, he took charge of a school at Campbellsburg. He remained in Campbellsburg for one year, then removing to Louisville was in 1871 appointed assistant in the Fourth-ward school. In 1872 he became principal of the same school and has since continued in that relation, having, during twelve years of residence in Louisville, made it his only field of labor. Mr. Cross is president of the Louisville Educational association.

William J. McConathy, principal of the Fifth-ward Intermediate school, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, July 19, 1841. He attended the

public schools of Lexington and the preparatory department of the University of Lexington, finishing his studies in 1857. In 1858 he commenced teaching in Louisville, as assistant instructor in grammar in the public schools. In 1858 he removed to Sacramento, McLean county, as assistant principal of the academy in that place, but soon became principal of the same school, which he only left in 1861 to enlist in company A, of Morgan's famous cavalry squadron. He took part in the famous raid over the border, was captured during a skirmish in July, 1863, and was confined as a prisoner of war, first for a time at Camp Morton, then for eighteen months at Camp Douglas. He was then paroled and saw no more active service. Immediately upon the close of the war Mr. McConathy began the study of the law, was shortly licensed to practice, and for six years following pursued his profession in Bullitt county, and was for six years master commissioner of the circuit court in that county. In 1873 he resumed teaching in a private academy in Bullitt county; in 1875 he removed to Louisville and was appointed principal of the Fifth-ward intermediate school, the largest in the city. This place he still retains.

Mr. George Taylor, now principal of the Seventh-ward school, is the son of the late Lieutenant-colonel Frank Taylor, of the First United States artillery, and was born at Annapolis, Maryland, where his father was stationed. He was prepared for college at various Eastern and Southern schools, and entered Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, in 1857, graduating in 1861. Coming to Kentucky, he taught private and public schools in turn, in Oldham county, for a number of years, remaining there until 1874, when he was appointed teacher of the first grade of the Madison School in Louisville, which he retained until 1876. In 1877 he received appointment to the position which he now fills.

Frederick Turner Salisbury, a son of J. O. Salisbury, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and Laura Turner Salisbury, of Milford, Connecticut, was born in Louisville March 4, 1839. He was educated in the city schools, which he left in 1855 to go into business with his father, at the same time taking private lessons to supplement his school training. He continued in business with his father until 1868, when the

partnership was dissolved and he accepted a position as teacher in the Tenth-ward school. In this place he remained until 1874, resigning it to engage in the grocery and commission business. He was almost immediately elected a member of the School Board for the Ninth ward of the city of Louisville. In 1876 his business and office were relinquished for a position as teacher in the Madison street Intermediate School, from which he went at the beginning of the school year of 1877 to the post of Principal of Portland School, again removing, in 1878, to his present place at the head of the Tenth-ward school, at Thirteenth and Green streets.

R. C. C. Jones, one of the senior educators of Louisville, was born in that city October 17, 1837, the son of G. Scott Jones and Esther H. Camp Jones. He was educated first in the public schools of his native city, then in a private school taught by William H. Butler, and, later, attended a school at Pleasant Hill, Warren county, Kentucky, for the study of Latin only. He commenced teaching in September, 1853, as assistant in the old Tenth ward school building, at the corner of Tenth and Grayson streets. The present Ninth-ward school edifice was then building, and he was shortly transferred to that. In 1855 Benjamin Harney, principal of that school, resigning, Mr. Jones was appointed to succeed him, and remained until 1861. During the last years of his connection with the Ninth-ward school, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. David Cummings; in 1859-60 he took a course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and, in 1861, resigning his position as principal, attended a course at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in 1862. Returning to Louisville and passing the necessary examination, he became a contract surgeon in the United States army and served at Fort Nelson, Totten Hospital, Louisville, and other hospitals until 1864, when he resigned, and, opening an office, practiced medicine until late in 1865, when he accepted the principalship of the Fifth-ward school at Floyd and Chestnut. This he retained but a short time, when he was elected physician of the Louisville Almshouse. At the expiration of his term he was elected school trustee for the Tenth ward of Louisville, which post he resigned in

1867 to become principal of the Madison Intermediate school, which position he still holds.

Mr. O. B. Theiss, now principal of the Duncan Street school, was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, in 1848, and removed to Louisville with his parents in 1850. He was educated in the ward and high schools of the city, but, leaving the latter in 1866, went into business. In 1871 he graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville, and in the fall of the same year commenced teaching in Falmouth, Kentucky. In 1875 he was appointed to his present post, which he has since held.

Mr. Benjamin F. Roberts was born in the State of Virginia on the 6th day of May, 1843. At an early age he removed with his parents to Louisville, where he was educated principally in the graded schools, though such attendance was supplemented by some study at the city high school. In 1861 he was appointed an assistant at the Portland secondary school, where he remained until 1866. From that position he was transferred to the principalship of the Ninth-ward school. In 1878 he retired from the latter and was for three years engaged in other pursuits, returning to his profession as principal of the Portland school in 1881, which post he still occupies.

Colonel Durrett adds the following sketches to his historical article upon the schools, written early in 1881:

We have yet in our public schools, however, one who was a teacher when Mr. Tingley was a pupil. In the directory of 1840 we find the name of Miss Sally S. Mason, as a teacher in the grammar school on Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson. As Mrs. Maury, this estimable lady is yet a teacher in the school on the corner of Walnut and Center. In a later directory appears the name of Miss Helen J. Clark, as a teacher in the same grammar school in the year 1847. This excellent lady is yet a teacher in the school at the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home.

There is one lady in our city, however, who, though no longer connected with our public schools, had a connection with them as teacher which antedates that of all others now living. It is the wife of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Alexander Duval. In the directory of 1832 her name appears as Miss Elliott, assistant teacher in the female department of the school on Walnut street, between Fifth and Center. All her associate teachers in that early school—Mann Butler, the historian; Malbon Kenyon, Thomas Alexander, A. N. Smith, and Miss Catharine Ewell—have long since been gathered to their fathers, but this venerable lady still lingers among us, a golden link in the chain that binds the thirty-one schools of to-day with the single one of half a century ago.

None of the teachers who inaugurated the two high schools now dwell in Louisville except one. Professor Spencer and his immediate successor have gone to their long

homes. Professor Halsham is in Detroit, Michigan, conducting an English and German academy, and Professor Harney is among the orange groves of Florida, now and then sending sweet verses and bright paragraphs to the press. Mrs. L. J. Mon-erat, who appears upon the first roll of teachers of the Female High School as Miss Laura Lucas, is the only one that remains among us. She is now one of the teachers in the Holyoke Academy, on the corner of Broadway and Third streets. To a natural gift for imparting instruction, the experience of years has made her one of our most accomplished and successful educators.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LOUISVILLE LIBRARIES.*

The Older Kentucky Libraries—The First Library in Louisville—The Second—The Kentucky Historical Library—Franklin Lyceum—The Mercantile Library—The "People's Library"—The Various "Louisville Libraries"—Young Men's Christian Association Library—The Public Library of Kentucky—The Polytechnic Library of Kentucky.

OLDER KENTUCKY LIBRARIES.

A library was founded in Lexington at a meeting of citizens on the 1st of January, 1795, and called the Transylvania Library. In the act of Legislature incorporating it, library associations were also chartered at Georgetown and Danville; in 1804, one was chartered at Lancaster; in 1808 one at Paris; and others at Newcastle in 1809, at Shelbyville and Winchester in 1810, at Washington in 1811, at Versailles and Frankfort in 1812, and Mt. Sterling in 1814. None of the dozen libraries thus provided for reached success and permanence, except that in Lexington, which still survives, with ten thousand volumes, and is accounted one of the most valuable old collections in the West.

THE FIRST IN LOUISVILLE.

All these preceded a library at the Falls of the Ohio. But in February, 1816, a charter was granted to Messrs. Mann Butler, William C. Galt, Brooke Hill, Elezekiah Hawley, and William Tompkins, as the "President and Directors of the Louisville Library Company." Colonel Durrett gives the following account of this pioneer effort:

*Again we follow, and by necessity, for the most part, the lucid paragraphs of Colonel Durrett. He is the only one, so far as we are aware, who has treated the subject consecutively and at length.

This library was a joint stock association, with the right to issue as many shares as its directors might think necessary and of any denomination they might wish. They had the authority to assess the shareholders for the benefit of the library to any sum per annum not exceeding one-fifth of the value of the shares of any one holder. In 1819, when Dr. McMurtre published his history of Louisville, this library was located in the second story of the south wing of the old court-house, then standing in the place of the present city hall. Among its books were valuable histories collected by Mann Butler, and works on scientific subjects obtained by Dr. McMurtre. The whole number of volumes was about five hundred, and the young library may then be said to have been in its prime. It never materially increased afterward, and when the malignant fever of 1822 almost depopulated the city, the library, as well as the people, seems to have taken the seeds of death into its system. The files of the first newspapers published in our city perished, and so did the early works upon the history of our city, State, and country. Only a few of its volumes have come down to our times, and these are of but little value in the collections in which they are now found. The most valuable books perished, and the unimportant ones which survived, reached our times in such a mutilated condition as to be of little consideration except as relics of the past. There is a name connected with its organization, however, that should not pass from our memory as did its books from our use. This was Mr. Mann Butler, the first named among those who appear in the act of incorporation. It was he who inaugurated the gathering together of this first collection of books in our city, and if he had had as much money as he had love for books, he would have placed the library upon such a lasting foundation that it would have stood to our times.

THE SECOND LIBRARY.

This was attempted nearly twenty years after the first effort, in 1835, by Messrs. Marcus Story, Ezekiel Breeden, James S. Speed, William Inman, and J. Thompson, who formed the nucleus of a body chartered as the "Mechanics' Institute of the City of Louisville." It was given, among other powers, authority to establish a circulating library; but the measures taken to that end did not succeed, and the library never became more than a hopeful project.

AN HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

In 1838 Chancellor Bibb, Judge Pirtle, Mr. George D. Prentice, Humphrey Marshall, Sr., one of the historians of the State, and other prominent citizens of Louisville, formed the Kentucky Historical society, and procured a charter for it. Like many other associations of its day, the institution was short-lived, but a moderate collection of books was made, and they were not kept together. Occasionally a straggling volume that belonged to it can be found in the library of the Polytechnic society and elsewhere. Colonel Durrett gives the following account of its best stroke of business:

The Kentucky Historical Society was not of long duration, but it served as a connecting link between the first libraries in our city and those which succeeded, and thus reserved for posterity some valuable relics of the past. It took into its charge the letter written by General George Rogers Clark to his friend, the Hon. George Mason, of Gunston Hall, Virginia, and saved it from the destruction which deprived posterity of the journal of Captain Thomas Bullitt, and other important records of our early times. This letter is dated Falls of the Ohio, November 16, 1779, and gives an account of the capture of the British posts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes in 1778, which did more to save our forefathers from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savages than any other acts during the Indian wars upon our border. That this manuscript might not perish as others had done it was sent to Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati, who published it in a book of one hundred and nineteen pages in 1869, and thus placed it beyond the probability of loss to the world. If the Kentucky Historical Society had done nothing but preserve this manuscript, but its existence would not have been vain; but it did more, and preserved a number of valuable books, which now appear in other libraries, and which can no longer be purchased.

THE FRANKLIN LYCEUM.

Messrs. James B. Redd, Daniel Lyon, James H. Owen, John L. Hemming, Levi White, James Minter, John B. Bland, Abram Smith, and Dr. Bayless were the founders of the Louisville Franklin Lyceum, in 1840. It had also legislative authority to add a circulating library to its means of culture, and did secure some of the debris of the older collections, but not in sufficient number, or with sufficient additions from other sources, to make it a permanent or very useful thing.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Only two years after the Lyceum was instituted came in the Mercantile Library Association, with Messrs. Simon S. Bucklin, Benjamin J. Adams, John N. Johnson, Edward Parmelee, A. A. Gordon, James Lees, J. W. Brannon, Henry L. Cobb, Jacob Owen, B. P. Bakewell, and B. F. Tevis as incorporators. They were gentlemen of energy and character, many of them still in the flush of youth, and took hold of the work with such well-directed force that a subscription of \$6,000 was soon made by the merchants of the city as a pecuniary foundation; and within a single year, without drawing upon the older collections, it had acquired three thousand volumes, including seven hundred from the private library of Fortunatus Cosby, purchased as a nucleus. A catalogue was published in 1841, of which Colonel Durrett furnishes the following analysis:

Under the head of "Antiquities and Fine Arts" the catalogue showed thirty works, commerce and commercial law,

38; geography, 16; biography, 22; voyages and travels, 166; general history, 128; local and particular history, 314; American biography, 115; works on America in general, 47; American States and colonies, 67; jurisprudence and politics, 275; classics and translations, 8; rhetoric and belles lettres, 271; fiction, 256; poetry and the drama, 219; mechanics and the useful arts, 39; natural philosophy and mathematics, 32; natural history, 88; medicine, 12; moral and intellectual philosophy, 62; religion, 77; logic, 1; philology, 69; education, 13; political economy and statistics, 33; periodical literature, 299; miscellanea, 73; miscellaneous dictionaries, 31; bibliography, 16; addenda, 17; and a number of periodicals and newspapers—in all about three thousand volumes.

Mr. Bucklin, who was President of the Association from its beginning to the time of his removal from the city, wrote from Providence, Rhode Island, in November, 1880, to the *Courier-Journal*, that "the works on American history, consisting of nearly one thousand volumes, surpassed in variety and value by no public library in the country, and only equaled by one collection of this city, entitled it to protection." In books of reference, he adds, in works of science and literature, this collection was exceptionally rich.

After some years of prosperous and useful life, including lecture courses during the winter months, the Association weakened for lack of interest and pecuniary support; and it was ultimately found desirable to interest the Chamber of Commerce in its maintenance, by securing to that body the reversion of the library, when the society should be no longer able to sustain it. This, however, did not suffice to save it; and the fine collection was long since dissipated and dispersed, no one knows where, with the exception of a scattering volume or broken set here and there.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

Messrs. Littleton Cook, John Goodman, and Edward Fulton alone became the incorporators, in 1865, of the "People's Library Company." Their charter was liberal, and the institution started off hopefully; but the library never became the "People's" nor anybody's else; for the project was presently merged in another, by which its name and identity were wholly lost.

THE LOUISVILLE LIBRARY.

The beginnings of an institution of this title, which is borne by the successor whose useful collection and pleasant rooms are among the most admirable features of the city's life, were made in 1847, when legislative permission was obtained for changing the moribund Mercantile

Library Association to "the President, Directors, and Company of the Louisville Library." The new corporation was authorized to carry a capital stock of \$25,000, in one thousand shares of \$25 each. Colonel Durrett thus continues the story:

Thomas Anderson, William B. Belknap, Isaac Everett, and Grandison Spratt, were authorized to get the stock subscribed. Their effort was only partially successful, and it was not long before the book began to be a burden to the stockholders. Toward the close of the year 1849 Chapman Coleman and James Trabee, as a committee on the part of the library, sought a committee on the part of the city for a conference about what should be done with the library. The conference led to the asking of the city the right to erect a library building on the northeast corner of the court-house lot, fronting thirty feet on Fifth street, by a depth of sixty feet. This was refused by the City Council; but another committee of conference led to the agreement of July 1, 1850, by which the library was conveyed to the city of Louisville on condition that it should be kept in the old court-house, on the corner of Sixth and Jefferson, or in some other suitable house to be supplied by the city, and kept open to shareholders, subscribers, and visitors on payment of reasonable assessments. The city first appointed as its directors Dr. Theodore S. Bell, Rev. John H. Heywood, Professor Noble Butler, and Thomas H. Shreve, and the next year W. D. Gallagher in place of Mr. Shreve. It paid the liabilities of the Library Company according to agreement, and supplied the running expenses beyond what came in for assessments upon those who used the library; but it was soon evident that the city was weary of the undertaking. In 1853 the city transferred to the library all the stock to which it was entitled in the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad for payment of taxes, and went on growing more and more weary of the burden.

In 1868 a "Louisville Library Association" was formed from the wreck of the "People's Library Company" before mentioned, which had been organized three years before. In the same year when the change of name was authorized, still another change was demanded of that body, and the "Louisville Library Association" became the "Library Association of Louisville," with Professor J. Lawrence Smith, R. M. Cunningham, George W. Caruth, C. G. Davison, J. Guthrie Coke, J. R. Buchanan, E. D. Cook, L. Bamberger, P. B. Scott, Samuel Russell, Boyd Winchester, H. V. Sanders, and Joseph Knowles named as incorporators. They also received a liberal charter, with \$50,000 worth of property exempted from taxation; but nothing, says the Colonel, was ever done for the establishment of a permanent library commensurate with the breadth of the charter. It was reserved for a somewhat later day to make the final effort for the establishment of a worthy Louisville Library.

The readers of this volume are indebted to Professor James S. Pirtle, Secretary of the Association, for the following sketch of its history:

The most successful of the private library societies has been the Louisville Library association, which was organized on the 8th day of April, 1871. The plan upon which it was started was the contribution by each member of \$30, or twenty volumes of books acceptable to the directors. Two hundred and seventeen members united in the foundation of the library, and ten of them designated by a general meeting signed the articles of incorporation pursuant to the statute regulating the forming of voluntary associations, viz: John H. Heywood, Alexander G. Booth, J. M. Wright, L. N. Dembitz, Russell Houston, J. Lawrence Smith, W. B. Caldwell, I. M. St. John, W. H. Walker, and John H. Wood. The library was opened in the second story of the building at the northwest corner of Third and Walnut streets, and remained there until January, 1876, when it was removed to the rooms on the second story of the building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets—its present location. The first president was Alexander G. Booth, who held the office until his death on the 29th of October, 1876. He was succeeded by Alexander P. Humphrey, who remained in office until January 10, 1880, when William R. Belknap, who is now president, was elected. The Library association owed its success in the beginning to the activity of its directors and the enthusiastic support of many of the members; it was especially fortunate in its president, who devoted himself to its interests. The present directory is composed of the following members: W. R. Belknap, president; J. W. Holland, O. A. Wehle, A. V. Gude, U. Snead, John H. Ward, J. M. Wright; treasurer, Robert Cochran; James S. Pirtle, secretary. The first librarian was E. G. Booth, succeeded by Miss F. A. Cooper in February, 1874. In February, 1881, the present librarian, Mrs. Jennie F. Atwood, was elected; her assistant is Isaac Kriegshaber.

The number of books at the end of 1881 was 8,136; the visitors for the year were 13,035, and the books withdrawn 10,783. The collection is very good in modern books of science, biography, history, travels, drama, and fiction, and comprises also many other valuable and some rare old

books. A good list of periodicals is kept on the tables for the use of members and subscribers.

In 1876 an endowment fund of \$10,000 was subscribed by the members and others, which, in large part in the hands of trustees, James S. Pirtle, Rozel Weissenger, and John H. Ward, is yielding an income devoted to the running expenses of the association.

The members pay \$6 annual dues. Subscribers \$1 per quarter, or \$3 per annum. There were January 1, 1882, ninety-seven active members, fourteen life members who pay no dues, and one hundred and seventy-three subscribers, and during the year 1881 there were five hundred subscribers.

Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

When the Young Men's Christian Association of Louisville was formed, in 1867, such books as were remaining of the older and extinct libraries were given into its care and keeping. Many volumes had been lost or destroyed during the war, but still enough were left to form a respectable nucleus for a library. The association added about six hundred books, and by the time the Public Library of Kentucky was founded, near four thousand volumes had been collected, which were transferred to the latter. The association has since formed a smaller collection for reading by its members and others invited to the privileges of its rooms.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

At the opening of 1871, no library in Louisville was open to the general public except that of the Young Men's Christian Association. Moved by this lamentable fact, a number of gentlemen met at the office of Colonel Durrett, and agreed to set about the formation of a genuinely public and worthy library for the city. The Legislature was memorialized, and in due time passed "An act to incorporate the Public Library of Kentucky," dated March 16, 1871, whereby ex Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, Henry M. Watterson, Mike W. Closkey, Benjamin Casseday, George P. Doern, Walter N. Haldeman, H. M. McCarty, J. S. Cain, and R. T. Durrett, their successors and assigns, were constituted a corporation under that title. Its capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, in shares of \$10 each. Section 7 of the charter permitted, among other things, the corporation "to give, not

to exceed five in number, public literary, musical, or dramatic entertainments, at which they may distribute, by lot, to patrons of the entertainments a portion of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets of admission; but no person is ever to be made to pay for the use and enjoyment of the books, pamphlets, periodicals, or papers of the institution, and the library of the same is to be forever free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of every citizen of the State of Kentucky, and of all good citizens in every State in the Union who shall conform to the rules and regulations that may, from time to time, be made and adopted by the trustees for the care, preservation, and safety of the books and property of the corporation. The library, moreover, is to be kept open to the use and enjoyment of the public every day in the year, and during such hours at night as may be deemed proper for general use and enjoyment."

This act of incorporation was not signed by the Governor, but became a law because he did not return it within the period fixed by the Constitution. It had all the validity of law, and proceedings to raise money under the provisions of the seventh section were soon begun. We quote now from a history of the Library, prepared by Professor P. A. Towne, its first Librarian, and published in his Louisville Monthly Magazine for 1879. He says:

A contract was made between Governor Bramlette and associates and Mr. Charles R. Peters, of San Francisco, to give a grand gift concert. By the terms of this contract fifty-five per cent. of the gross amount realized was to be distributed as prizes to ticket-holders. After paying the expenses of the drawing, one-half of what was left was to be paid to Mr. Peters, and the other half to form the initial fund of the library. One hundred thousand tickets were offered for sale at \$10 each. The drawing of this scheme took place December 16, 1871. Thirty-five thousand tickets had been sold, and seven hundred and twenty-one prizes, amounting to \$192,500, were distributed to ticket-holders. The gross profits were \$137,000. The net profits were \$52,300.00, of which the library received \$26,150.00.

At this point in the history of the Library Mr. Peters withdrew from the management of the drawings, and Governor Thomas E. Bramlette took his place.

Temporary rooms were soon secured in the same building since purchased for and now used by the Library. Books were collected, so far as possible, from the old and extinct libraries of the city; some more were purchased; and on the 27th of April, 1872, the Library, numbering about eight thousand volumes, was opened to

the public. The Hon. J. Proctor Knott pronounced a suitable address on the occasion, and a poem was read by our oft-quoted author, Mr. Ben Casseday, acting Librarian. In one of the rooms occupied, Dr. C. C. Graham deposited his remarkable cabinet of curiosities and specimens illustrating natural science, which he intended to present to the Library, but afterwards withdrew. We quote again from Mr. Towne:

On the signing of the contract with Governor Bramlette, preparations were made for the second of the gift concerts. One hundred thousand tickets at \$10 each were placed on the market, and the drawing took place December 7, 1872. The number of tickets sold was seventy-five thousand, giving a gross receipt of \$750,000. One-half of this amount was returned to ticket-holders as prizes. One-half of the net profits was paid over to the trustees of the library, namely, \$70,211.36. From this amount a payment was made on the Public Library Building. The property known at the time as the Central Market was bought for \$210,000, on the basis of the ultimate success of the drawings. At the time of the purchase this sum was considered a fair price. As this building now constitutes the sole revenue of the library, and as this history is intended for the future rather than the present, it is proper to give here a description of it.

The building is located on ground among the most desirable of the city of Louisville, on Fourth avenue, between Green and Walnut streets. It has a front of one hundred and sixty-eight feet and a depth of two hundred feet. It is three stories high. The ground floor contains eight stores from which rents are received. Festival hall, the library room, and what is now a gymnasium—the former museum department—are all on the lower floor, also a back room used as a carpenter shop for the building. The second story consists of rooms suitable for lecture and social purposes. One end of the building, including half the room on this floor, is occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. The other end, lately occupied for a conservatory of music, is now vacant. The third story, consisting of about the same space as the second, is occupied by the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and by the Odd Fellows' Association. The two wings have each a fourth story, unoccupied (1879).

The third gift concert took place July 8, 1873. One hundred thousand tickets were sold at ten dollars each, making the gross receipts one million dollars. Five hundred thousand dollars were returned to ticket-holders as prizes. One-half the net profits, or \$122,000, was paid over to the library.

The fourth drawing took place March 31, 1874. The gross amount received for tickets was \$1,250,000. One-half was returned to ticket-holders in prizes, and the library received the net sum of \$100,000.

The fifth drawing took place February 27, 1875. The gross amount received was \$1,000,000, of which \$500,000 was returned to ticket-holders in prizes, and the library received the net sum of \$100,000.

From the above statement, which has been taken from the official reports of the several managers of the drawings, it will be seen that the gross sum received from the five gift concerts was \$5,250,000. Of this sum \$3,142,500 was returned to ticket-holders as prizes. From the remaining sum, namely, \$3,107,500, the library received the total sum of \$1,225,300.32. This is the gross sum forming the endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The gift concerts were extensively advertised, and as extensively patronized. Mr. Towne says that tickets were purchased in all parts of the world. Hundreds of clubs were formed throughout this country for the purchase of tickets. It is estimated that two millions of buyers in all contributed to the success of the lotteries. On some single days \$80,000 were received for tickets. Many of the smaller prizes, it is believed, were never called for, thus swelling the profits of the managers. The total profits of the scheme, above prizes and expenses, are figured at \$2,683,103.68.

On the 1st of May, Professor P. A. Towne, just before a teacher at Paris, Kentucky, and now of the Astor Library, New York, became Librarian. There were then about ten thousand volumes in the Library, an exceedingly miscellaneous and largely useless collection. Twenty thousand volumes, however—many of them rare and valuable—were bought in Europe the same year, and a catalogue of the whole was prepared as soon as possible by Professor Towne and his assistants. The "Troost Collection" of thirteen thousand specimens, largely in mineralogy, and exceedingly curious and valuable, was bought of its owner, Dr. Girard Troost, and placed in the library, at a cost of \$20,500. The statue of Hebe, by Canova, was bought for \$10,000. The Library building and grounds cost \$200,000. The Library Hall was refitted, and the old market-house transmuted into Festival Hall, at a cost of \$60,000. About \$50,000 were spent for books, the catalogue cost \$6,000, and the Public Library Paper, started May 17, 1873, and edited by Mr. Casseday, cost \$5,000 more. On the 19th of June, 1875, sixteen weeks after the last gift concert, the entire amount of the library fund left, according to the account of deposits in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, was \$2.67. A long list of periodicals, numbering one hundred and thirteen, were now being taken by the library; but they had to be discontinued at the end of the next year, for lack of money. In 1875, lectures began to be delivered in the Library Hall by Professor Proctor the astronomer, Du Chaillu the traveler, and others; but not much was realized to the Library from this source. The annual course of lectures, however, has since been a standing feature of the operations of the library. The splendid apparatus of

Professor Pepper, of the Polytechnic Institute in London, which had cost in that city \$8,000, was purchased for \$500, to illustrate one course, delivered by local scientists.

In December, 1876, an organization was formed in one of the library rooms, under the leadership of the librarian, which was called the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, whose objects, as stated in the first of its rules and regulations, "shall be the printing and publication of papers or works illustrative of the history of Kentucky, of literature and science, and the encouragement of original research and the diffusion of knowledge." Dr. Theodore S. Bell was made President of the Society, and Dr. Thomas E. Jenkins Secretary. The membership was unlimited, and by March, 1877, numbered one hundred and sixty, comprising many of the first citizens of Louisville. The Society, says Mr. Towne, "was divided by a committee into five academies, each officered with a president, vice-president, and secretary. The academies were of literature, sciences, art, philosophy, and technology, and during the remainder of the winter of 1876-77, and the spring of 1877, one of the academies met each night, either in the library or Room No. 1."

His narrative continues: "The Polytechnic Society was conducted as a purely literary and scientific organization down to May 22, 1878. It had no charter, and could obtain none till the meeting of the Legislature. In the autumn of 1877 steps were taken in that direction." After much opposition and delay, a charter was granted, approved by the Governor April 10, 1878, and an enabling act passed April 8, 1878, empowering the Public Library of Kentucky to transfer to the Polytechnic all its property, "of every kind and character." The library was already considerably in debt, through litigation and otherwise, and was threatened with utter ruin, from which it was believed only a transfer to the Polytechnic Society could save it. Accordingly the Public Library corporation, by resolution of May 7, 1878, authorized its president to contract for the transfer of its property to the Polytechnic; and eleven days afterwards, the latter accepted the conditions proposed, and the transfer was accomplished on the 24th of the same month. The collection of books and curiosities has since been known as the Polytechnic Library of Kentucky.

The debts of the Library were assumed by the society, amounting to about \$17,000, together with \$13,000 back taxes claimed by the city corporation. December 12, 1878, attachments were taken out by some of the creditors, and levied upon the library and other property. A receiver of the revenues of the society was also asked of the court. After many maneuvers and difficulties, however, several prominent gentlemen of the Polytechnic—the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, Colonel Bennett H. Young, George W. Swearingen, Edward Wilder, W. T. Grant, J. H. Leathers, E. A. Grant, and Dr. D. S. Reynolds agreed to become responsible for the payment of the \$17,000 of debt of the Polytechnic Society, which was sued upon. It is needless to follow the transactions further. The library and the society were saved, to become one of the greatest ornaments and blessings to Louisville, as may be seen further in our account of the Polytechnic in the chapter on Societies and Clubs. The Library and Museum are admirably conducted, not only by the responsible officers and committees of the society, but by the efficient and polite librarian immediately in charge, Miss Annie V. Pollard, and her capable assistant, Mr. Robinson.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE PRESS OF LOUISVILLE.

The Farmers' Library—The Louisville Gazette—The Western Courier—Contents of the Old-time Papers—The Daily Public Advertiser—The Focus—The Journal—The Morning Courier—The Courier-Journal—The Democrat—The Local Journals of 1847—The Louisville Times—The Volksblatt—The Daily Commercial—The Sunday Argus—Notes of Local Journalism—Biographical Sketches of Colonel R. M. Kelly, Hon. W. S. Wilson, and George D. Prentice—Personal Notices of Henry Watterson, Colonel R. T. Durrett, and Others.

THE FARMERS' LIBRARY.

A newspaper with this unique title, one more distinctively agricultural than would now be chosen if the city could have but one journal, enjoys the honor of leading the long and distinguished line of the Louisville press. The nineteenth century, indeed, had but little more than come in, when, in 1801, the Farmers' Li-

brary saw the light. Its own light, however, soon went out, and so thoroughly that for many years its existence was only inferred from a statute of the Legislature in 1807, which directed certain laws to be printed in this paper. It was in being, then, for at least six years; but we have no further record or hint of it. A partial file of it, the only one known to be in existence, is in the possession of Colonel R. T. Durrett, of Louisville.

THE LOUISVILLE GAZETTE.

A similar mention of this paper, in an act of the Legislature of 1808, is, we believe, the only existing evidence that such a paper was then published. Colonel Durrett, in his Centennial Address, says it was started the year after the Farmers' Library.

THE WESTERN COURIER.

Louisville journalism now emerges from the darkness, and dates and details begin to be definitely known. This paper was started in October or November, 1810, and was edited by Nicholas Clark, who was also the publisher. Four years later Mr. Clark was joined in the editorial work by Mann Butler. But this arrangement was rather short-lived, Butler going out in 1814. He was an acknowledged man of ability. Connected long with educational interests in Louisville, he was also an historian for his own city and State, writing the sketch of Louisville history having a place in the first directory ever made of the city, compiled by R. W. Otis in 1832.

In 1821, Messrs. Bullen and A. G. Meriwether became associates with Mr. Clark, and the paper was re-christened *The Emporium and Commercial Advertiser*. It was also published semi-weekly, instead of weekly, as it had been. In February of the following year, Messrs. Clark & Meriwether transferred their interest to Messrs. S. H. Bullen & F. E. Goddard, and had no further connection with the paper. Subsequently, Mr. Goddard was alone in the publication, the paper ceasing to exist while under his management. Mr. Bullen changed his editorial work for that of cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, which position he is said to have filled the rest of his life with great efficiency and dignity. The latter quality, in fact, together with his courtly manners, gained for him the title of "Judge," by which he was universally known.

Everybody loved and respected the old gentleman.

Mr. Goddard became a teacher, and many of Louisville's best citizens still cherish his memory with that tenderness which a true teacher alone can inspire. He was a man of more than ordinary intellectual attainments, and these, combined with a love for the humorous, a sympathetic heart, an unswerving sense of right, and an earnest desire to bring the lives of his pupils up to his own high standard, made him a genuine force in society, and the memory of what he was and did still has a power over the people of his much-loved city.

THE LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENT.

The same year that the Louisville Courier began, we hear of another periodical, bearing this title and conducted by Colonel E. C. Barry. It lived till 1817, but there seem to be no files of it now in existence.

THE OLD-TIME PAPERS.

The contents of the papers in those days were made up of war news, acts of assembly and doings in Congress, descriptions of huge cabbage-heads, beets, turnips, etc.; learned discussions from such writers as "Justice" and "Veritas," and severe local criticisms from the "Old Citizen," the "Tax-payer," and sundry other such personages, whose sharp letters still fill the newspaper's columns, but usually under different signatures: advertisements quaint, but right to the point; and always and everywhere steamboat news, for steam navigation was a great novelty, and every time a boat arrived or started, the wonders of invention, the gain to commerce, etc., were topics of greatest interest—and this is not strange when we remember that the trade on the Ohio river gave Louisville its life-blood, and the principal part of all business affairs depended upon the same thing, day by day.

THE DAILY PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

The first journal of everyday issue here, was started July 1, 1817, by the well-known Shadrach Penn. This man, one of the traditional heroes of journalism in the city, is described as a person of most extraordinary tact, a ferrible writer, and in politics having had a large experience. His paper speedily became the leader of its own local circle, and then extended its influence to all parts of the West. Being the acknowledged

Jackson organ, its power was felt in its own city, and not less in its own State. Without a rival, it was the representative of the dominant party for twelve years and more. Up to the year 1830 Penn had met "no foe man worthy of his steel," and at this date was confirmed in his position by a marked victory over the "New Court party," and his leadership in the party victorious in one of the sharpest struggles in the political history of Kentucky.

Mr. Penn had many a bout with Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, who was then in his best days; but generally had the worst of it, and finally he left the field, receiving a very manly and generous valediction from his antagonist. He went to St. Louis, where he established and conducted a new paper, which was deservedly successful until his death in 1846. The Advertiser, says Mr. Casseday, deprived of its master spirit, lingered along a few years, and finally expired in the arms of the Rev. W. C. Buck, of "Baptist Hymns" memory.

THE FOCUS.

Dr. Buchanan and Mr. W. W. Worsley were editors and publishers of this paper, which was started in 1826. It claimed to be decidedly anti-Jackson in politics, but was so largely devoted to literary, scientific, and commercial matters, that its opposition to the Advertiser was of little importance. Its first editors were recognized as men of ability, but for want of pecuniary profit they parted with it, and through Messrs. Cavin & Robinson, the purchasers, it was ultimately merged into the Louisville Journal, which for a brief time was in consequence known as The Journal and Focus. At this time Mr. George D. Prentice had editorial charge of the new journal.

THE JOURNAL.

A very notable event occurred in the late autumn of 1830, in the founding of the Louisville Daily Journal, chiefly by Mr. George D. Prentice, who had come to the State to write a biography of the Hon. Henry Clay, at the instance of the friends of the Great Commoner. He finished this work November 14, and ten days afterwards the first number of his Journal appeared, urged and assisted thereto by the opponents of the Jackson Democracy, who were anxious to have an able organ in the city. Mr. Casseday, in his essay on Louisville Journals and



Journalists, gives a detailed history of this famous newspaper, from which we condense the following :

On the 24th of November, 1830, George D. Prentice and S. Buxton, the latter a practical printer of Cincinnati and owner of one-half of the paper, commenced the publication of the Louisville Journal. An article in the Courier-Journal of May, 1876, referring to the event, aptly says :

"Political excitement was at the time exceedingly violent, Henry Clay and General Jackson, then President, being the opposing candidates for the succession, and Kentucky having voted two years before for General Jackson. The Journal threw all its energies into the conflict for Mr. Clay, whose political friends were then known as National Republicans. Its appearance was cordially and enthusiastically greeted by its party, another National Republican paper, the Louisville Focus, having failed, although skillfully edited, to satisfy the party's demands for vehemence and spirit. The great success of the Journal was assured on the first morning of its publication, and notwithstanding the fact that Kentucky was a Jackson State and Louisville a Jackson city, it became in less than four weeks the most largely circulated paper in both the city and State."

The unparalleled success would in most cases have been destructive to the energies of an editor, but seemed only to stimulate Prentice to greater exertion. He had just served an apprenticeship of two years in the editorship of the New England Weekly Review, published at Hartford, Connecticut, and had made it one of the most potent periodicals of the day, having succeeded there, as he did in the Journal, in drawing around him a corps of correspondents composed of the brightest minds within his reach. At twenty-eight years of age he had resigned his editorial chair in Connecticut to John Greenleaf Whittier, and almost immediately began his labors on the Louisville Journal. Mr. Penn, of the Advertiser, at once commenced an aggressive attack upon the Journal, and a war of wit was begun between the two editors which lasted for eleven years, and which attracted the attention of the whole country. It was in this contest that Prentice displayed that power of wit, humor, and satire that was irresistible, and that made his name and that of the Journal known and admired even in the remotest places in the whole country.

Edwin Bryant, since known for his connection with the early history of Americanized California, was the first associate editor of the Journal, but he did not remain in that position more than six months. In 1833 Mr. Buxton sold his interest in the Journal to John N. Johnson, and he in turn resold it to George W. Weissinger about two years later. After Weissinger's death his interest passed into the hands of Isham Henderson and John D. Osborne, and so remained until the consolidation with the Courier in 1838. Both Johnson and Weissinger were good writers and men of talent. Weissinger had superior scholarship, dainty tastes, and wrote with singular grace and popularity. Neither he nor his predecessor, however, interfered at all in the editorship of the paper. Johnson rarely wrote for it, and Weissinger's articles, though always pleasant, were as rare as those of most other correspondents.

Edmund Flagg, who has since been Consul to Venice, and who wrote, among other books, a clever history of that republic, was associated with the Journal in 1833. In December of that year there was issued from the office of the Journal a weekly paper called the Literary Newsletter, and Flagg was appointed its editor. This paper was well con-

ducted, and contained many excellent literary contributions, but its existence was limited to about two and a half years. Leonard Bliss, whose tragic death is not yet forgotten, was the editorial successor of Flagg.

In 1832 Thomas H. Shreve became an associate editor of the Journal, and so continued until his death, in 1848. Shreve had formerly been associated with W. D. Gallagher in the editorship of the He-porian, a literary journal of merit, published in Cincinnati. He was a man of good scholarship, educated taste, and of fluency and grace as a writer, and without inconsiderable politician. He was notably a Christian gentleman, and his writings, of whatever kind, showed the purity of his mind and the excellent qualities of his heart. His style was accurate and yet ready and fluent, and his editorials were a potent element in the career of the Journal, and might, without disparagement, have been accredited to his chief, as, indeed, many of them were.

From the death of Shreve, in 1848, till the fall of 1852, there is no name of importance occupying an associate position on the paper, but the work of such an editor was done by a variety of correspondents, all of whom were excellent in their several specialties. In that year Paul K. Shipman succeeded to the place. He brought to it commanding talents, inflexible integrity, and the matured views of a statesman. His style was terse, and his command of English masterly. He wrote with vigor and elegance, but without prettiness or redundancy of ornament. His views of the course proper for the paper were considered by all as sagacious and consistent, and no move was made without consulting him. His influence for good was felt by readers of the Journal during his whole connection with it, which lasted until the consolidation with the Courier.

This sketch of the editors of the Journal would be incomplete without the mention of the name of Joe Berinde. "Joe" was for many years the commercial, local, and night editor of the Journal. In fact, he did what everybody else left undone, and always performed his work with judgment and ability. "Joe" was as well known to the citizens who saw him in his daily rounds as the paper itself, though few of them ever heard his family name. In the office his judgment was respected, and he was often entrusted with the whole care of the paper. On such occasions, as he never professed any ability to write himself, he would hunt up some one qualified to treat the popular subject he had in view, and so manage to bring out the issue that it should be worthy of its place in the series. He was considered somewhat as the wheel-horse of the paper; slow and laborious, but steady and true to his work. He died at his post, and his memory is still green in the hearts of those who were associated with him, and, indeed, all who knew him.

THE MORNING COURIER—THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

On the 12th of February Mr. Walter N. Haldeman, a native of Maysville, who had come to Louisville in 1837, and made a beginning as clerk in a wholesale grocery, afterward becoming book keeper for Prentice's Journal, secured possession of the Daily Dime, on account of a debt due him. This little sheet had been issued for a few months by an association of printers without much success, but under Mr. Haldeman, who was himself less than twenty-three years old, it soon forged forward, and on the 3d of June,

of the same year, it took a new departure, with an enlargement and a new name, as the *Morning Courier*. Thenceforth, for twenty-four years, the *Courier* was a notable and successful institution of Louisville, winning for its editor and proprietor both fame and fortune. In 1868, however, it was deemed advisable to merge the two leading newspapers of the city, the *Journal* and the *Courier*, into one as the *Courier-Journal*, by which title it is now one of the best-known papers in all the land, and is the chief organ of the Southern Democracy.

The first number of the new journal appeared on Sunday, November 8, 1868. The Louisville Democrat was also presently admitted to this powerful combination. Mr. Haldeman was made President and Business Manager of the company, Mr. Henry Watterson editor-in-chief, and Mr. Isham Henderson was the third member. On the 15th of January next following, the office occupied a large building prepared for it on Jefferson street; but, this proving insufficient for its demands, the site of the old opera house on the corner of Green and Fourth streets, was purchased in June, 1874, and the splendid six-story brick building, occupied by the *Courier-Journal* and many other offices and stores, was erected, at a cost, with the lot, of about \$200,000. It has a front of one hundred and fifty feet on Fourth and eighty-six on Green street, and is one of the finest newspaper edifices in the country. At the southwest corner, in a commanding niche, is placed, in a sitting position and of heroic size, a statue of the famous poet-editor of the *Journal*, Mr. George D. Prentice.

Mr. Casseday, in his magazine article on the *Journals and Journalists of Louisville before the War*, supplies the following additional details:

Haldeman brought to his task inflexible will and indomitable energy. In the hands of almost any other man the paper would soon have emulated the example of so many of its predecessors. Haldeman did not know the meaning of failure; adversity only fixed his determination more firmly, and urged him to increased effort. He had "come to stay," and stay he did. He fairly conquered success in the face of all difficulties. He started out with the idea of making a new-paper, and his enterprise in this direction soon woke up the sleepy old journalists not only in Louisville, but all over the West. As there were few railroads then reaching this city, and as the telegraph was yet unborn, the securing of news at the earliest possible moment was a matter of energy, enterprise, and expense. Haldeman spared none of these, and, from the very start, his paper was what is now called "a live institution."

Early in 1845 Edwin Bryant, who had been in the *Journal*

in its first years, and afterward was connected with the *Journal* in Lexington, became associate editor of the *Courier*, and occupied that position for a year, when he retired to make his overland trip to California. This trip secured Bryant's fortune, and also gave rise to the best of the books about early days in the Land of Gold. As a journalist Bryant was sensible rather than brilliant. His opinions were generally correct, and always enforced with the sincerity of honest conviction. He was not a fluent but always a just and faithful writer, who inspired respect if he did not command admiration.

After Bryant had retired Haldeman reduced his editorial force, and in every other way curtailed his expenses.

During this time (1845) Charles D. Kirk became associated with the *Courier* as a local reporter. He soon reached the head of this class of writers, and became afterwards distinguished as a correspondent. His career commenced when he was a mere lad, but his great facility in preparing his impressions for the press, and the graphic care with which he presented every incident, soon made him a valuable assistant. His newspaper ambition was satisfied in the local department, and he rarely ventured into the editorial columns. He did, however, write a novel called *Wooping and Warring in the Wilderness*, which was really a clever production, but which, in spite of its alliterative title, never reached the success it really merited. Kirk was for several years the correspondent of the *Courier* at Frankfort, and his letters were read with interest and pleasure by all. He served also as a "local" on the Democrat, and had at one time a paper of his own called the *Evening Sun*, but his lack of financial ability prevented its success.

In January, 1853, William D. Gallagher, of Cincinnati, purchased a half-interest in the *Courier*. Gallagher had experience as a writer, a politician, and an editor. He had edited the *Hesperian*, had achieved an enviable reputation as a poet and literateur, and had been for many years connected with the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Gallagher was a man of great honesty and dignity of character, a writer of first-class ability, and in every respect a valuable addition to the paper. Politically he was probably not in thorough sympathy with his readers, yet he earned their respect and admiration. He remained in the office about eighteen months, and was afterwards appointed by the Governor Surveyor of the Customs in Louisville. He has since been constantly in Government employ, and is universally respected at home and abroad. Whatever position he has occupied he has filled with honor and dignity, and deserves, as fully as he receives, the respect of his fellow men. After he had severed his connection with the *Courier*, that paper reverted to Haldeman, who now found it a successful and prosperous journal.

Four years later, in 1857, R. T. Durrett purchased a half-interest in the *Courier*, and assisted in its editorship for about two years. Durrett, like Haldeman, was a man of immense energy, with a capacity for labor almost unequalled, but, unlike Haldeman, his energy was not always directed to one objective point. His labor, like his mind, was diffusive, not concentrative. His work was not like the deep current of a mighty river that sweeps away all the obstacles in its course, but like the restless mountain stream that seeks here and there an egress for its waters, careless where it makes a bed so that a bed is made, and avoiding impediments by surrounding, not by overturning them. Durrett made his mark in journalism in Louisville. If not always griefed, he was always forcible; if his style lacked completeness and classicality, it was distinguished by nervous force and energy, and his connection with the *Courier* is an epoch in the history of

both. In 1850 Durrett sold his interest in the paper to Walter G. Overton, and the establishment then became a corporation under the name of the Louisville Courier Printing Company. Colonel Robert McKee, formerly of Maysville, succeeded Durrett in the editorial chair. McKee was a bold and able writer, and managed the paper with marked ability and his career was checked by General Robert Anderson, who took possession not only of the editorial chair, but of the whole office, and stopped, by armed force, the matin-song of all its birds. Its subsequent glorious career is beyond the scope of this article, and hence, for us, this imperfect sketch of its history and its personality closes. However great its present position, or to whatever still higher rank it may attain in the future, it must be remembered that it is to the great sagacity, untiring energy, and unwavering determination of Haldeman that the Courier owes its success.

THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

Its genesis is recorded as occurring in the years 1842-43. About this time Mr. Phineas Kent, of New Albany, Indiana, backed by a stock company composed of James Guthrie and other leading Democrats of the city, undertook the work for the purpose of aiding in the Presidential canvass of 1844. After a short time Kent's stock was transferred to John H. Harney, who took charge of the paper in Kent's place, the latter not being entirely acceptable to the party. We next hear of William and Thomas Hughes having shares in the work, and, the latter continuing only a short time, of the firm of Harney & Hughes being absorbed by the Courier-Journal combination. In the beginning of Harney's connection with the Democrat, he had been persuaded so to do by Prentice, who had always treated him with the greatest respect. The very sharp controversy, that at one time came up between Prentice and Hughes, did not include his partner. Harney ranked as a scholar and a gentleman of broad, statesman-like views. A person of no previous journalistic experience, he speedily rose to the place of leader in his profession as well as in his political party. His writing was strong, forcible, and correct. He was too inathematical to be florid. What he lacked in the graces of expression was more than balanced by the directness and energy of the style he used, and his services were willingly received. In the party membership there was not a rival. Hughes's writing for the paper was limited, but he found enough to do in the publishing department. For a time the two sons of Harney, William W. and Selby, contributed to the editorial work, the former writing articles chiefly of a literary character, the latter's work being of a lighter kind.

A weekly paper, bearing the same name, has been published of late years in Louisville.

THE LOCAL JOURNALS OF 1847

were the Journal, published by Prentice & Weisinger; the Democrat, by John H. Harney; the Courier, by W. N. Haldeman; the Presbyterian Herald, Rev. W. W. Hill; the Baptist Banner, Rev. W. C. Buck; the Catholic Advocate, the True Catholic, the Christian Journal (which were all the religious newspapers in the State, save one), the Temperance Advocate, and the Western Medical Journal.

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES.

Mr. Casseday, in his subsequent essay on Journals and Journalists, gives the following racy account of this and one or two other papers of the time:

In 1851-52 the Times was started by "the three Colonels," as they were then called. These were Theodore O'Hara, John Fickett, and Colonel Stapp; O'Hara being the chief editor, and Fickett a resident correspondent at Vera Cruz. They were ardent friends of Douglas for the Presidency in the oncoming canvass, and earnest advocates of Cuban annexation. Their career was but brief, for in 1853 the Times was purchased by Colonel William Tanner, the founder of the Frankfort (Kentucky) Yeoman, by whom, a few months later, a half interest was sold to Colonel John O. Bullock, and in August, 1854, Colonel John C. Noble, of the Hopkinsville Press, bought Tanner's interest. The paper thus continued till January, 1857, when it yielded to the energy of the Know-Nothing party. The materials of the office were then taken by Colonel Noble to Paducah, Kentucky, and used by him in starting the Paducah Herald.

"The three Colonels" were all young men, typical Southerners; ardent, enthusiastic, and full of *go*. The paper, under their administration, was popular, if not useful. If they were somewhat sophomoric in style, they displayed a fierce energy and a youthful vigor that won them admiration for themselves, if it did not make converts to their doctrines. O'Hara is known as the author of the Bivouac of the Dead, one of the best American minor poems. Although written by a most radical Southerner, one of its verses is now inscribed on a monumental stone erected to the memory of Northern soldiers in a Northern cemetery. Colonel Bullock conducted the paper pretty much in the aggressive style of his predecessors, though with more point and directness, and Colonel Noble was a very strong and bitter partisan writer; so that the sword-thrust of the one and the sturdy blows from the mace of the other made "Colonel Times" rather a formidable opponent.

In September, 1854, Jabez H. Johnson commenced his journalistic career as a writer for the Times, and continued it in this and other papers till his death. Johnson had the most inexhaustible fund of humor that was ever contained in one man. It not only trickled from his pen, whatever the subject upon which he wrote, but it slopped over in his conversation and even in his soliloquy. It was not wit, though he had occasional flashes of that, but a sublimed and interpenetrating humor. His very signature, "Yuba Dam," was a pantagruicism. He was a man of culture, and hence his

humor rarely degenerated into coarseness, but was characterized by good taste and gentility. It was never forced, but exuded from him as naturally as the moisture from his skin. He occasionally aspired to the higher forms of serious composition, and was not unsuccessful in them, but the effort appeared to fatigue him. Life seemed to him an endless round of fun, and he enjoyed seeing it spin away on its silly course.

About 1852 a paper called *The Union* was started by a company of gentlemen, but the advanced republican ideas which it advocated did not meet with a sufficient response in the public mind as it was then directed, and its career was very brief.

The Bulletin, an evening paper, was also published about this time, but was in the hands of writers already noticed, and hence claims no separate attention.

THE LOUISVILLE VOLKSBLATT

is to-day one of the leading German publications of the Southwest. Its history is full of encouragement, showing the ripe fruits of energy and enterprise. It was established April 5, 1862, as a weekly paper. The demand for a live German paper was generally recognized at that time, and the proprietors were soon induced to issue daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions.

In 1863 Mr. Krippenstapel sold his interest, and the firm was styled Rapp, Schuman & Co. He engaged in mercantile business, in which he was remarkably successful. Shortly after this Messrs. Civil, Calvert & Co. were induced to start a Republican English paper, and, in order to secure the dispatches, bought the *Volk-blatt* and published an English and German edition under the name of the "Louisville National Union Press." In 1864 Mr. Krippenstapel was prevailed upon to take charge of the Press, and it was merged into a stock company. This arrangement was continued for something less than a year, when Mr. Krippenstapel bought the whole stock at par value.

Becoming the sole proprietor of the German edition, he changed the name back to the *Louisville Volksblatt*, publishing daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions. From that time the *Volk-blatt* has been foremost among German newspapers, and a leader of public opinion. It has steadily grown in importance and influence, and was several times elected city printer in recognition of the popularity of its proprietor and of its large circulation. From the start the *Volk-blatt* has been a consistent and an aggressive Republican paper, and the increase of that party in Kentucky is largely due to the earnest personal efforts of Mr. Krippenstapel through the columns of the *Volk-blatt*. Starting a paper in Louis-

ville has always been an uphill business, and few of them, English or German, have gone so direct a route to success as the *Volk-blatt*. To-day it has the largest circulation of any German paper published south of the Ohio river, and its value as a means of communication with the people is everywhere recognized.

On January 1, 1866, Mr. Krippenstapel issued the first number of the *Louisville Omnibus*, a literary Sunday paper. It has a large corps of talented writers, is admirably conducted, and has become universally popular, obtaining a larger circulation than any paper of a like character that has ever been issued in the South. The *Omnibus* is eminently worthy of the high position it has obtained as a family journal, avoiding in its humor and general news every item which would contain a vulgar language. It is published every Sunday morning.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL

The first number of the *Louisville Daily Commercial* appeared on the 29th day of December, 1869. It was established by a stock company composed of a number of leading Republicans of the State, who felt that it was important to have in the metropolis of Kentucky a newspaper representing their principles. Though the Republican party was largely in the minority in Louisville as well as in the State, there was apparently a field for another daily paper, the consolidation of those previously existing having left no morning paper to contend with except the *Courier-Journal*. The title of the company was the *Louisville Commercial Company*, and it was organized under a charter granted some years previously by the Legislature, authorizing a general newspaper, book, and job printing business. Colonel R. M. Kelly, then a resident of Lexington, Kentucky, and filling the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District, was chosen editor and general manager, and resigned the aforesaid position to enter on his new duties; and Thomas Bradley, of Louisville, was elected the business manager.

The undertaking was ventured upon with wholly inadequate capital, and though the paper met from the first with what was under the circumstances a liberal support from the business community, it had for a long time a hard struggle to maintain itself. Its staunchest, most



R. H. Lillie

hopeful, and most helpful friend during the first years was General John I. Croxton, of Paris, its largest stockholder, who died in April, 1874, at La Paz, Bolivia, while United States Minister resident to that country. Mr. Bradley retired as business manager after a few months, and his duties were assumed by Colonel Kelly in conjunction with the editorship, until General John W. Finnell, now of Covington, associated himself with the paper, and for nearly two years took charge of its business interests. The panic of 1873 and the hard times following told upon the Commercial, as upon other struggling business enterprises, and it required a courage and a belief in its future which were abundantly manifested, to carry it through. One of its most liberal friends during the dark years of financial depression was Hon. John M. Harlan, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. S. L. Ewing, Mr. W. B. Siegfried, and Mr. I. S. Howlett, who lately resigned the position of managing editor, were at different times in charge of the publishing department. The Louisville Commercial company was several times reorganized during its struggles, and in the summer of 1879 went into liquidation and its property was sold and purchased by the Commercial Publishing company, in which the principal stockholders were B. DuPont, E. H. Murray, R. M. Kelly, and W. S. Wilson. E. H. Murray was elected president and general manager, and W. S. Wilson business manager.

After some months General Murray was appointed by President Hayes Governor of Utah, and resigned the presidency of the company. W. S. Wilson was elected to succeed him as president, which position he still holds, though, having been appointed early in 1881 collector of internal revenue for the Louisville district, he was soon compelled by his duties to give up all active participation in the management of the paper, and Colonel Kelly was then chosen manager, and assumed the duties of that position in addition to those of chief editor. Colonel Kelly is the only person now connected with the paper who has been with it uninterruptedly since its first issue. The managing editor is Mr. Young Allison, the principal editorial writer Mr. William A. Collins, and the city editor Mr. Hawthorne Hill. The Commercial has won for itself a firm hold on the business community

of Louisville, and a leading position in Republican journalism in the Southwest. It has been a steadfast friend of State development, local reforms, and Republican progress.

THE SUNDAY ARGUS

was established May 26, 1876, by O. H. Rothacker, W. H. Gardner, and Lowe & Stanley, the latter being the publishers. It published an eight-column paper from what was then No. 105 Fifth street, Louisville. On the 1st of January, 1878, J. Dinkelspiel purchased the interest of Lowe & Stanley, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company was subsequently formed. The printing and job office of Lowe & Stanley was purchased in October, 1878, by said company. In 1879, Mr. Rothacker retired, his interest being purchased by the remaining partners. Mr. W. H. Gardner died in 1881, in the month of January, and his interest was purchased by J. Dinkelspiel, who now owns all but two shares of stock. In 1879 the paper was made a nine-column one of folio size. Its circulation was increased to more than five thousand.

NOTES OF LOCAL JOURNALISM.

The Western Recorder, an influential organ of the Baptists, was established here in 1834.

The Louisville Notary was a short-lived publication of 1834, started by the Rev. D. C. Banks and Mr. A. E. Napier.

The City Gazette was a daily started in 1838, and published for a time by Messrs. John J. and James B. Marshall.

About the same time The Messenger, a literary and religious monthly which had been published in Cincinnati by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, then a young Unitarian minister and since one of the most famous of Boston divines, came with him upon his removal to the church of his faith here. It is believed to have been the first monthly magazine in the city.

The Literary Newsletter was started in December, 1837, and was published from the Journal office for about thirty months, by Mr. Edmund Flagg.

In the same year the issue of The Western Journal of Education was begun, by the Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, Rector of St. Paul's Church.

The Anzeiger, the German Democratic daily of Louisville, was started by Messrs. Doern & Schaeffer in 1849, and was then owned by Mr.

Doern alone until October, 1877, when it was sold to the Louisville Anzeiger Company. More of its history will be given presently, in connection with a notice of Mr. Doern.

In 1859 the Voice of Masonry and Tidings of the Craft appeared, in charge of the veteran Free Mason, Brother Robert Morris.

The Christian Observer, a Presbyterian organ, removed from Richmond to Louisville in 1869, claims to be a lineal descendant of The Christian Intelligencer, the first religious journal in America, whose initial issue was dated September 4, 1813.

The Louisville Daily Ledger began its issue February 15, 1871, and survived hopefully until April 26, 1876.

The Sunday Globe dated from February 7, 1875. During the same year Messrs. B. F. Avery & Sons started "Home and Farm," for which they claim a circulation of about one hundred and twenty thousand.

The Woman at Work, a literary monthly edited by Mrs. E. T. Housh, and "devoted to mental, moral, and physical culture, self helpfulness, and home adornment," had its beginning here in 1877.

The year 1879 was a prolific year for new journalistic enterprises in Louisville. January 4th, appeared the first number of The Age, edited by Colonel Charles E. Sears and Mr. W. T. Price. February 19th, came out the Southern Quarterly Review. June 7th marked the starting of The Bulletin, a weekly paper for the colored people, conducted by J. Q. & C. F. Adams. September 20th another paper for the American citizens of African descent, called The Ohio Falls Express, was started by Mr. H. Fitzbutler. November 1st, The Guardian, published in the interest of the Knights of Honor, was started by O. E. Comstock, but is now published by F. E. Slater. The New Southern Poultry Journal was established this year, by G. B. Duvall & Co.

In April, 1879, the two afternoon papers, the Evening News, conducted by George W. Baber, Esq., and the Post, were consolidated as the News and Post, which subsequently became simply the Evening Post. September 2, 1880, the subscription list and good-will of the Bowling Green Intelligencer were transferred to the Post.

Straws, an illustrated monthly, 16-page quarto, was started in January, 1881.

The Louisville Journal of Commerce and Weekly Price Current became successor May 28, 1881, to the Trade Gazette, which had been founded here about four years previously.

The Ohio Falls Home and School Companion, a monthly, was started in the winter of 1881-82, by Mr. M. L. Speed.

The medical and law journals of the city will be noticed in the next chapters.

COLONEL R. M. KELLY, EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL

Robert Morrison Kelly was born at Paris, Kentucky, on the 22d day of September, 1836, and was the sixth of eleven children of Thomas and Cordelia Kelly. His father, Thomas Kelly, was the oldest of two sons of William Kelly, a leading merchant of Paris and one of the early settlers of the place, and was himself a merchant and manufacturer, and for many years of his later life Cashier of the Branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Paris. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Robert Morrow, a leading citizen of Montgomery county.

The subject of our sketch was educated in private schools at Paris, and prepared for Yale College in a class under Rev. T. DeLacey Wardlaw, a learned Presbyterian divine, but abandoned the purpose of attending college, and began at an early age to teach a private school in Paris. After two years spent in teaching in Paris and vicinity, he took charge of the academy at Owingsville, where he staid two years, and studied law under Hon. J. Smith Hurt, of that place. Having been admitted to the bar, he opened an office there, but removed to Cynthiana, Kentucky, in the summer of 1860, having been offered a local partnership there with Hon. Garrett Davis, his uncle by marriage. The rapid approach of the war soon absorbed every interest, and he devoted himself more to studying military tactics than legal science, and was elected first lieutenant and then captain of a local militia company.

Upon the opening of Camp Dick Robinson, the first camp for Union volunteers pitched in the State, he with James M. Givens and Burwell S. Tucker began recruiting a company and proceeded early in August to the camp. He was



W. S. Wilson

elected captain, Givens first lieutenant, and Tucker second lieutenant. The company was attached to the Fourth Kentucky infantry, at first styled the Second Kentucky infantry, of which Speed S. Fry, of Danville, was Colonel; James I. Croxton, of Paris, lieutenant-colonel; and P. B. Hunt, of Lexington, major. He was promoted to major in March, 1862, to lieutenant-colonel in March, 1864, and to colonel in October, 1864, and was mustered out and discharged with his regiment September 1, 1865, after more than four years of service, all of it in active duty in the field, and all with his regiment, except a few months spent as inspector of the division to which it was attached, just before the battle of Chickamauga.

After his discharge from the service he returned to Paris and opened a law office, and soon after, on the recommendation of the military board at St. Louis, presided over by General George H. Thomas, was commissioned first lieutenant in the regular army, but declined to accept the appointment. In the summer of 1866 he ran on the Union ticket in his county as candidate for county attorney, and spoke through the county with his opponent. Before the election he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh district, with office at Lexington. He removed to Lexington September 1, 1866, and remained there until the establishment of the Louisville Daily Commercial in December, 1869, when he resigned to take the editorship of that paper. His successor, however, did not relieve him till April 6, 1870.

On June 27, 1867, he married Harriet Halley Warfield, of Lexington, daughter of Elisha Nicholas Warfield, of that city. His wife's mother before marriage, Miss Elizabeth Hay Brand; was daughter of William Brand, who married Miss Harriet Halley, daughter of the brilliant Dr. Horace Halley, President of Transylvania University. Colonel Kelly has been with the Louisville Commercial ever since its establishment, and is now its chief editor and general manager. In 1873 he was appointed United States Pension Agent by President Grant, which position he still retains.

HON. W. S. WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

The Hon. William Samuel Wilson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Kentucky, is a native of the old State, descendant of two of the oldest pioneer families in this part of the West. The progenitor here on the father's side was strictly Samuel Wilson, who came with his family to the Falls of the Ohio more than a century ago from the site of Pittsburg, but was drowned at the Falls by the overturning of a skiff, in which he was landing from his flat-boat, then moored in the stream. His son, Samuel Wilson, also subsequently General Wilson, was grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The family pushed into the interior and settled in Nelson county, afterwards removing to Cumberland. The General was murdered in Jackson county, Tennessee, in 1838, while on a surveying expedition, by a settler named Mitchell, who was discontented with a line he had run. He was exceedingly popular with all who knew him, and a prodigious excitement was caused by the murder. The residents turned out from far and near upon the swift intelligence of the tragedy, guarded every road, and pursued the assassin vigorously. He was captured, tried, and hanged. The case is a very famous one in the annals of the Park and Bloody Ground. At the home in Cumberland county was born the father of the subject of this memoir, likewise Samuel (P.) Wilson, in 1824.

The maternal ancestry in Kentucky begins with David Allen, an immigrant from Virginia to Lincoln county in pioneer times, thence removing to Green county, where he closed his earthly career. His oldest son, William B. Allen, is grandfather of Colonel Wilson, and still resides in Greensburg, near which he was born. He is seventy-nine years of age, and had never been sick a day until the latter part of the winter of 1881-82, when he was taken down with dropsical affection. He is the oldest affiliating Free Mason in the State, having been a member of the Order ever since he could become one—now about fifty-eight years; and has not missed a session of the Grand Lodge of the State for forty-six years. His second child, Sally E. Allen, was mother of Colonel Wilson. She was married to Mr. Wilcox in Greensburg in December, 1845. The stock on both sides is the excellent cross, Scotch-

Irish. The Colonel's maternal grandmother was of the famous Helm family, cousin of Governor Helm; and her husband's mother was of the old Kentucky family of Barrets, from whom the very numerous and influential people of the name in Louisville are descended.

Colonel Wilson is the oldest and only surviving child of Samuel T. and Sally E. (Allen) Wilson, his younger brother, Hughlett, dying in February, 1868, at the age of seventeen. His natal day was October 2, 1846, and he was born at Greensburg, to which his father had removed from Cumberland county when a boy. He was trained in the village schools, which were considered uncommonly good, until he was fifteen years old, when he was prepared for the classical schools, and went to Centre College, at Danville, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1866. His first year, however, was spent at Franklin College, Indiana, at the instance of his father, in order to keep him from enlisting in the Federal army while still very young, as he desired to do, although but fourteen years old when the war broke out. He began the study of law after graduating, at home; but presently came to Louisville and entered the Law Department of the University, where he took a course of lectures, and then entered the office of the Hon. John M. Harlan, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Here he completed his preparation, and was admitted to the Jefferson bar. He had previously, after his year's reading and some service at Greensburg in the office of the Circuit Clerk, in the stead of his father, who had resigned after sixteen years' service, received a license to practice from the court at that place. He came to Louisville in 1867 with his father, who still resides here, where he is the General Agent of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which he has been mainly instrumental in building up. The mother is also still living here.

Colonel Wilson practiced law for several years in the city alone, and established a good practice for a young man; but became engaged more or less in other business, and by and by drifted into journalism, in the interests of the Republican party, to which he has been ardently attached ever since his political life began, his father before him having been an intense Unionist. The young journalist, who had already had more or

less to do with the paper in an amateur way, was placed at once in the responsible and difficult place of Business Manager of the Daily and Weekly Commercial. This was in 1878, and the next spring, his judicious and successful management having approved itself to his associates, he was made President of the Commercial Publishing Company, and remains in that position to this time. The Commercial derives special importance from the fact that it is the only Republican daily newspaper in the State, and is the organ of the party in Kentucky. January 30, 1881, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Internal Revenue, to succeed Colonel James F. Buckner, was confirmed by unanimous vote of the Senate February 16th, and took upon himself the duties of that office March 1st, since which time he has not been in the immediate business management of the Commercial. His district (the Fifth of Kentucky) comprises eighteen counties in Central and Northern Kentucky, and the city of Louisville. It contains the largest number of distilleries, with the largest amount of production of "straight whiskeys," of any revenue district in the country. At this writing [March, 1882], there are in this district about twenty-two million gallons of spirits in bond. It is by far the largest revenue-producing district in the State, and one of the largest in the United States. For the current year about \$6,000,000, it is believed, will be collected. In general two hundred and forty-five subordinate offices, scattered all over the District, are under the direction of Colonel Wilson, making his official position one of great influence. In his hands the office has attained very high rank on the books of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; as witness the following recent letter from that officer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, February 28th. }

William S. Wilson, Esq., Collector Fifth District, Louisville, Kentucky.

SIR:—I am in receipt of a very thorough and exhaustive report of the condition of your office made by Revenue Agent Wheeler upon his examination of the 20th inst. Your stamp and cash accounts were found absolutely correct. The general condition of your office is excellent, and fully entitles you to the highest rank in the scale of merit, namely: No. 1, our first-class. Accept my congratulations.

Respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

Colonel Wilson was united in marriage, in

Russellville, January 15, 1873, to Miss Minnie, only daughter of Dr. Thomas H. Grubbs, one of the leading physicians in Western and Southern Kentucky, who died in 1877, and Martha (Duncan) Grubbs, daughter of Captain Richard C. Duncan, an honored soldier and pensioner of 1812, and a wealthy planter in Logan county, who passed away in March, 1881, in his ninety-first year. The paternal grandfather, Thomas H. Grubbs, Sr., died about the same time, in his ninety-sixth year. On both sides she is of old pioneer Kentucky families. Colonel and Mrs. Wilson have one child, Louise, now in her ninth year. Until four years of age this little girl had four grandparents and four great-grandparents still surviving—an extremely unique and interesting fact, and promising well for the long life of her mother and herself.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

On the 21st of January, 1870, died Kentucky's most famous journalist, wit, and poet, George Denison Prentice, of the *Daily Journal*. He was a New Englander, born at Preston, Connecticut, December 18, 1802; was remarkably precocious in intellect, reading the Bible easily when little more than three years old, and in college reciting the whole of a book of Virgil for a lesson, besides swallowing bodily huge books of philosophy; studied law, but went into journalism in Connecticut in 1825, and was associated with the poet Whittier in 1828-30 in the publication of the *New England Weekly Review*; came to Kentucky during the Presidential canvass of 1828 to write a campaign life of Mr. Clay, and after a short career in Cincinnati, came to Louisville and started the *Journal*, which, after many struggles and not a few desperate personal conflicts of its editor, became a pronounced journalistic success. The remainder of his story may be told in epitome in the words of Dr. Collins's History:

During the thirty-eight years of editorial life in the *Journal* he perhaps wrote more, and certainly wrote better, than any journalist that ever conducted a daily paper in this State. He made the *Journal* one of the most renowned papers in the land, and many articles from his pen would have done honor to the highest literary periodical of the day. The *Journal* under his guidance made and unmade the poets, poetesses, essayists, and journalists who appeared in the West for the third of a century which preceded his death. His humor,

his wit, and his satire were the best friends and the worst enemies that aspirants to fame in his region could have.

In 1835 Mr. Prentice was married to Miss Henriette Benham, daughter of Colonel Joseph Benham, a distinguished member of the Kentucky Bar. They had two sons—William Courtland Prentice, who was killed while bravely leading his company of Confederate soldiers at the battle of Augusta, Kentucky, September 18, 1862, and Clarence J. Prentice, also a Confederate officer, who was killed by the upsetting of his buggy, near Louisville, November, 1873. Mrs. Prentice died in April, 1868, at the family residence in Louisville.

In 1860 he published a book under the title of *Prenticeana*, made up of his humorous, witty, and satirical paragraphs as they appeared in the *Journal*. To this style of composition, perhaps more than to anything else, Mr. Prentice owed his fame as a journalist. He was a paragraphist of unparalleled ability.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Prentice took sides and used his powerful pen against the South, in the conflict which ended so disastrously to that section. And yet, during the war he performed numerous kind and generous acts to individual sufferers on the rebel side, and proved a friend to many in times of need.

The disease of which Mr. Prentice died was pneumonia, the result of violent cold taken in riding in an open carriage, on the coldest day in the year, from Louisville to the residence of his son Clarence, some miles below the city. He struggled with it for a month, retaining his mental faculties to the last. Just before he drew his last breath, he exclaimed, "I want to go, I want to go." His grave at Cave Hill cemetery is yet without a becoming monument.

A eulogy of singular beauty and power was pronounced by Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, by invitation of the Legislature of Kentucky. His poems have been collected by his son, with a view to publication in a volume—to which, it is hoped, some of his most marked prose contributions will be added. As an author and poet Mr. Prentice had few equals; but he was a journalist of pre-eminent ability and versatility. Always bold, sometimes rash, he was not always prudent. He thought with precision, scope, and power, and what he thought he expressed in language clear, forcible, and beautiful. In writings of a personal cast or character he excelled, in retort and sarcasm was keen, and in ridicule inimitable. His surgical knife was always sharp and polished, and his dissections thorough. If his subject required, he was minute, even when comprehensive, never superficial, frequently exhaustive, always able.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, and the most widely known journalist in the Southern States, was born in Washington City, February 16, 1840. He is son of Harvey Watterson, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee and editor of the *Washington Union*, who now writes from that city to the *Courier-Journal* under the signature of "Old Fogey." Henry's poor eyesight in childhood caused his education to be of a decidedly miscellaneous and desultory character. He early began to write for the public journals, however; and in 1859, when but nineteen years old, he became a regular

writer on *The States*, a Democratic paper in Washington. The next year he added to his labors the important service of editorial management of the *Democratic Review*. During the late war Mr. Watterson was connected with Confederate newspapers, notably the *Nashville Republican Banner* and the *Chattanooga Rebel*. In 1865 he was married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of the Hon. Andrew Ewing. The next year and part of the next he traveled in Europe, and on his return accepted the call of the *Journal Company* to the management of that paper. Mr. Prentice had grown old, and, while still retaining a connection with the paper, his stock was transferred to Mr. Watterson, who took the helm of the establishment in the spring of 1868. In the fall of the same year, by arrangement of Messrs. Watterson and Haldeman, heads of the two papers, respectively, the *Courier* and *Journal* were consolidated, as before mentioned. The former has since remained editor-in-chief of the *Courier-Journal*. His brilliant talents and sparkling epigrammatic style of writing have caused him, as well as the paper under his charge, to become widely renowned.

Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, formerly of the *Morning Courier*, was born in Henry county, in this State, January 24, 1824, son of William and Elizabeth (Rawlings) Durrett. On his father's side he is of French descent; but both his parents were natives of Virginia. He was trained in the common schools of his early home, and in Georgetown College, Scott county, Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island (from which he graduated with honors in 1849), and the Law Department of the Louisville University. He began practice in the city at once, and remained for many years a lawyer here. In 1852 he was a Whig elector on the Presidential ticket, and made an active personal canvass of the Louisville district. The same year he was invited by the City Council to pronounce the annual Fourth of July oration, which he did with masterly eloquence. Later in the year, December 16th, he was married to Miss Elizabeth H., daughter of Caleb Bates, of Cincinnati. Of their four children but one survives, a son grown to manhood. Young Durrett had early manifested a decided penchant for literature, to which he had made many acceptable contributions, in both prose and poetry. October 1, 1857, he

bought a half-interest in the *Daily Courier*, and undertook the editorial management of that journal, which he retained for nearly two years, and then resold his share of the property to Mr. Haldeman, and returned to his practice. He has, however, continued to contribute much to the local press, a series of historical articles in the *Courier-Journal* for parts of 1880-81 attracting particular attention and proving of great and permanent value. In 1871, and for a number of years following, he took a very active part in the foundation of the Public Library of Kentucky, now in the hands of the Polytechnic Society. He is President of the Louisville Abstract Association, but lives a comparatively retired and studious life at his elegant residence, filled with works of art and taste, on the corner of Chesnut and Brook streets.

Colonel Theodore O'Hara, though belonging to a past generation, remains one of the most famous names in Kentucky journalism. He was the son of Kean O'Hara, an Irish political refugee, and was born in Danville, February 11, 1820. He was carefully educated by his father, and at St. Joseph's Academy, Bardstown, became a fine scholar and Professor of Greek in that school. He studied law, but did not like it, and early turned to journalism, becoming editor of the *Frankfort Yeoman*, the *Democratic Rally* (a campaign sheet in 1844), the *Louisville Sun*, and the *Mobile Register*. For a time he had a clerkship at Washington; was Captain and brevet Major in the Mexican war; began to practice law in Washington, but soon took service with the Tehuantepec railroad company, and was a colonel in the Lopez filibustering expedition, in which he was severely wounded, but went out again with Walker to Central America. In the late war he espoused the Southern side, was Captain and Colonel, member of General Albert Sidney Johnston's staff and chief of staff to General Breckinridge; after the war engaged unluckily in cotton ventures, and died on a plantation near Guerrytown, Alabama, on the 6th of June, 1867. In the fall of 1874, by order of the State Legislature, his remains were brought to Frankfort and buried in the Kentucky military lot with fitting ceremonies. Some of O'Hara's poetical pieces are widely celebrated, particularly that written during the war with Mexico, containing the oft-quoted stanza which is inscribed above the en-

trance to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia:

On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

Hon. John W. Finnell was a native of Clark county, born December 24, 1821, son of N. L. Finnell, a practical printer and Whig journalist, conducting at various times the Lexington Observer and Reporter, the Lexington Intelligencer, the Licking Valley Register, at Covington, and other papers. Young Finnell was a graduate of Transylvania University, and was bred to the bar; but, having learned the printer's trade with his father, he easily gravitated into journalism, assisted his father upon his papers, became editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth some time in the '40's, and, after his removal to Louisville in 1870, was for two years managing editor of the Daily Commercial. He had considerable note as a writer of force and originality: served several terms in the Legislature, was twice Secretary of State, and once Adjutant General of Kentucky, and was Register in Bankruptcy for the Sixth District of this State. He was also an able and successful lawyer, practicing with repute in Louisville, Carlisle, and Covington, where he has mainly resided since 1852.

George Philip Doern, one of the founders of that influential organ of opinion among the Germans, the Daily Anzeiger, was a native of Naumheim, in the Duchy of Nassau, born September 16, 1829, son of one of Illucher's old soldiers in the wars against Napoleon. The family came to America in May, 1842, and settled in Louisville. George learned to be a printer in the office of the Beobachter am Ohio, and after journey-work for a year started the Anzeiger in 1849 in company with Otto Schoeffer. He worked hard and with well-directed energy upon this, and in time built up a prosperous and powerful journal. October 2, 1851, he was married to Miss Barbara, sole daughter of Philip Tomppert, formerly Mayor of the city. He also filled other important positions, as President of the Louisville Building Association, Vice-President of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, Director of the German Insurance company, etc., etc. For a time he published (in English) the Evening News, one of the predecessors of the

Daily Post. He died in Louisville, November 12, 1878.

William Krippenstapel, editor and manager of the Volksblatt, is son of an old officer of the Russian army, who was much engaged in the wars against the first Napoleon. He was born in Lauenburg, then in Denmark, December 30, 1826. He was liberally educated, became a printer, a German soldier against Denmark in 1848, traveled through Germany and Hungary; tried to start a newspaper in his native city, but was not permitted by the Government; came to America in 1852, worked upon several newspapers, and came to Louisville the next year, where he assisted upon the Anzeiger for several years. In 1862 he formed a connection with Messrs. Schumann and Rapp in publishing the Volksblatt, a daily and weekly German Republican paper, with which he has since been steadily connected, except during a brief interval. In 1864 he became sole owner of the paper. Since January, 1866, he has issued a racy literary weekly called The Omnibus. In 1871 he was the candidate of the Republicans for State Auditor.

Hon. William D. Gallagher, poet, essayist, and editor, although not a resident of Louisville at present, and more identified in authorship with Cincinnati than with this city, may yet fitly receive notice here. He was born in Philadelphia in August, 1808, son of an Irish political exile. His widowed mother, with four sons, emigrated to Cincinnati eight years afterward. He became a printer in his early twenties, and while still an apprentice began publishing a little sheet called the Literary Gazette. He was subsequently correspondent of Benjamin Drake's Cincinnati Chronicle, the Cincinnati Gazette, and many other papers, and editor of the Xenia (Ohio) Backwoodsman, the Cincinnati Mirror, the Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review, the Ohio State Journal at Columbus, the Hesperian, the Cincinnati Gazette (1839-50), the Louisville Courier (1853-54) and the Western Farmer's Journal. His *magnum opus* is a large volume entitled The Poetical Literature of the West. His longest poem is the Miami Woods, written between 1839 and 1856. His earlier poems were issued in little pamphlets called "Erato" numbers one, two, and three. Many of his shorter pieces have wide celebrity. His prose

writings have also been voluminous, belonging to almost every field of literature; and his collected works would fill many volumes. He has been in politics somewhat, first as a Whig (his "Backwoodsman," in 1830, was a Clay campaign paper), and then as a Republican. In 1850 he held a confidential post in the United States Treasury under Secretary Corwin; in 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago; took his old place in the Treasury Department under Secretary Chase; was appointed Collector of Customs at New Orleans in 1862, Surveyor of Customs at Louisville the next year, then Special Agent for the Treasury Department, then Pension Agent at Louisville, and Special Agent again. During more than thirty years, when not in public life, he has resided upon his fine little farm at Pewee Valley, sixteen miles from Louisville, on the Short Line railroad, where he is peacefully passing a good old age.

The Hon. Benjamin J. Webb, formerly editor of the Catholic Advocate and of the Guardian, was born in Bardstown, February 25, 1814, son of a pioneer of 1790. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, in that place, learned the printer's trade in the Journal office, Louisville, became editor of the Catholic Advocate at Bardstown in 1836, removed it to Louisville in 1841, and published it till 1847, when he engaged in the music business, with which he has ever since been connected. He has continued, however, to write much, particularly on Catholic and religious topics. He wrote an important series of letters to the Journal against the "Know-Nothings," in 1855, which were printed in book form. He has written much otherwise for the local papers; was chief editor of the Guardian, a religious paper founded here in 1858, and joint editor of the Catholic Advocate, when that paper was revived in 1869. By appointment of the State Legislature, he wrote the biographies of Governors Powell and Helm in 1868, which were issued at public expense; and is understood to be engaged upon a forthcoming History of Catholicism in Kentucky. In 1867, and again in 1871, he was elected to represent Louisville in the State Senate.

The Revs. Francis B. and Thomas E. Converse, editors of the Christian Observer, are sons of the Rev. Amasa Converse, D. D., who was

born in Lyme, New Hampshire, August 21, 1795. The ancient stock is Norman, transferred to England with William the Conqueror, and the descendants coming to America with the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1630. Three of his maternal uncles became soldiers of the Revolution. He developed rare scholarship and ability in the schools; became himself a teacher, then a Congregational minister and evangelist; then, in 1826, editor of the Family Visitor and the Literary Evangelical Magazine, at Richmond, merged in 1828 as the Visitor and Weekly Telegraph; removed his paper to Philadelphia in 1839, and merged it with another as the Christian Observer, a Presbyterian organ, and by lineal descent the oldest religious paper in America. His office was burned accidentally in 1844; and in August, 1861, it was closed by order of the Government, for its utterances in regard to the war issues. It was removed to Richmond, however, and the publication continued. In August, 1869, it was merged with the Free Christian Commonwealth, of Louisville, and the office transferred to that city, where the remainder of his busy life was spent. He died here of pneumonia, December 9, 1872, leaving the Observer to his sons. Its senior editor, Francis B. Converse, was born in Richmond June 23, 1836; graduated at the University of Philadelphia in 1856, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1860; developed a strong bent for journalism, and soon became associate of his father on the Observer, with which he has since been continuously connected. While at Richmond he preached for about two years to the Olivet church, east of that city. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to his place at the head of the Observer. His brother and associate editor, Rev. Thomas E. Converse, was born in Philadelphia in 1841; was educated at Princeton, but in theology at Union Theological Seminary, in Prince Edward county, Virginia. In 1870 he went as a missionary to China, but returned the next year and preached until 1875, when he went to Bardstown, in this State, and took the Presbyterian pastorate there.

Rev. Alexander C. Caperton, D. D., editor of the Western Recorder, was born in Jackson county, Alabama, February 4, 1831, scion of a famous old Virginia family, of French stock. He obtained a tolerable primary education after

a hard struggle, became a school-teacher and obtained means enough to graduate at Mississippi College in 1856, at the Rochester (New York) Theological Seminary in 1858; was professor in his former *alma mater*, at the same time a Baptist pastor; and after the war was called to a Memphis church, and then to Mayfield, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana. He came to Louisville in 1871, and took charge of the Recorder, which his ability, assiduity, and zeal soon made a leading denominational organ. He also travels widely, preaching hundreds of sermons gratuitously to the churches. In 1860 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Mississippi College, and in 1871 that of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Waco, Texas.

James A. Dawson, founder of the Louisville Daily Ledger, was born in Hart county April 2, 1834. He attended the common schools, became Deputy County Clerk and then Clerk, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and began practice; took an active part as a Douglas Democrat in the Presidential campaign of 1860; became a Federal soldier and adjutant of the Thirty-third Kentucky infantry, but in 1873 resigned to accept the post of Register of the State Land Office, to which he was re-elected, and then appointed Adjutant-General of the State. He became very active and efficient as a political canvasser, and in 1871 established the Ledger, which he personally conducted for several years with marked ability. In 1875 he permanently retired from editorship, and resumed law practice in his native county.

Michael W. Clusky, first editor of the Louisville Ledger, was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1830, of Irish parentage, and of a family possessing great natural talent. He began public life early, at the age of twenty-one becoming Postmaster of the Federal House of Representatives, where he served till 1859, when he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, and became editor of the famous *Avalanche*, which he managed with much ability. He entered the Confederate army, was seriously wounded at Shiloh, and afterwards served in the Confederate Congress. He took the *Avalanche* again after the war, but removed to Louisville for his health, about the time the Daily Ledger was started, of which he was induced to become editor. He also took considerable part in building up the Public (now

the Polytechnic) Library. He had himself published at Washington a valuable manual entitled "McClusky's Political Text-book," and was remarkably well informed in public affairs, as well as a writer of uncommon ability and influence. He died in Louisville in 1873.

William P. D. Bush, Esq., formerly owner and editor of the Louisville Evening Ledger, was born in Hardin county, March 14, 1823, of Holland stock. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and migrated from Virginia to Kentucky at its close. William was trained in the common schools and at the seminary in Elizabethtown; became Deputy Clerk of Hancock county and of the Circuit Court, where he picked up much knowledge of law, was admitted to the bar, and began practicing. In 1847 he enlisted as a private soldier in the Mexican war, but became a Lieutenant; resumed law practice, and was made County Attorney for Hancock; represented it in the Legislature as a Whig two years, and six as a Democrat. In 1868 he was appointed Reporter to the Court of Appeals, and removed to Frankfort, where he has since chiefly resided. He also became part owner of the Louisville Evening Ledger, and was its sole owner in 1852-56, assisting in its editorial conduct with much ability.

Gilderoy W. Griffin, Esq., formerly associate editor of the Louisville Commercial and Industrial Gazette, and an author of much versatility and repute, was born in this city March 6, 1840; was educated in private schools here; took a law course in the University of Louisville, graduating in 1862; practiced successfully for several years, and then turned his attention chiefly to literature. He contributed much to the Journal, edited an edition of Mr. Prentice's Wit and Humor in Paragraphs, and wrote his life after his death. In 1868 he became connected with the Commercial and Gazette, in association with Colonel Charles S. Todd; and in their hands it became a strong and influential paper. He retired from it soon after the Colonel. Two editions of his *Studies in Literature* have since been published, with various lectures, books of travel, etc. In 1870 he was appointed United States Consul to Copenhagen, and in 1876 Minister to the Sandwich Islands. He was for a time writer of the dramatic criticisms in the Courier-Journal, which attracted wide attention.

Prof. John Duncan, editor of the *Farmers' Magazine of Live Stock*, in Louisville, is a native of Scotland, born November 24, 1816. He was educated in part at Glasgow and at the Agricultural College in York, England; and then went to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, where he carried off the first prize at the end of a year, and a double prize at the close of the second year. He was then placed in charge of the botanical collection; took a four years' course in the London School of Mines, and a scientific cruise to India, under commission of the British Government; came to America and was appointed Professor of Agriculture and Botany in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington; began to contribute to the *Farmers' Home Journal*, of that place, became associate editor, and sole editor before its removal to Louisville. He is conducting his publication with marked energy and ability.

Will S. Hays, the ballad-writer and musical composer, is at present river-editor of the *Courier-Journal*, and he was formerly an editorial writer for the *Louisville Democrat*. He was born July 19, 1837, in this city; was liberally though somewhat irregularly educated; wrote his first published ballad, "Little Ones at Home," while a youth of nineteen, at college in Hanover, Indiana; and his productions in sheet music have since been very numerous, and have become widely renowned. He has also some reputation as a prose-writer. In early life he was for some time amanuensis to the late George D. Prentice, to whose paper he contributed many articles and poems of his own.

CHAPTER XX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Introductory—Biographical Sketches of Drs. T. S. Bell, Charles W. Short, James M. Bodine, W. L. Freyfogel, M. F. Coomes, W. Cheatham, Joseph McD. Mathews, R. C. Hewett, David Cummins, and W. H. Bolling. Personal Notices of Drs. Coleman, Lewis, and Coleman Rogers, Joseph R. and Joseph Buchanan, Richard W. Ferguson, John Thurston, John Pull, M. S. Lewis, John H. Owen, William H. Goddard, Henry M. Miller, John Esten Cooke, George W. Buess, Daniel Drake, Richard C. Cowling, Alexander Ireland, B. M. Wilde, George H. Weyling, James A. Graves, D. D. Thomson, John A. Knack, Robert Peter, John B. Smith, Samuel Brandeis, J. McD. Keller, William

A. Huddler, A. B. Cook, Charles Caldwell, J. L. Cross, T. P. Carpenter, T. P. Satterwhite, William H. Leachman, E. A. Grant, William J. Redman, E. O. Brown, J. A. Osterlony, John A. Brady, H. F. Kalfus, J. F. O'Reilly, E. H. Singleton, J. W. Fowler, T. S. McDermott, G. W. Gruthis, E. S. Gallford, G. S. Seymour, W. P. White, E. S. Gosler, J. M. Kim, C. W. Kelly, M. K. Allen, T. P. Blackburn, R. N. Barbour, L. W. Taylor, and L. J. McMattry.—Statistics of the Profession in Louisville.—Homoeopathy.—The Medical Schools.—Medical Journalism.

Many notices of the earlier physicians of Louisville have already been comprised in the annals of the city. So far as possible, we have endeavored not to duplicate these, but simply to add such other personal notes of the profession as have come to our hands, and arrange them, for the most part, in chronological order, according to date of beginning practice in this city. No attempt has been made, of course, to include all the physicians, living and dead, past and present, in the long line of medical men. Such an undertaking would be altogether beyond the limits of this volume.

T. S. BELL, M. D.

Among the most distinguished of native Kentuckians, and most useful in their day and generation, in the fields of science and philanthropy, is the subject of this sketch, Dr. Theodore S. Bell, the Nestor of his profession in Louisville. He was born in Lexington, in a humble sphere of life; and his earlier years had no advantages except such as may accompany poverty and utter obscurity. At school he was accounted a dunce until a chance look at an historical text-book awakened his dormant faculties and started him upon the road to high scientific, professional, and general culture. His parents were able, however, to give him none of the more expensive education of the schools. He had soon, indeed, to leave school and become self-supporting. For a time he was a newspaper-carrier, and then a tailor's apprentice, in a situation which required of him daily twelve to fourteen hours of hard toil. His mind was now fully aroused, however; and he had the superior advantage at this time of a mother ambitious of his intellectual advancement, since some foreshadowing of his power had been given to his teachers. He continued to read and study industriously, and is said that during the whole of his apprenticeship



Mr. J. J. Bell

he slept but four hours a night. He early began to compose, and soon produced essays and newspaper articles which won him much praise, stimulating him to yet more strenuous efforts. Unable himself to buy books, he was admitted presently to the privileges of the town library, through the kind offices of a lady who had observed his promise.

Professor Mann Butler, then of Transylvania University, and afterwards of the Louisville public schools, also became interested in the youth, opened his large collection to his reading, and gave him invaluable guidance in his studies. By and by young Bell, by the closest economy, amassed the sum of \$10, which he invested in a ticket to the public library. Thus amply provided for literary culture, he availed himself of his opportunities to the very best of his time and now large abilities. At the end of his apprenticeship, however, he had yet no means of pursuing his studies except by continuing at his trade. His father died about this time, and he had his mother also to support. Nevertheless, by harder work than ever, he acquired means to attend the medical school attached to the Louisville University. During his course here, a leading physician of the city gave him the freedom of his professional library, besides much useful courtesy. Several of the most important and elaborate works were read by him at the tailor's bench, while industriously laboring with hand as well as head. He was not allowed to remain at his trade, however, as the medical faculty, by this time thoroughly aroused to his worth and promise, procured for him the post of Librarian to the University, with a small salary, but with superior opportunities for continued culture. At length, in 1832, with the honors of the class, Mr. Bell received his degree, and became Dr. Bell. He removed to Louisville and entered into partnership for practice with Dr. W. N. Merriweather, whose business fell to the former upon his retirement.

Dr. Bell's literary faculty already attracted notice, and he was presently asked to write a series of articles on the Pursuit of Knowledge for the periodical issued by the well-known author, Mr. Tannehill. When the Daily Journal was started by Mr. Prentice, the young editor promptly secured Dr. Bell's services as a contributor; and from his facile pen proceeded a num-

ber of essays on "The Value of Railroads to Louisville," which attracted marked attention, and served not only to build up the reputation of both the writer and newspaper, but to promote the incoming of the age of railways for the rising city. Then, as now, he took a lively interest in popular education, and wrote for the Journal several articles on "The Public Schools," which were widely copied. He also wrote many editorial "leaders," as the custom of that day was with the daily press—indeed, he became to Mr. Prentice a favorite and indispensable aid and adviser, and was often called to the sole management of the paper during the absence of the editor. Dr. Bell was impartial in his public services of this kind, occasionally contributing to the opposition paper, the Advertiser; and a humorous article of his in this sheet, written in 1836 and entitled "A Report of the Permanent Board of Improvement of the City of Louisville," set the whole town on the broad grin and secured the Doctor, among other advantages, the lifelong friendship of the Hon. James Guthrie.

The next year (1837) Dr. Bell was mainly instrumental in securing the removal of the Medical School of the University of Transylvania from Lexington to Louisville, to obtain the benefit of larger clinical facilities, and for other obvious reasons. In 1838 he was co-editor with Drs. Henry Miller and L. P. Yandell, Sr., of the Louisville Medical Journal, later the Western Journal. Upon the retirement of these two gentlemen, Dr. Bell long conducted the magazine alone. To certain articles of his on practical hygiene, in this and the daily papers of the city, the excellent sanitation of Louisville is largely attributed. In 1852 his masterly discussion of Asiatic cholera was crowned with the approval of the British National Medical Association. It is said that but one other case of such praise from English to American physicians is known in the history of medicine. In a very different field of controversy Dr. Bell soon afterwards won a notable victory. He was pitted in this discussion, with but little assistance, against five of the ablest clergymen in the city, in a debate over the merits of the then new "Union" revision of the King James translation of the Bible, which his opponents undertook to prove was a purely sectarian work. It is related in a bio-

graphical sketch of Dr. Bell in Louisville Past and Present, that "the unfortunate clergymen, wearied of the task in attempting to drive him from the field, abandoned the controversy, leaving him master of the situation, which he had so ably maintained from the beginning to the close."

Upon the outbreak of the late war and the formation of the Kentucky branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, Dr. Bell was very fitly made its president, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Heywood, then pastor of the Church of the Messiah, and a board of managers composed of some of the foremost citizens of Louisville. Very efficient service was rendered by Dr. Bell, especially after the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, and always by his attendance in the hospitals, of one of the largest of which he had personal charge. Rev. Mr. Heywood, in his little History of the Commission, says:

From beginning to end he labored unweariedly, bringing to the great work not only fervent patriotism and broad humanity, but a mind alike capacious and active, extensive medical experience, a thorough mastery of sanitary law, and an intense, unrelaxing energy that was as vitalizing as it was inherently vital. . . . Never in any country or any age has there been more untiring concentration of rare powers and extraordinary attainments to noblest ends than was made by our honored fellow-citizen during these eventful years of destiny.

About this time the following beautiful poem was dictated to Dr. Bell by Mr. Prentice, with the simple remark, "It is for you and your wife":

We've shared each other's smiles and tears
Through years of wedded life;
And love has blessed those fleeting years—
My own, my cherished wife.

And if at times the storm's dark shroud
Has rested in the air,
Love's beaming sun has kissed the cloud,
And left the rainbow there.

In all our hopes, in all our dreams,
Love is forever nigh;
A blossom in our path it seems,
A sunbeam in our sky.

For all our joys of brighter hue
Grow brighter in love's smile;
And there's no grief our hearts e'er knew
That love could not beguile.

The valuable public services of Dr. Bell in many departments of human action must now be rapidly summed in a single paragraph. He was chiefly influential in securing the first telegraphic outlet from Louisville to the outer world, and

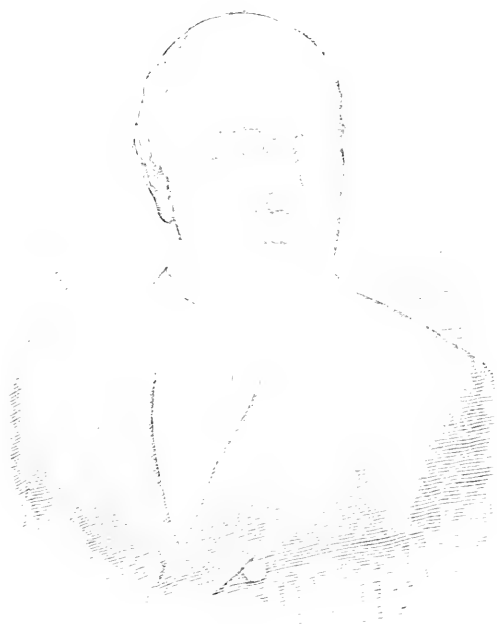
was a trustee of the property until it was transferred to the Western Union Company. He was for a time President of the Mozart Society, one of the best musical organizations ever formed in the city. He wrote a delightful book on the Cave Hill Cemetery, in which he has always taken a hearty interest. Long an assiduous student of botany, he wrote and lectured much upon the subject, and stimulated greatly the practical interest in horticulture and floriculture which has so beautified the city and vicinity. His various lectures upon scientific, literary, and professional topics have invariably been heard with interest, and have won cordial encomiums. Since 1857 he has filled with great acceptance the chair of the Science and Art of Medicine and Public Hygiene in the University Medical School. For even a longer period, since 1842, the year of its founding, he has been an active member of the Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Blind, and for the last eighteen years has been President of the Board. He has been a trustee of the American Printing House for the Blind since its organization in 1858.

These and other many and gratuitous services to his fellow-citizens and the State, that it would take pages to enumerate, have been rendered with the fidelity and zeal that have marked all his actions. It is asserted that from not a single meeting of all the numerous boards of which he is a member, has Dr. Bell ever been absent. His many-sided mind has reflected light in every direction, and his vast store of information upon almost every subject of human interest has furnished thousands with needed knowledge, and has never turned an earnest inquirer after truth empty away.

Daily and hourly subject to the demands of the most exacting of all professions, he has performed an amount of literary labor which in itself would be the life-work of an ordinary man. Of this immense literary work there are but few tangible remains—a lecture or address in pamphlet form, three or four in number, marked by his profound scholarship and original thought, carefully preserved by a few, but otherwise forgotten by the busy world in which the author lives and for which he works. He is no closet student, so wrapt up in his studies that a triumphant foe could find him at his books all ignorant of the sack of his native city: on the contrary, he is a



Dr. V. K. Bellamy.



R. C. Hewitt

vigilant sentinel, who time and again has warned his fellow-citizens of coming danger, has led them victoriously against the ambushed pestilence, and has rallied them manfully against sensational alarms and the panic that is worse than the pestilence. For such deeds as these he will be remembered, and their influence for good, though silent, cannot be measured. His fame does not rest upon storied volumes; but the city is cleaner, the streams of commerce flow deeper and swifter, and men, and women, and children lead happier lives because of his deeds.

The noblest of his contemporaries in this country have held him in warmest friendship. The great Alexander Campbell, by whose side he stood in many a fierce controversy, was glad to call him brother and friend. On the wall of his cabinet is a Government musket, the personal gift of Abraham Lincoln, in memory of services to his country no less great than those of his generals; while near by is the tribute in gentle needlework of the humble nuns whose hospital floors have been worn by his feet. On every side in his rooms is some memento of those whom the country has delighted to honor, and who reckoned him as one of the noblest. Personally generous and neglectful of self, the rooms in which he lives fittingly represent his character. The stairs that lead to them are worn deep by the feet of those who come daily to seek his aid, and never have failed to get it. Never a tale of sorrow that was poured into his ear but found sympathy and aid; never a struggling soul but found his hand outstretched to help.

The curiosity hunter would find in his rooms objects of interest from every land and sea; the bibliophile, books that would make him wild with envy; and the man of method, a seeming chaos of current literature that it would be exhausting to order aright. Bidding fair soon by reason of strength to attain four-score years, it is his delight to keep fully informed of every step made in science and literature. The early and lifelong friend of the elder Harper & Brothers of New York, the younger members of that firm still keep up the practice of its founders of sending personally a copy of each work they publish to Dr. Bell, in graceful acknowledgment of what he has done in the West for the cause of literature and the humanities.

For nearly a score of years he has lived alone, unattended by a single servant, preparing his own meals and jealous of any other idea of order but his own; but it is not as a misanthropical recluse he lives, but as a wise and genial Christian, a keen and alert scholar, and withal a tender-hearted and indulgent grandfather. In summer time his windows overflow with blossoming plants and luxuriant vines, and his buggy with children. In the whole city there is no one more generally known, more universally revered, and more heartily loved.

CHARLES WILKINS SHORT, M. D.

Ample materials for a biographical notice of this distinguished physician and scientist, one of the most notable men who have ever illustrated the annals of Louisville, are furnished by the sketch of his life and character read to the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia, November 17, 1865, by his friend and former colleague, Dr. S. D. Gross, also in the obituary notices written by Professors Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Henry Miller, of Louisville, and published with the former sketch in a neat volume in 1865. Dr. Short shared the blood of two of the most renowned families in the Ohio valley, the Shorts and the Symmeses. He was the son of Peyton and Mary (Symmes) Short. His mother was daughter of Judge John Cleves Symmes, who made the celebrated Miami Purchase, upon which Cincinnati stands. Her sister Anna was wife of General William Henry Harrison. His paternal grandmother was Elizabeth Skipwith, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, of England, Baronet. The late Judge John Cleves Short, of Cincinnati, was his brother, and his sister became wife of the famous Kentucky surgeon, Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley.

Dr. Short was born at Greenfield, Woodford county, Kentucky, October 6, 1794, upon the splendid farm owned by his father, in one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of the State. His elementary training was in the renowned school of Joshua Fry, long the only seminary of note for boys in Kentucky; and his higher studies were pursued at Transylvania University, from which he was graduated with honor in 1810, when only sixteen years old. He began the

study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Frederick Ridgely, but in 1813 became the private pupil and office student of Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. He also listened to the medical lectures in the University, from which he received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1815, before he was twenty-one years old. He had already made much research in botany, for which he afterwards became celebrated; and his graduating thesis was on the medicinal qualities of *Juniperus Sabina*. Dr. Wistar was greatly attached to his young and promising pupil, to whom he presented upon leave-taking, from his own collection, a case of instruments for treatment of the eye. In November of the same year Dr. Short was wedded to Miss Mary Henry, only child of Armistead and Jane (Henry) Churchill. It is an interesting fact that the mother-in-law here named, after the death of Mrs. Peyton Short, had become the stepmother of Dr. Short, as the second wife of his father. He returned to Kentucky with his young bride, traveling the entire route in a spring-wagon, but with great pleasure and satisfaction from the superb scenery and their own happy hopes. He settled for practice in Lexington; but success was slow to come in the professional competition there, and he presently removed to Hopkinsville, formed a partnership with Dr. Welber, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice, at the same time improving the rare opportunities there presented for botanical investigation.

In a few years (1825) he was very fitly called to the chair of Materia Medica and Medical Botany in his *alma mater*, Transylvania University, and aided his associates of an uncommonly able and brilliant Faculty to lift the new department here to a high pitch of prosperity. With one of these, the noted Dr. John Esten Cooke, he founded in 1828 one of the pioneer medical journals of the West, the Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences, and remained its co-editor and publisher during four volumes of publication. Upon the break-up of the Faculty in 1837, Dr. Short, although reappointed to his former chair, accompanied those of his colleagues who went to found the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. His lectures were here continued with great success, and much of his spare time was absorbed

in botanical researches and literary studies. In about twelve years, however—nearly twenty-five years from the beginning of his profession—he wearied of the drudgery and tedium of instruction, closed his connection with the University, and retired permanently to his beautiful country seat in the midst of enchanting scenery, about five miles from Louisville, which bore the suggestive name of Hayfield. He had previously spent much time during his summers in the improvement of an eligible site on the banks of the Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati, which he called Fern Bank, from the abundance of the plant there. The name has been retained for a pretty suburb which has since been laid out on the spot, where two brothers of Judge Short's family have built a noble row of spacious and costly residences. He had accumulated a handsome competency by his own exertions; but to this a considerable addition was made in 1849 by an inheritance from his uncle, the Hon. William Short, of Philadelphia, a distinguished citizen who had the unique honor of being, under President Washington, the first appointee to public office under the Constitution. He was secretary to Thomas Jefferson, when the latter was Minister to France, was afterwards Minister to the Hague, and was charged with special embassies to Spain and other courts, being in all some thirty years in the diplomatic service.

Dr. Short had now abundant leisure and means for his botanical researches, and for the large correspondence which these enabled him to maintain with the most eminent scientists of that day, as Sir William Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew; Nuttall and Wilson, also of England; the great De Candolle, of France; Joachim Steets, of Hamburg; Uzrelli, of Italy, and others. He had also numerous American correspondents of high eminence; such as Gray, Torrey, and Agassiz, of Cambridge, Audubon, Carey, Curtis, Lapham, and many more. He was further made a member of numerous scientific societies, both in this country and abroad; but his modesty never allowed him to flourish the diplomas he received in the face of the world. When he retired from the University, he received the honorary appointment of Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany, and the additional compliment of a most kind and flattering letter of farewell from his fellow-professors.

After retirement he devoted himself to floriculture and horticulture, to his library—which contained about three thousand volumes, one-fourth of them rare and costly botanical works—and his herbarium, which became by far the largest, most varied and valuable in the Western country. It was bequeathed by him to the Smithsonian Institution, but upon conditions which could not then be met; and it passed to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, where it now is. In these happy pursuits he spent about fourteen years, and then, March 7, 1863, at his winter home in Louisville, he passed tranquilly away, of typhoid pneumonia, aged sixty-eight years, five months, and one day. He left a surviving wife, and children as follow: Mary C., now Mrs. W. Allen Richardson, of Louisville; William Short, a farmer of Hardin county, Kentucky, who died in March, 1870, his mother preceding him to the grave by a little more than a month; Jane S., wife of Dr. J. Russell Butler, of Louisville; Sarah, wife of Dr. T. G. Richardson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Louisiana, who (Mrs. Richardson) died in February, 1866; Lucy R., who married J. B. Kinkead, Esq., Louisville, and died April 8, 1868; and Miss Alice Short, of Louisville.

Dr. Short was a Presbyterian in his religious faith, a member of sincere but unostentatious piety. He was author of many articles, chiefly botanical, contributed to the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine* and the *Associate Sciences*, and to Dr. Drake's *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. He was not, however, a prolific writer, notwithstanding his overflowing abundance of materials; and all that he published, it is said, would scarcely make a duodecimo volume of three hundred pages. One genus and four species of plants, one of them, the *Solidago Shortii* of Torrey and Gray, discovered at the Falls of the Ohio, have been named from him by distinguished botanists, and aid to perpetuate his memory.

We close this notice with the following extract from the character sketch made by his former colleague, Dr. Henry Miller, of the University of Louisville:

As a lecturer, Dr. Short's style was chaste, concise, and classical, and his manner always grave and dignified. His lectures were always carefully and fully written, and read in the lecture-room with a good voice and correct emphasis. He never made the least attempt at display, nor set a clap-

trap in all his life. As a man, Dr. Short was remarkable for his, we had almost said fastidious modesty, diffidence, and retiring disposition. This last trait was so strongly marked that a stranger might have deemed him to be an ascetic, but never did a kinder heart beat in human bosom. His heart was indeed always in the right place, and alive to the noblest and most generous impulses. As to his probity, it was as nearly perfect as is possible to fallen humanity. There was never a stain upon his honor, and the breath of calumny never touched his name.

PROFESSOR JAMES MORRISON BODINE, M. D.,

son of Alfred and Fanny Maria Bodine, was born in Fairfield, Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 2d day of October, 1831. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots who emigrated to this country in 1625 and settled in New York City, his grandfather coming to Kentucky soon after the State was admitted into the Union. His maternal great-grandfather was Peter Brown, of Loudon county, Virginia, a captain on General Washington's staff, who came to Kentucky at an early period and settled on land near Bardstown, granted him by the State of Virginia, in consideration of military services.

Having received a common school education, he spent two sessions in St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, following which he continued his studies at Hanover college, Indiana, quitting the latter institution on account of ill health at the opening of his senior year. He rested a few months and then began the study of medicine in the office of the late Professor H. M. Bullitt, M. D., of Louisville. He attended the sessions of 1852-53 and 1853-54, at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and was graduated there March 1, 1854. He removed in the following May to Austin, Texas, and began the practice of his profession.

Responsive to the importunities of his parents, he made what was proposed to be only a visit to Kentucky, in the fall of 1855. He was married on the 25th day of December, that year, to Mary E. Crow, daughter of Edward Crow, who was for many years a prominent merchant and representative citizen of Louisville. His marriage prevented a return to Austin and determined a settlement in Louisville. He was immediately called to the Demonstratorship of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, his alma

mater, and discharged the duties of that office during the session of 1856-57.

Pursuant to the result of a consultation of professional friends, he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, in the hope of benefiting his wife's health, in May, 1857.

On Easter Sunday preceding his departure he was confirmed in the Grace Episcopal Church, his only child, Elizabeth Crow, being baptized at the same time.

He early acquired a large practice in Leavenworth, and took an active part in all that concerned the Episcopal Church. He is believed to be the first communicant to receive the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Episcopal Church of Kansas. He was appointed by Bishop Kemper the first secretary of the first standing committee of the diocese, and held this position so long as he remained in Kansas. He was annually elected a warden of his church, and was a delegate to all the diocesan conventions held during his residence in Leavenworth. At the only opportunity during that time, he was chosen to represent the diocese of Kansas in the General Council of the American Church.

He was the first president of the first medical society organized in the State. He was elected, notwithstanding his publicly expressed wishes, a member of the Leavenworth City Council, because of the conviction among party leaders that no other Democrat could carry the ward in which he lived.

While a member of the Council he succeeded in having established the first hospital in Kansas; and it was placed under his charge. He resigned his place as councilman before the expiration of his term, because of the pressure of professional duties and his repugnance to politics.

The condition of things brought about by the war necessitated his return to Kentucky in May, 1862. While on the old homestead adjoining Fairfield, in care of his widowed mother, and during the latter part of 1863, he yielded to the wishes of many friends of his *alma mater*, and accepted the Professorship of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, beginning his first course of lectures February 1, 1864. He removed his residence to Louisville in the fall of 1864, and continued his position in the school throughout the sessions of 1864-65 and 1865-66.

He delivered the Faculty valedictory address to the class of 1865-66.

He was called in the summer of 1866 to the chair of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. Near the close of his first session in the University he was elected Dean of the Faculty, and since then has been annually re-elected by unanimous vote of his colleagues, holding the office at this time.

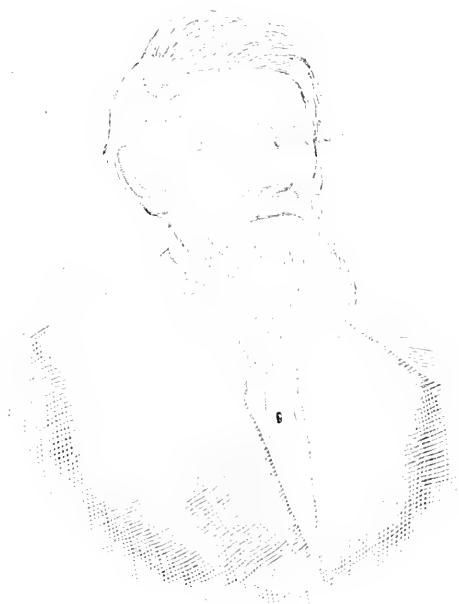
He delivered the public address for the faculty, introductory to the course of lectures of the session 1872-73, and the Faculty valedictory to the class of 1877-78.

These public and published addresses, especially the last, entitled, *What Am I?* attracted wide attention, and elicited high encomiums from the medical press and distinguished teachers in both Europe and America.

He served as a member of the Louisville Board of Health for the years 1868 and 1869, and at this time is a member of that body. He has served on the Louisville city hospital staff. He has held the office of physician to the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd since its establishment in 1869, and is a permanent member of the following medical societies: The Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons; the Louisville Academy of Medicine; the Kentucky State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association. In the last-named body he has by annual appointment, excepting perhaps one or two years, represented the Kentucky State Medical Society since 1867.

To his pen and energy must be allowed the credit of making the first successful efforts toward forwarding the American Medical College Association; and he is now the President of that body, to which place he was elected, as the successor of Dr. Gross, at the sixth session of the association, held in Richmond, Virginia, in June, 1881. Dr. Bodine resumed his connection with Grace church after his return to Louisville, in which he continues an active member and of ficer.

While laboriously engaged in college duties, Dr. Bodine has been unremitting in the active work of his profession, and enjoys a large practice, which has grown with the general esteem in which he is held.



Dr. Sumner F. Vandell, Sr.

DR. L. P. VANDELL, SR.

Lunsford Pitts Vandell was born near Harts-ville, Sumner county, Tennessee, on the 4th day of July, 1805. His father, Wilson Vandell, was a native of North Carolina, and a physician of large practice and exceptional standing in middle Tennessee; Elizabeth Pitts Vandell, his mother, a native of Virginia.

His elementary education was received in the common schools of Sumner county, and these gave way, in his thirteenth year, to the Bradley Academy at Murfreesboro, his parents having removed to Rutherford county in the vicinity of that city. This academy afforded opportunity for instruction in the classics, the natural sciences, and mathematics, to the limit usually set in schools of the class, and that these were fully improved by the student is attested by the traditions of the family,—more still by the practical foundation of solid acquirement upon which he later reared so liberal and symmetrical a superstructure.

In 1822, when but seventeen years of age, the young man began the systematic study of medicine in the office of his father. During the winter of the same year he attended a course of medical lectures at the Medical Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, then the principal medical school of the State—as, indeed, west of the mountains. From Transylvania he went, for a second course, to the Medical Department of the Maryland University, situated at Baltimore, from which latter institution he was graduated with the class of 1825, when in his twentieth year. From that time until 1831 he practiced his profession at Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tennessee, then accepted the chair of chemistry in Transylvania University as successor of Dr. Blythe, his old instructor.

After filling this place with distinguished success until 1837, Dr. Vandell became convinced that the proposed medical school at Louisville promised a wider field of usefulness and greater possibilities of development than that at Lexington, and resigning his chair, removed to Louisville, and with Cooke, Caldwell and others, organized the Louisville Medical Institute, accepting at the same time its professorship of chemistry. He also lectured in various other medical

branches. From this time for twenty-two years his relations with the school were maintained, his labors in its behalf being unremitting and inspired by an enthusiasm that compelled success and left its mark upon the minds and methods of thousands of physicians scattered throughout the land, whose heads have now grown gray in the labors of their profession. In 1846 the Medical Institute, by consolidation with the Louisville College of Medicine, became the medical department of the University of Louisville, and, during the same year, Dr. Vandell exchanged his professorship of chemistry for that of physiology and pathological anatomy.

In 1858 he severed his connection with the University, removed to Memphis that he might join his son, L. P. Vandell, Jr., then residing there, and assumed the professorship of theory and practice of medicine in the medical college of that city. This he retained until the outbreak of the civil war compelled the closing of the school, when he turned his attention for the time to service in the military hospitals established in Memphis.

From his youth Dr. Vandell was a deeply religious man, and he determined in the year 1862, to devote himself to the Christian ministry. He was at once licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Memphis, and was, in 1864, ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dancysville, Tennessee. In 1867 he resigned his pastorate, and resumed the practice of his profession at Louisville, where his position and connection were at once regained.

In 1872 he became president of the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was, in April, 1877, elected president of the Kentucky State Medical Society. The latter post he was destined never to fill, as he died on February 4, 1878, in the seventy-third year of his age.

This is a brief and formal statement of the more obvious facts of Dr. Vandell's life, yet it gives no adequate idea of what he did, and of what he was. He was a man many-sided in mind and character; versatile in ability; deep and broad in knowledge; practical in attainment; prolific in production. Some one has divided men commonly called scientific into two classes—hod-carriers and formulators of science—the idea being that one class must collect, sometimes with no great enlightenment, the

crude facts, which are the materials from which others, by generalizing, classifying, and arranging, erect solid walls of truth. This distinction is false and unjust in the case of Dr. Yandell. Both in the field of original research and as a closet student he was untiring, and accomplished grand results in the sciences of medicine, chemistry, geology and paleontology. His scalpel, test tube, and hammer were the purveyors of a hungry mind, and the servants of a busy pen. In the field, laboratory, and dissecting room, with all his close investigation, he brought nothing to light that he did not assimilate and cause to contribute to the fund of the world's knowledge. He was an independent and successful practitioner, and during his earlier years of practice performed most of the capital surgical operations. His practice was not, however, so much a pleasure as a duty incident to the pursuit of science; he sometimes felt the necessity of attending a case to be almost an intrusion upon his studious occupations, yet his patients were many and his reputation as a practitioner of the highest.

As a lecturer he was unsurpassed in that ability which makes a successful teacher one of the rarest of men. At his hands the most difficult subject became almost easy; the driest, interesting. He inspired his students with a share of his own enthusiasm, and, as has been said, sent every one into the world bearing the impress of his master-mind. One of Dr. Yandell's biographers has well said that he may be viewed as a practitioner, a teacher, and a writer, in an ascending scale. In the latter aspect he stands, by virtue of his work, at the head of Kentucky's list of scientific men and in the van of American investigation and thought. Before he left his professorship at Transylvania, and even as early as 1832, he had earned consideration and respect by his work as editor of the *Transylvania Journal*; in Louisville he founded the *Western Journal of Medicine*, which lived until 1857; he was actively interested in the *American Practitioner*, and wrote much for the *Louisville Medical News*. Up to 1874 he had contributed one hundred and seventy formal articles to the medical literature of the United States, written a much larger amount in fragmentary form, and had, besides, prepared lectures for many generations of medical students.

Perhaps Dr. Yandell's reputation was more widely extended by his writings upon geology and paleontology than by those upon medical or even chemical topics. Commencing so early as 1849 with a little volume entitled *Contributions to the Geology of Kentucky*, prepared conjointly with Dr. Shumard, he continued, to the day of his death, to make valuable contributions to the literature of the youngest science. Among his principal writings upon the subject are: A note to M. de Verneuil, Concerning the Discovery of Calcareous Arms in *Pentremites Florealis*, published in the *Bulletin of the Geological Society of France*; on the Distribution of Crinoidea in the Western States; a Description of a New Genus of Crinoidea, named *Acrocrinus Shumardi*.

In the course of his investigations in this field Dr. Yandell accumulated and classified one of the finest cabinets of geology and paleontology in the United States, which is now in the possession of his son, Dr. L. P. Yandell, of Louisville, and his labors are effectually commemorated by the affixing of his name to a number of fossils first discovered and classified during his life-time.

Among the fossils so named for Dr. Yandell, are the following: *Platycrinus Yandelli*, named and described by Owen and Shumard; *Actinocrinus Yandelli*, by Dr. B. F. Shumard; *Chonetes Yandellana*, by Professor James Hall; *Amplexus Yandelli*, by Edwards and Haime; *Trachonema Yandellana*, by Professor James Hall; and *Phillipsastrea Yandelli*, by Dr. C. Romenger, the great paleontologist of Michigan.

In the field of medical biography Dr. Yandell wrote voluminously and with discrimination. His last sustained work was done upon his *Medical Annals of Kentucky*. This will yet doubtless be completed and published. His last literary work of any kind was a paper entitled, *The Diseases and Hygiene of Old Age*, in which he warned the aged against the very exposure and imprudence which caused his own death. Of this he asked to see the proofs upon his death bed, but when they came he was beyond reading them.

To the world Dr. Yandell seemed grave, thoughtful—even cold. He was a man of affairs as well as a student. He was ever ready, with the courage of deep conviction, to support what he believed to be the truth in any contro-



versy, and he did not escape the reputation of being somewhat overbearing. Yet he was not cold, not overbearing, not unsympathetic. To those in need or trouble he was never deaf, and in few men do we find the deep love of home, the self-sacrificing affection and indulgence toward kindred and the yearning and devoted fondness for children which marked him. His later days were passed in an allegiance divided between his manuscripts and the somewhat tyrannical rule of little grandchildren, who clambered over him and clustered about him alike in his hours of work and leisure. When he died, the scientific circle, of which he was the central figure, deplored the loss of an intellectual mentor; his family and immediate friends mourned an irreparable personal bereavement.

WILLIAM B. CALDWELL, M. D.

William B. Caldwell, son of William and Ann Trabue Caldwell, was born at Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, on the third day of April, 1818. A sketch of his parents is embodied in the biography of George A. Caldwell at another place in this volume. His literary education was obtained in the schools of his native county, and at its completion he began the reading of medicine at Columbia under a preceptor. Entering the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, he attended the sessions of that institution until the spring of 1841, when he was regularly graduated. Not content, however, with such preparation, and determined to perfect himself in the theory and practice of his profession, he supplemented the lectures of Transylvania with others, first at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and later in the medical department of the University of Louisville.

Immediately upon obtaining his diploma at Lexington, Dr. Caldwell opened an office for the practice of his profession at Columbia, and there he remained actively employed until January, 1846, save when necessarily absent in attendance upon the post graduate lectures referred to. At the latter date he removed to Louisville and established himself professionally, rapidly acquiring a large and very lucrative practice.

During the twenty-four years which followed

he confined himself exclusively to his practice with the earnest and conscientious perseverance which is one of his cardinal characteristics, and, from year to year, his connection and labors increased until over-devotion to his arduous duties resulted in the shattering of his health, and he was compelled, in 1870, reluctantly to retire from practice.

In 1869 the nomination for membership in the State Legislature came to Dr. Caldwell quite unsought, and the election which followed was a dubious benefit to a person already broken in health, but being so elected he assumed and performed the duties of his place with the devotion and vigor that have marked him in every endeavor of his life. He was soon recognized as a working member, and a man not only of unquestioned honesty, but of such judgment and discrimination that he won at the outset an influence and consideration such as usually comes only as the reward of years of laborious legislative service. Though so long devoted to a profession, he was and is a clear-headed man of business, and during his two years at Frankfort became marked and noted as an authority upon matters pertaining to the development of the State, especially in its transportation interests.

Since Dr. Caldwell retired from the Legislature, declining a reelection, he has devoted himself, to the limit of his strength, to the investment, care, and oversight of his large estate. He has, of necessity, been from time to time associated with important business enterprises. In 1868 he succeeded the Hon. James Guthrie as a Director of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., and served until the year 1881, when he resigned.

Beginning in 1869 Dr. Caldwell was for several years a director of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad. He is now president of the Louisville Cement Co., and a director of the Birmingham Iron Co., which he organized, and is a heavy stockholder in each.

In 1837 Dr. Caldwell united with the Baptist church at Columbia, Kentucky, and has since been an active religious worker. Soon after coming to Louisville he was largely instrumental in uniting the First and Second Baptist churches to form the Walnut Street church, the mother of the Baptist congregations of the city. He contributed to the erection of its edifice and to the

establishment of the many churches which have been its offshoots. The Baptist Orphans' Home, as well, owes much to his liberality and to his counsel and advice as a director. He has for years been, and is now, a deacon of the Walnut Street church.

In 1847 Dr. Caldwell married Miss Ann Augusta, daughter of the Hon. James Guthrie, a woman of the highest intelligence, deep piety, and whose charity and kindness of heart led her to administer her large estate most liberally, for the amelioration of human want and the advancement of her fellows in knowledge, morality, and Christianity. Mrs. Caldwell's distinguishing characteristic was a self-forgetful interest in the welfare of others, and her death, which occurred on the 8th day of January, 1872, was a common loss to the community, as it was an unutterable bereavement to her husband, family, and friends.

ERASMUS D. FOREE, M. D.

The subject of the following sketch was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, July 25, 1817. His father, a physician, after giving his son the advantages of the best schools in a remarkably cultivated and refined community, had him enter Hanover College, Indiana, from which institution he graduated with honors.

Soon after, he began the study of medicine, and graduated at the University of Louisville in 1839. He then repaired to Philadelphia, where he spent a season in the hospitals of that city. He added to this a year in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, in professional work. On his return to America he began the practice of medicine in Newcastle, Henry county, Kentucky.

Soon after this he married Flora Y., daughter of the Hon. Edward Jackson, of West Virginia, son of General George B. Jackson, of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Jackson was the double cousin of General Stonewall Jackson, and represented a large and intelligent constituency in the National House of Representatives. The union resulted in five children, four of whom, three sons and one daughter, survive the father. One of the sons, a naval officer, lost his life at sea, while executing an act of conspicuous gallantry. His mournful taking off is recorded on

a beautiful cenotaph, erected to his memory at Annapolis, by his brother officers.

In 1850 Dr. Foree was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Kentucky School of Medicine, an institution that had been founded in Louisville. He filled the position with credit to himself, but finding that the duties of the place interfered with his practice, he lectured but a single session.

About this time he moved to Anchorage, where he acquired a large business. In 1863 he settled in Louisville, and at once assumed a leading place in a city noted both for the number and strength of its medical men. In 1874, when the Central University of Kentucky, located at Richmond, established its Medical Department at Louisville under the title of the Hospital Medical College, Dr. Foree was made President of the faculty, and appointed to the Chair of Diseases of Women, places which he filled at the time of his death. Dr. Foree died suddenly of angina pectoris on Sunday morning, February 26, 1882, aged sixty-five years. At a meeting of the physicians of Louisville, held to take action on his death, the following remarks made by Dr. D. W. Yandell, an intimate friend of Dr. Foree's, were unanimously adopted, as expressive of the sense of the profession in presence of its great loss:

Ordinarily the task of speaking in public of a dear friend whom death has newly taken is one of exceeding difficulty, for those who did not know him are apt to regard the praise given as excessive, while those who knew and saw the individual in ways and with eyes other than your own may think you unappreciative. The first of these difficulties at least can not arise in the present instance, for the public knew him whom we are gathered here to speak of as it knew no other physician; for no one in this community crossed so many thresholds, was admitted into the privacy of so many families, or had so large a personal following as Dr. Foree.

Brethren, do you not realize that the foremost man in our guild, the first citizen of Louisville, passed away when Dr. Foree died? Whatever capacity any one of us who is left may have, there is not one of us who was so useful or did so much good as he. Hence none of us, when we follow him "from sunshine to the sunless land," shall be so much missed, shall leave so large a void. No funeral cortege which ever pursued its solemn march through these streets represented a more widespread, a more general, or a more poignant grief than that which will go to the grave with his remains.

He was truly the beloved physician. As such the public knew and revered him, and as such it mourns him. But to us, who knew him, if not better, I may be permitted to say, knew him in other and even more intimate ways—who fought side by side with him in the unequal contest in which we are all engaged—the loss can not be expressed. Who shall wear the armor which fell from his great shoulders, or wail that



Dr. Ludwig J. Reynolds.

Excalibur with which he smote disease and staid the advance of death?

Dr. Force was pre-eminently the counsellor of the profession. His wisdom was sought alike by old and young.

"He spake no slander, no, nor listened to it."

for there had grown up in him that infinite tolerance born alone of deep insight and comprehensive view; and while with every year he grew more thoughtful and more tender, long ago his sympathies had freshened and quickened into a supreme principle of action, which governed, as it also irradiated all his life.

But it was in his intercourse with the sick that Dr. Force exhibited his best and highest qualities. He was prompt. He was punctual. He was patient. He was experienced. He was skilled. He was learned. He was wise. He wore the serious cheerfulness of Socrates, who, it is said, having mastered the problem of human life, knew its gravity, and was therefore serious, but who, knowing that he comprehended it, was therefore cheerful. He literally carried his patients in his head and nourished them in his heart. He gave them not only his first and best, but he gave them his every thought. He never forgot them, nor wearied of listening to their complaints, nor relaxed in his efforts to assuage their pains or drive away their diseases. He fulfilled all the requirements of the law. He cured—where cure was possible—quickly, safely, pleasantly, and where death was inevitable he gave a sympathy that was so genuine, so tender, and so sweet that it fell as a balm on the hearts of the stricken survivors.

Dr. Force was not a portrait; he was representative of the physician. He has gone

From wars of sense

To peace eternal, where the silence lives.

He now stands in the light of that awful sublimity whose radiance was so often disclosed to him through the crevices of death. And no purer than he, or none with a record of more battles won, or more good done in the days allotted him or with the opportunities given him, ever stood there.

PROFESSOR DUDLEY SHARPE REYNOLDS, M. D.,

son of Rev. Thomas and Mary Nichols Reynolds, born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, August 31, 1842. Possessing a delicate physical organization, and being an only son, his early training was carefully guarded. He was educated in various private schools, by private tutors, and at Irving college. Being endowed with strong literary tastes, he studied both law and medicine, his fancy for science predominating. He attended the lectures for two terms at the University of Nashville, and entered actively into practice, finally graduating in the medical department of the University of Louisville at the session of 1867-68. In January, 1869, he joined the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a medical society which at that time held weekly meetings

in Louisville. He rarely missed one of its meetings, almost invariably contributing something of interest to the original reports of cases and to the discussions. In May of that year he was elected chief surgeon to the Western Charitable Dispensary. Here he established a magnificent surgical clinic, and soon gained an enviable reputation as a teacher.

In September, 1869, he, in connection with the late Dr. Lunsford P. Vandell, secured the co-operation of about thirty of the most prominent practitioners in the city and organized and established the Louisville Academy of Medicine, which for a time took the place of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was afterwards, in 1875, incorporated.

In April, 1871, he became a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, at Covington, and has missed but one of its annual meetings since that time. In 1872 he was commissioned by the Kentucky State Medical Society as a delegate to the American Medical Association, which met in Philadelphia the first Tuesday in May. He was, on the 18th of June, 1872, elected an honorary member of the Muskingum County Medical Society of Ohio; of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Little Rock, Arkansas, in August, 1874; of the McDowell District Medical Society, of Kentucky; and of the Southwestern Kentucky Medical Association; and of the Beech Fork District Medical Association, of Kentucky. In 1877 he became a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. He represented the Kentucky State Medical Society at the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia, September, 1876, and, at Amsterdam, in September, 1879. He was appointed, by the American Medical Association, at Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1881, foreign delegate and representative of that body in the International Medical Congress, of London, England, and in the British Medical Association, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, August, 1881.

In 1874, when Central University established its medical department at Louisville, he was elected to the chair of ophthalmology and otology, a position which he has continued to fill acceptably to the present time. On recommendation of the Governor of Kentucky (J. B. McCreary), President Hayes appointed

him an honorary commissioner from the United States for Kentucky, at the International Industrial Exposition (of 1878), at Paris, France. In 1872, 1878, and 1881, he visited the principal hospitals of the world, in this country and in Europe.

In 1869 he began writing for the medical press, contributing articles to the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, the American Practitioner, the Philadelphia Medical Times, the New York Medical Record, the Louisville Medical News, and other leading magazines. In the spring of 1879 he established the Medical Herald, a monthly octavo of sixty-four pages, which made its first appearance on the 1st day of May. As a literary and scientific production the Medical Herald at once took the first rank, and is now one of the most influential and powerful medical monthlies in the country. It has a wide-spread popularity all over the world, circulating as it does amongst all the civilized nations. At the permanent organization of the American Medical College Association at Chicago in 1877, Dr. Reynolds represented the Hospital College of Medicine, and he has continued to represent the institution in that body every year since, and has contributed largely to the interests of the annual meetings. Being one of the active supporters of the organization, he has had much to do with shaping its policy. He represented the Hospital College of Medicine in the Convention of American Medical Teachers at Atlanta, Georgia, in May, 1879. He was elected president of the section of ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology of the American Association in New York City, June, 1880. At a meeting of the Association of American Medical Editors held in New York, on the 3d of June, 1880, he was elected permanent secretary.

In December, 1878, when the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky was about to surrender its property into the hands of a receiver of the Louisville Chancery Court, he managed to reorganize the society and aided Colonel Bennett H. Young in effecting arrangements which resulted in a compromise with the creditors of the society and the election of an executive council, which has since so successfully managed the affairs of the Polytechnic Society as to open and maintain for the public use a large library, and to establish a free course of popular science lectures, which,

taken altogether, has contributed very largely to the culture of Louisville. Dr. Reynolds has been a member of the Library Committee ever since the reorganization of the Polytechnic Society, and has had more than any other one man to do with the arrangement and classification of the books and periodicals. He is still a member of the Executive Council.

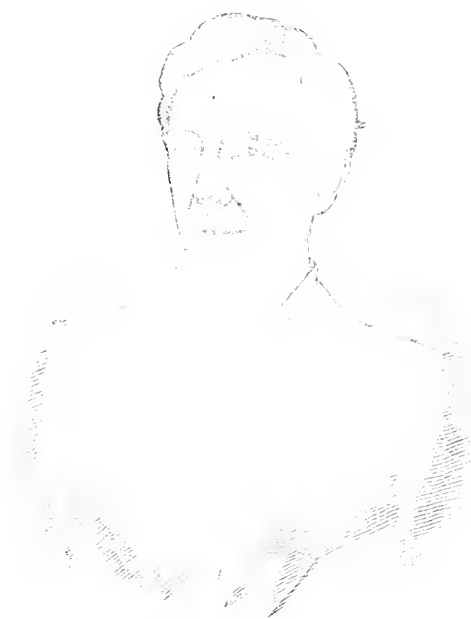
The Trustees of the Louisville Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary made him its chief surgeon, a position he still holds.

In January, 1879, he organized the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, and was its first President.

During the years 1874 to 1878 Dr. Reynolds was a member of the Louisville City Hospital staff as ophthalmic surgeon, resigning in the latter year. He is now ophthalmic surgeon of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, the German Protestant Orphan Asylum and the Baptist Orphan's Home.

In March, 1880, he assisted to organize in the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky an academy of art, of which he was President for the first year of its existence. His contributions to medical science, often detailing original investigations, have been both numerous and varied. A tireless worker in the interests of his profession, it has been his pleasure to see many of the principles he has advocated adopted and incorporated as a part of the common fund of professional knowledge. Systematic and precise in even the smallest items of what most people term commonplace matters, he has been able to accomplish much that, left to chance and opportunity, would never have been wrought. A lover of books, and a judge of their value, he has accumulated a collection which, for intrinsic value and wide range of subjects, is rarely surpassed. Social in disposition, and ready in conversation, his acquaintances and friends are distributed throughout both this country and Europe. Strict in adherence to principle, his line of action is sharply defined. Conscientious and upright, he has defended whatever he deemed worthy of defence upon principle, with that force and strength that can only come from a conviction of the worthiness of the object.

A. H. K.



Preston B. Scott, M.D.

PRESTON BROWN SCOTT, A. M., M. D., was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, September 12, 1832. His parents still live, having turned the golden period of a happy and prosperous wedded life, and for nearly half a century occupied their present home. Through his mother, a noble woman, and the only survivor of a large and illustrious family, he is related to the Browns and Prestons, and thus derives his surname. She was Elizabeth Watts Brown, youngest daughter of Dr. Preston Brown, a distinguished physician of Frankfort, Kentucky, in his day, and Elizabeth Watts, of Roanoke county, Virginia. His father is Colonel Robert W. Scott, an old and honored citizen of Franklin county, Kentucky, distinguished as a man of wealth and cultivated tastes, and for his enlightened public spirit, an able writer, an eloquent speaker, a successful practical farmer, and for half a century prominent in the benevolent enterprises and agricultural interests of the State. His paternal grandfather was Joel Scott, an early settler of Kentucky, from Virginia, prominent in the early history of the State, in the development of its manufacturing interests. His paternal grandmother was the daughter of Colonel Robert Wilmot, an officer of the Revolution.

In 1841, as the first Public School Commissioner appointed under the common school system, Colonel Scott erected adjacent to his present farm the first public school building in the state. The subject of this sketch was entered among its first pupils, and was elected to make the inaugural speech, which is still preserved. At the age of fifteen, he attended the private school of Rev. James Eells, to prepare for college. At seventeen he entered the junior class at Georgetown College, Kentucky, where he graduated with the honors of his class. The year following he passed in the household of his uncle-in-law, President Reese, of the University of East Tennessee, where he again graduated with class honors. In 1853, he returned to Georgetown, and received his Master's degree. In October, 1854, he entered the office of Dr. Lewis Rogers, and as the pupil of this good man and learned and honored physician, he graduated in 1856, in the medical department of the University of Louisville. The following year he passed as one of the resident physicians in the Louisville City Hospital. In March, 1857,

he entered upon the practice of his profession, in Hickman county, Kentucky. In 1859, he moved to a more lucrative field, in Bolivar county, Mississippi, and was engaged in a large practice, when he entered the Confederate Army, in the fall of 1861. His first service was as a private soldier, at the battle of Belmont, Missouri. In May, 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, in the famous First Kentucky Brigade. He soon became Brigade Surgeon, on the staff of his early friend, the lamented General Hardin Helm. At the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, he received another promotion, and became associated with Dr. D. W. Vandell, as Medical Director on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston. Later he was assigned to duty, as Medical Director to Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, and served on his staff to the moment of his death at Kennesaw Mountain. He was then assigned to the charge of all the hospitals in Mississippi and Alabama, remaining until the close of the war, having served on the staffs of General Stephen Lee, Dabney Maury, and Dick Taylor.

In July, 1865, Dr. Scott returned to Kentucky, and August 10th entered upon the practice of his profession in Louisville. In October, 1862, he married Jane E., daughter of John W. Campbell, a retired banker of Jackson, Tennessee.

Their children are Jeanie Campbell and Rumsey Wing. Though he had occupied all of the highest positions as a surgeon in the Southern army and had acquired much surgical skill, his tastes led him to limit his work to medical practice, and he has devoted his energy to reaching the mark of his ambition, a good family physician.

In this he has been successful. He has a large and attached clientele, to which he devotes himself with unceasing kindness and faithful attention.

In 1870 Dr. Scott was elected Physician in Charge of the Episcopal Orphan Asylum. In 1871 he was chosen Physician in Charge of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and in 1872 became Physician to Young Women's Home, in all of which places he still serves.

In 1881 he was elected President of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, and re-elected in 1882. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees, and re-elected in 1869 and

1871. In 1854 he became a member of the Episcopal Church. In Sunday school work he has been active, having for many years been Superintendent of Christ Church Sunday school.

Dr. Scott is a gentleman of refined, dignified, and elegant manners; he is positive in his convictions, quick of perception, and thoroughly analytical in his judgment.

L. D. KASTENBINE, M. D.,

a son of Charles A. Kastenbine, a native of the Duchy of Hanover, Germany, and Vir-linda Bridwell Kastenbine, of Nelson county, Kentucky, was born in Louisville and obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of that city and at the Louisville high school, from which latter institution he graduated in 1858, with the first class that went out from its doors. Previous to leaving the high school, in preparation for the medical course which he had already determined to pursue, he studied chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, under the able tuition of Dr. J. Lawrence Smith.

After graduation Dr. Kastenbine began the study of his profession, having as preceptors successively Drs. E. D. Foree and A. B. Cook. His relation with these preceptors continued for three years, though supplemented by the more systematic labor of the lecture room and hospital. In the autumn of 1860 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, remaining during the course of 1860 and 1861. Subsequently, during 1861, his attendance upon the dispensary then conducted by Drs. Cook, Yandell, and Crowe, gave most excellent clinical advantages.

The outbreak of the war, during the latter year, substantially suspended the medical schools of Louisville, and, for the time being, prevented the Doctor from returning for a second course, as he had contemplated. In lieu of so doing, he attached himself to the medical staff of the United States Army, as acting medical cadet, a position which gave him excellent opportunity for study and practice, although his connection with the army was anomalous, and involved no obligation on his part. Being assigned to hospital No. 4, situated in Louisville, he entered upon his duties, and continued to perform them until the fall of 1863, when he entered the

Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, graduating March 3, 1864.

After remaining in New York for a few weeks, to attend private classes in operative surgery, Dr. Kastenbine returned to Louisville and opened an office, for the practice of his profession, with Dr. Foree, his former preceptor. This relation was maintained for several years.

In the autumn of 1865 the Kentucky School of Medicine was organized, and Dr. Kastenbine was its first demonstrator of anatomy. He held that position for one year. In 1868 he became assistant to Dr. Wright, professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Louisville. This place was one to which Dr. Kastenbine was well suited by taste and attainment, as he had, from the first, devoted much of his attention to study and experiment in the field of chemical science.

His two years as assistant to Dr. Wright served to so confirm his taste and extend his knowledge that, in the year 1868, he was offered and accepted the Chair of Chemistry in the Summer School of Medicine connected with the University of Louisville, and, a few months later, the corresponding and more important professorship in the Louisville College of Pharmacy. This post Dr. Kastenbine has since retained, with the addition, commencing with the session of 1878-79, of the Chair of Chemistry and Uronology of the Louisville Medical College. In spite of these many and engrossing duties, the Doctor has built up and held a fine general medical and surgical practice, has also served one year as visiting surgeon of the Louisville City Hospital, and has conducted many special investigations—chemical and microscopical analyses—for other practitioners and for the criminal authorities of Louisville. For some years he attended to all the medico-legal work of Louisville and its vicinity, and had almost as complete a monopoly of such forms of medical practice as required physical exploration by means of the microscope or chemical analysis. His devotion to these sciences has naturally directed him somewhat particularly to diseases of the kidneys and to uronology, in which specialties he enjoys an extensive practice. In 1878 Dr. Kastenbine was appointed special Government examiner of drugs for the port of Louisville, and has since retained the place.



Dr. F. G. Lasterline.

Wm. L. Brewster

WILLIAM I. BREYFOGLE, M. D.

This gentleman, one of the most popular and successful of the homœopathic physicians of Louisville, is a native Buckeye, born at Columbus, the capital of Ohio, April 4, 1845, son of Charles and Matilda (Cloud) Breyfogle, of that city. The father was a merchant tailor, accumulated a comfortable fortune in the pursuit of his business, and has for some years retired from active affairs. His son received a good general education; but the outbreak of the war occurred while he was in the flush of youth, and before he had entered upon independent business. He became a soldier in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry; was promoted to a position on the staff of General Kilpatrick; rode with him in Sherman's grand army during its later campaigns, and closed his service in 1864 with a very honorable record, he having taken part in as many as fifty or sixty pitched battles and skirmishes. He now, in his twentieth year, began the study of his profession with Dr. George H. Blair, of Columbus, son of Doctor Alfred O. Blair, the Nestor of homœopathy in Central and Northern Ohio, now living in retirement at Westerville, near Columbus. In 1867 he was graduated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came the same year to New Albany, where he resided three years until he became a practitioner in Louisville, with his office in that city. While engaged in New Albany, although soon commanding a large and lucrative practice, he found time to prepare and publish a valuable professional text-book, entitled "Breyfogle's Homœopathic Epitome," which has passed through eleven editions and has been translated into a number of foreign tongues. In 1869, having already had many calls to patients in Louisville, he decided to transfer his main business to that city, with which he has since been substantially and very prominently identified. By 1871 his taste for and success in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear had turned his attention to his present specialties as an oculist and aurist. He went abroad and for a year studied these diseases in the hospitals and lecture-rooms of Vienna, where he was honored with the position of assistant to the world-renowned aural surgeon, Dr. Adam Politzer, during whose absence Dr. Breyfogle was entrusted with his entire private practice.

He had also for some time in charge the im-

portant aural clinics given in the Vienna Hospital. His observations and studies were also extended in Paris and London; and he returned to Louisville with a very ample intellectual and professional equipment for the large practice he has since enjoyed. Besides keeping this up, he has made important contributions to the literature of the profession, in pamphlets and articles for the medical journals, has labored most faithfully and unselfishly to secure the rights of homœopathy in the State Legislature and otherwise, and has introduced some very serviceable innovations, as the use of musk as an antidote to chloral poison and the hypodermic injection of potentized drugs. He is prominent as a special lecturer of unwonted ability in the St. Louis Homœopathic College, of which, as well as of the Puile Medical College, Cincinnati, he has been a Censor for some years. He is the recipient of the highest honor in the gift of the profession, in the election, for the year 1882-83, to the Presidency of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the oldest national medical organization in America, of which he had been Vice-President; and, at the meeting held in 1882, in London, which he attended, he was made Vice-President of the International Homœopathic Medical Convention. He was the originator and first President of the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society; was twice also President of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy; is a member of the Hahnemann Institute, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of sundry other professional and learned bodies. Has also been the recipient of several honorary degrees conferred by homœopathic medical colleges for "distinguished services." A writer in the Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky says: "He is devoted to homœopathy, believing in its superiority; takes great pleasure in expounding its principles, and is one of the most able, worthy, and successful of its representatives, his learning, manner, and bearing everywhere gaining respect to himself and giving reputation to his school. He is a man of exceptional personal and social habits, everywhere gathering friends, and by his universal courtesy winning the esteem even of those who oppose his theories of medicine."

Dr. Breyfogle was united in marriage in New Albany to Miss Rella, daughter of the Hon.

John B. and Penina B. Winstanley, of that city. They have one child, a son, John W. Breyfogle, now seven years of age.

DR. W. CHEATHAM.

W. Cheatham, M. D., eye and ear physician in Louisville, was born in Taylorsville, Spencer county, Kentucky, June 6, 1852. His father, Dr. W. H. Cheatham, was one of the first eye and ear doctors west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was born in Springfield, Kentucky, in 1820; educated in Center College, Danville, and received his professional education in the St. Louis Medical College. Practiced in Taylorsville, Kentucky, until 1861, when he removed with his family to Louisville, where he remained until in 1867, where he removed to Shelbyville, Kentucky, and retired to a private life. Dr. W. Cheatham received his literary education in the public schools of Louisville, and in the Kentucky Military Institute, graduating from that college in the spring of 1870. He entered the Medical University of Louisville, and took a three years' course, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1873. During this same year he began practicing his profession in Shelbyville, Kentucky, but in a few months went to New York and took a course of instruction under the famous Dr. C. R. Agnew, on the diseases of the eye and ear, and afterwards continued his studies in this speciality in different hospitals and colleges until November, 1874, when he became house surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and retained this position until January, 1877. He came this year to Louisville, and established himself in the practice of his speciality. In 1878 he went to Europe and visited all the great medical centers of that country, the visit being for the purpose of receiving further instruction on the diseases of the eye and ear. He returned to Louisville in 1878, in which place he has since had in charge a large and increasing practice of medicine. He is a lecturer on the diseases of the ear, eye, and throat in the University of Louisville; is visiting physician to the Louisville City Hospital, the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children, and also to the Masonic Orphans' and Widows' Home of this city. He was married October 2,

1879, to Miss Nellie Garrard, of Frankfort, Kentucky. Her father was for many years Treasurer of the State Government of Kentucky.

JOSEPH McDOWELL MATHEWS, M. D.

Joseph McDowell Mathews, a son of Caleb M. and Frances S. Edwards Mathews, was born at Newcastle, Henry county, Kentucky, May 29, 1847. Both father and mother were Kentuckians, and the subject of this sketch had the advantage of exceptional family association and tradition. General Joseph McDowell, the distinguished and gallant soldier, was a relative, and for him the child was named. Caleb M. Mathews, his father, having served several terms as criminal judge of his district, earning a rare reputation for learning, ability, and spotless integrity, is still actively engaged in the practice of the law. One sister, the elder, is the wife of Hon. William S. Pryor, Chief Justice of Kentucky. Another married W. B. Oldham, in his lifetime one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the state. The third sister, Sallie B. Mathews, married Morris Thomas, a thrifty farmer of Shelby county, Kentucky. A brother, John W. Mathews, is Cashier of the National Bank of Newcastle. Another is in the United States Internal Revenue service.

Dr. Mathews obtained his academic education principally at the Newcastle Seminary. Coming to Louisville in 1866, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine. Previous to his graduation in 1867, this institution became the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and it was under the latter name that his diploma was granted. Previous to his removal to Louisville, Dr. Mathews had enjoyed the exceptional advantage of studying under Dr. Oldham and, immediately upon his graduation, he returned to Newcastle and entered into a professional partnership with his old preceptor. This relation was maintained for a number of years, the firm doing the leading practice of that section, when Dr. Mathews, unsatisfied with the possibilities of a country practice, removed to Louisville and opened an office. His faith was justified by the acquirement of an excellent general practice to which he devoted himself for five years, at the expiration of which time he removed to New



Joseph M. Matthews, M.D.



Dr. V. Cheatham

York, desiring to take up the study of diseases of the rectum as a specialty. Disappointed in the clinical advantages of New York, Dr. Matthews proceeded to London, visited the hospitals of that city, made a tour of the continent for the same purpose and, becoming convinced that London offered the best opportunity for his investigation, returned and remained a number of months at St. Mark's hospital, the only institution in the world devoted exclusively to diseases of the rectum. While at St. Mark's, Dr. Matthews's association with Mr. William Allingham, Senior Surgeon of the hospital and a leading authority in his specialty, was of infinite value.

Returning to Louisville, Dr. Matthews re-established himself, giving his exclusive attention to the special practice for which he had been so excellently prepared.

Immediately upon his return and on June 29, 1878, he was called to and accepted the position of Lecturer on the Diseases of the Rectum to the Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville. This he resigned in 1879, to accept the newly created chair of Surgical Pathology and Diseases of the Rectum in the Kentucky School of Medicine. The latter position he still fills and is, as well, treasurer of the school.

In time he became associated with Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds as editor of the Medical Herald, then, as now, one of the leading medical journals of the West, and is still actively engaged in its conduct. Aside from his editorial writing the Doctor has contributed extensively to medical journals of the United States papers relating to his specialty, and his views upon the subject have been embodied in many American and foreign treatises, notably the last edition of Mr. Allingham's work, which pays him the compliment of an entire chapter.

In 1881 Dr. Matthews became Visiting Surgeon of the Louisville City Hospital, which important post he still fills.

Notwithstanding his devotion to a specialty the Doctor has not allowed himself to become narrowed—a man of one idea. His fields of thought and investigation are wide. He has, to the limit of his time, accepted invitations to address various State medical societies upon subjects of general medical interest, and, in the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, of both which or-

ganizations he is a member, has been prominent in discussion and has contributed many valuable papers.

Dr. Matthews, on the 29th day of May, 1877, married Mrs. Sallie E. Berry, of Midway, Kentucky.

R. C. HEWETT, M. D.*

Robert Carson Hewett, son of John M. and Sarah (Carson) Hewett, was born in New York City October 9, 1812, of English parents. Soon after his birth the family removed to Kentucky and settled finally in Lexington. His academic education was pursued during two years at Miami University, and subsequently at Transylvania, then in the zenith of its fame, and by reason of its high rank among the universities of the land shedding much lustre upon Lexington, the noted city of its abode. He left Transylvania in the senior year of his college course and in the nineteenth year of his age, to join, as assistant, T. J. Matthews, who resigned his professorship of mathematics in the same institution to accept the appointment of engineer-in-chief on the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad. After a short service in this capacity, an accident to Mr. Matthews disabled him from conducting the surveys, and young Hewett, who had already demonstrated his capacity as an engineer, was appointed to succeed him, and completed the surveys to Frankfort. Soon after this he joined a party of engineers in making surveys for one of the first railroads projected in Indiana, viz: from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis. On his return to Kentucky he was re-appointed engineer in charge of the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad, and it was through the influence of his report and recommendation that existing contracts for constructing this road with continuous stone sills were abandoned, and a wooden superstructure adopted in lieu thereof. He also aided in the surveys of several of the macadamized roads leading into Lexington, and located the one between that city and Georgetown. He then entered the service of the State and assisted in the surveys for the slackwater improvement of the Kentucky river. Afterward he was sent to the northeastern portion of the State, where he surveyed and located the State road from Owens-

* Contributed by a friend.

ville to the mouth of the Big Sandy. In a similar capacity he was placed in charge of the road from Elizabethtown (through Bowling Green) to Eddyville. While this engaged the financial crisis of 1837 occurred, causing the abandonment of all internal improvement enterprises, as well as general prostration in private business affairs, and thus the demand for civil engineers was for the time at an end.

Young Hewett was at this time twenty-five years of age. In casting about for new occupation, now that his old one was not likely to be soon serviceable to him again, he concluded to take up the study of medicine, and in 1838 commenced at Louisville as a student in the office of his brother-in-law, Theodore S. Bell, M. D., then, as now, one of the most able and distinguished members of the medical fraternity. After pursuing his studies in Louisville for a sufficient time, he entered the medical department of Transylvania and there graduated in 1844. He immediately returned to Louisville, adopted that city as his future home, and betook himself assiduously to the study and practice of his new profession, which he has followed actively ever since and with a rare measure of success. While his practice has been of a general character, it has been in late years largely in the line of obstetrics. During his professional life in Louisville he has had repeated offers of professorships in several of the medical schools of that city, but these he has uniformly declined, simply because his tastes and preferences incline more to the practical duties of the profession than to teaching. For fourteen years Dr. Hewett served as physician to the Kentucky institution for the education of the blind, and for seven years he gave gratuitous service as physician to the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum.

Without attempting to give an elaborate history of Dr. Hewett's life, or to savaght of an extravagant, much less of a fulsome character in regard to him—which would be more distasteful to him than to any one else—it may be permitted the friend who pens this sketch, and who has known Dr. Hewett intimately for many years, to write briefly of some of the leading characteristics of the man. Endowed by nature with a strong, practical, comprehensive mind and a vigorous constitution, he has by assiduous study cultivated the one and by most prudent and abstemious

habits so protected the other that now in his seventieth year he is robust and vigorous both in his mental and physical organizations, and for one of his age presents a rare type of the *mens sana in corpore sano*.

Honest by nature and decidedly positive in his character, he can deal with no proposition except with the utmost frankness and sincerity; and for all subtleties and quackery, and especially quackery and pretension in the medical profession, he has the profoundest contempt. Fond of his profession, and proud of it as a high science, he is loyal to it according to its highest standard, and a strict observer of its etiquette.

Recognized by the profession as one of its ablest exemplars, trusted for his calm discriminating judgment and thorough conscientiousness, his counsel is often sought outside the large circle of his immediate adherents, and his diagnoses and suggestions always command respect.

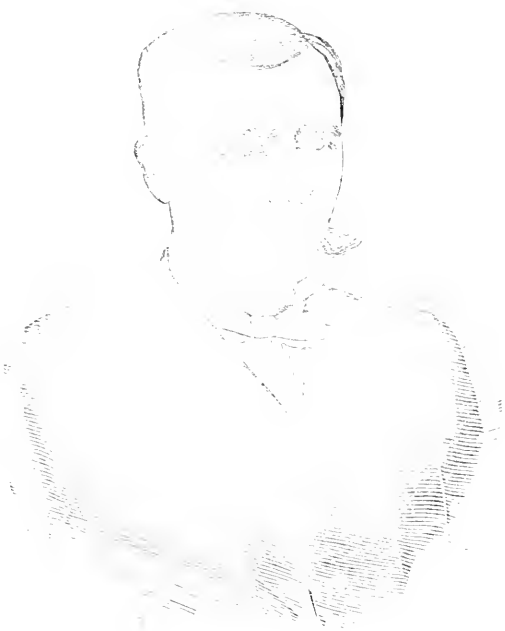
In many households in the city of his adoption, into which Dr. Hewett has gone in and out through many years as the chosen and trusted physician, he is also gladly welcomed as a beloved and well-tried friend,—a tribute to faithful and tender services, rendered oftentimes under the sorest trials, and a recompense such as a good physician must always prize highly and be proud to enjoy.

During the civil war Dr. Hewett was a consistent adherent of the Union cause. He was appointed by the Government "Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army for giving medical attendance to officers on duty in the city of Louisville." In addition to these duties he took an active part in the organization of several of the Government hospitals established in the city during the war, giving also his professional services to the same. He served also as a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and, in conjunction with the late Doctors Lewis Rogers and J. B. Flint, acted as a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for examining applicants for the position of surgeon and assistant surgeon in the volunteer army.

As to duties other than those of a professional nature, Dr. Hewett was at one time member of the board of trustees of the University of Louisville; was for nearly twenty years one of the di-



Dr. David Cummins.



Dr. Martin J. Coombs

rectors of the Louisville Gas Company; was connected with the management of the Louisville & Lexington Railroad Company during the projection and construction of the Short Line branch, and is at the present time a director in the Louisville Insurance Company and in the First National Bank of Louisville. He is enterprising and public-spirited; an earnest, intelligent, and active promoter of all schemes which look to the well being and true progress of the community of which he is a prominent, influential, and highly honored member.

In 1847 Dr. Hewett married Miss J. Sidney Anderson, the daughter of James Anderson, Sr., Esq. Three children were the result of this happy marriage, two of whom are still living. Mrs. Mary S. Beasley, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Edward A., also married, and at this time the efficient teller of the Kentucky National Bank of Louisville.

Though well advanced in life and in affluent circumstances, Dr. Hewett is still an active and zealous practitioner in the profession which he so much loves, and in which he has attained well-merited popularity and enviable distinction.

DR. CUMMINS.

David Cummins, M. D., a distinguished physician and surgeon of Louisville, was born April 7, 1820, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a farmer, and in the country schools Dr. Cummins received his early education.

He early evinced a fondness for medicine, and, in 1845, began his professional studies with Dr. J. R. McConachin, of Jefferson county, and afterwards continued his studies with the well known Dr. H. M. Bullitt, of Louisville. In 1849 he graduated in medicine in the University of Louisville, and, in the same year, began the practice of his profession, in connection with Dr. Bullitt.

From 1851 to 1861 he was demonstrator of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, and, in 1861, was elected professor of anatomy, same school, and occupied that chair until the progress of the war in the following year made it necessary to discontinue the sessions of that institution. For thirteen years

he was surgeon to the City hospital, and was for a time president of the City Board of Health, and has for a number of years been prominently active in the medical and health interests of the city. In the medical profession he stands deservedly high, his general practice being large and valuable. In some special lines of surgery he has made an enviable reputation, and indeed, few men stand so high in general surgery throughout the country. He is a man of admirable bearing, of exceptional professional and social habits, and of great moral worth, having the respect and esteem of the profession and the kindly regard and confidence of the community. He is prominently connected with some of the social organizations of the day, but his professional interests and inclinations afford him little opportunity to participate in political turmoil.

Dr. Cummins was married, in 1862, to Miss Henrietta Beach, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, a lady of great moral and social worth. She died in February, 1878. He was married again August 5, 1880, to Miss Mary F. Logan, daughter of the well known Caleb W. Logan.

DR. M. F. COOMES.

Martin F. Coomes, M. D., was born at Bardstown, Kentucky, October 4, 1847. His family are numbered among the early settlers of Kentucky. He was educated at Cecilian college, near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and began the study of medicine. During the following year he entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and pursued his studies for a year in that institution. He received the degree of M. D. from the Hospital College of Medicine, of Louisville. Immediately after graduation Dr. Coomes entered upon the general practice of medicine in Louisville. From the beginning he has been a close and persistent student. He was for several years the demonstrator of anatomy in the Hospital College of Medicine, and devoted himself with assiduity to this important branch of medical science. His work in the anatomical rooms made him a thorough and practical anatomist, and gave him valuable training as a teacher of medicine.

Dr. Coomes very soon began by preference to give his attention to diseases of the eye and ear

and throat, and has for several years past devoted his time exclusively to practice as a specialist in those departments. He is generally known as one of the leading practitioners in these special branches of medical practice in the Southwest. In 1878 Dr. Coomes was elected to the chair of physiology and diseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. He is a successful teacher and gives a complete course, with elaborate illustrative demonstrations, on physiology every year in this well-known institution. His clinical course of instruction in diseases of the eye, ear, and throat is very attractive to students and practitioners. He is also a thorough student of electrical science, and has marked talent in this direction. He has cultivated this interesting branch of the natural sciences with the ardor of an enthusiast, and has reduced his knowledge to practical advantage in the construction of instruments of precision wellknown to cultivators of his specialty. He has invented an eye speculum, an electrical onometer, and an apparatus for testing color-blindness. He is the author of a work on nasal pharyngeal catarrh, and has made numerous contributions to the archives of Laryngology and other medical periodicals. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical society, and other societies for the cultivation of the medical sciences.

Dr. Coomes is a man of genial manners, generous disposition, and strong practical sense. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and gives to it his entire time and attention.

DR. L. P. YANDELL, JR.

Lunsford Pitt Yandell, Jr., M. D., was born June 6, 1837, at Craggy Bluff, Tennessee. He is of English-Scotch origin. His father, of the same name, coming to Louisville a number of years ago, had a wide practice as a physician and was one of the greatest practitioners in the State. The son's early instruction was received at a select school in Louisville, and at the age of seventeen he entered the University of the city, graduating in 1857. With a year's study in the Louisville Hospital he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, and began practice the year following, being appointed to the Chair of Materia Medica

and Therapeutics in the Memphis Medical College. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, but was soon appointed Assistant Surgeon, and finally Surgeon of his regiment. He subsequently served as Brigade Surgeon, Medical Inspector, and Medical Director. April 15, 1865, in North Carolina, he took the oath of allegiance and was paroled, and returned to Louisville to practice his profession. In 1869, he accepted the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the University of Louisville. In 1867, he went to Europe for special study, and while there acted as correspondent for several leading journals. Dr. Yandell was married, in 1867, to Louise Elliston, of Nashville, Tennessee. They have three children.

DR. BOLLING.

W. H. Bolling, M. D., Dean of the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, May 23, 1840; is a descendant of Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall, near Bradford, England, who emigrated to America in 1660, and settled at the Falls of the Appomattox, where the city of Petersburg, Virginia, now is. Dr. Bolling received his education in the University of Virginia and in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the last-named institution with the degree of M. D. in the year 1867, and immediately afterward visited Paris, London, and Edinburgh for further instruction. In the year 1868 he located in Louisville. In 1874 he was made Dean of the Hospital College of Medicine and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. In 1869 he married Miss Ida Force, daughter of the well-known Dr. Force, of Louisville.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

The elder Coleman Rogers, progenitor of a distinguished line of physicians in Louisville, was one of a family of fourteen children, sprung from the pioneer Rogers, who, coming from Virginia in 1787, settled at Bryant's Station, now Lexington, Kentucky. Coleman was then a child of six years, having been born in Culpeper coun-



Dr. Sanford P. Gandell

ty, Virginia, March 6, 1781. He had but small facilities for education in the schools of the period. When twenty-one years old he began to read medicine with Dr. Samuel Brown, of Lexington, rode on horseback to Philadelphia in 1803 to attend the lectures in the University of Pennsylvania and study with Dr. Charles Caldwell; established himself as a practitioner in Danville, Kentucky, with Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a surgeon then of some note, and, as their practice enlarged, opened an office also at Stanford, in the adjacent county; returned to Fayette county in 1810, and then to Philadelphia, where he finished his course in 1816-17, and received his diploma; declined the appointment of Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the Transylvania University, and formed a partnership with Dr. Daniel Drake for practice in Cincinnati, becoming also an original corporator, Vice-President of the corporation, and Professor of Surgery in the Ohio Medical College; removed temporarily to Newport, Kentucky, and in 1823 came to Louisville, where he soon had a very large practice. He was thenceforth one of the very foremost practitioners here for thirty-two years; for ten years was Surgeon to the Marine Hospital; aided to form the Louisville Medical Institute in 1833, and was appointed Professor of Anatomy, although finally he declined active service in a chair; filled a large space in public and professional affairs here for a generation; and passed away at length on the 17th of February, 1855, in his seventy-fourth year, greatly beloved and mourned.

Lewis Rogers was son of Dr. Coleman Rogers, and was born near Lexington October 22, 1812. He was trained at Georgetown College and Transylvania University, graduating from the latter; began the study of medicine with his father, and pursued it in the Medical Department of the University; went to Louisville for practice, and was appointed Resident Physician to the City Work and Poor House, but by and by took a further course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M. D. from that great school in 1836. He resumed practice in Louisville, and presently formed a partnership with his father, which endured for a long time. The same year of his final graduation he was appointed Clinical Assistant to Dr. Caldwell, of the Louisville Medical Institute,

and long performed the duties of that place. In 1849 he became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Louisville, but was afterwards transferred to the Chair of Theory and Practice, succeeding the renowned Dr. Austin Flint, and again, in 1867, was returned to his former chair, shortly after which he resigned. Besides his labors in the medical schools, it is said that for more than forty years he commanded the largest general practice of any physician in the city. He died in Louisville June 13, 1875.

Coleman Rogers the younger is son of the subject of the last sketch, and was born in Louisville August 10, 1840. He received his elementary education in the public schools, took a European tour with his father, completed an undergraduate course at the University of Toronto, graduated in medicine at the Louisville University after several years' study, and then attended lectures at the Bellevue Medical College, New York City; began practice in Louisville in September, 1868, was afterwards chosen Adjunct Professor to Dr. Bell, in the Chair of Theory and Practice, in the local University, and was for some years Physician to the University Dispensary and the Louisville Marine Hospital. He has collected a very superior medical library, and written much on professional topics.

Joseph Rodes Buchanan, one of the most original thinkers our land has produced, was born December 11, 1814, at Frankfort, Kentucky. Noted in his childhood for great maturity of mind, he became early a student and investigator in the sciences so familiar to his learned father. After pursuing a diversity of studies in a great variety of fields, he secured the degree of M. D. from the Transylvania University. In 1835 he devoted himself to the study of the brain, and six years subsequently traveled and lectured through several States, meanwhile carrying on constant investigations and arriving at new conclusions, by which he was enabled to rectify the principles of crainoscopy. In 1841, by his bold experiments and discoveries, phrenology really entered upon a new era in its history. He subsequently published for years in Cincinnati, his *Journal of Man*. His *System of Anthropology*, issued in that city in 1854, also had a direct influence on the same subject. In 1842, Robert Dale Owen, in the New York

Evening Post, said: "Unless the discoveries of Dr. Buchanan are quickly exploded, they will rank among the first gifts of philosophy and philanthropy to the cause of science and the good of the human race." As medical professor, he occupied a prominent place in the Eclectic Medical Institute or College at Cincinnati, editing meanwhile the Medical Journal. For five years previous to the year 1861, he devoted his time largely to the care of his family and property in Louisville, at which date he married the daughter of Judge John Rowan. Between 1861 and 1866 he had an active part in the politics of the State, first as an opponent of secession, afterward as Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party. He has since returned to his scientific researches.

Joseph Buchanan was born in the year 1785, in Washington county, Virginia. He is called physician and editor, but was as well author, teacher, philosopher, and inventor. His boyhood was passed in the State of Tennessee, where he made his college preparation. In 1805 he completed his studies in the Transylvania University, following which he became a student of medicine in Lexington, practicing a portion of his time at Fort Gibson, on the Mississippi river, to get means for a more thorough education. While at Fort Gibson, he wrote a volume on fevers which gave his name great celebrity, although never put into published form. In 1809, although so young a man, he was made Professor of Institutes of Medicine in the Transylvania Medical School. Not long after this date, he gave up his profession and went East to study the Pestalozzian system of education. On his return, he taught a school founded on these principles for several years. In 1812 he wrote a book that has brought to his name no little renown, "The Philosophy of Human Nature." His writings, among learned people, rank with the most original and philosophical. In fact, at that date he elucidated principles brought out at a later day by such men as Carpenter, Huxley, Tyndall, and Herbert Spencer. Among his studies he became proficient in the law, but he never practiced. His first editorial work was to aid on the Lexington Reporter; we afterward hear his name in connection with the Frankfort Palladium, Western Spy and Literary Cadet, and the Focus and Journal. On the last-named he

was doing editorial work at the time of his death in 1829. He also wrote a History of the War of 1812, the life of General George Rogers Clark, and various articles on education, law, and steam power applied. His attainments in scholarship were really wonderful. While a mere youth he detected faults in his mathematical text-book, and noted errors in the speculations of Sir Isaac Newton. As an inventor, he prepared a capillary steam-engine with spiral tubes for boilers, and a steam hand-carriage, anticipating many of the most recent inventions. He also discovered a new motive principle derived from combustion without water or steam. Dr. Buchanan, while so able and scholarly, was always modest and unassuming, and during many years of his life was much hindered by poverty. At his death he left a wife and one son, Professor J. R. Buchanan, whose labors have been in a similar field.

Richard W. Ferguson, M. D., was born in Louisville, August 21, 1805. His father came from Ireland to this country in 1772, settling at first in Virginia, but moving finally to Louisville. His mother was a daughter of Colonel W. A. Booth, of Virginia. Dr. Ferguson's early teaching came from private schools in his own town, till, in 1824, he became a student at Transylvania University. His graduation occurred three years later. The following three years were devoted to the study of medicine with his father, when he graduated from the Medical Department of the same University, and immediately became a practitioner with his father, up to the date of his father's death, which occurred in 1853. Having gained a fine property, Dr. Ferguson has retired from active business, but continues his interest in all enterprises tending to improve the city or its people. For nine years he was physician in the City hospital. All the early part of his life he was a member of the Unitarian church, until some years ago, at the age of sixty, he united with the Protestant Episcopal church. Formerly he was a Whig in politics; since that party ceased to exist, however, he has been counted with the Democrats. Years ago he owned a large number of slaves, but before the beginning of the war set them all free.

John Thruston is a native of Louisville, a scion of the famous old pioneer family and a long line of English ancestry, which included at



John Goodman, S. C. H.

least one medical man, Malachi Thruston, who published in London two editions of a Latin Treatise on the Respiration, in 1670-71. He began active life in mercantile pursuits in New Orleans, but returned to Louisville, read medicine with his brother-in-law, the late Dr. Lewis Rogers, graduated at the home University, practiced for ten years with Dr. Rogers, and afterwards alone, establishing a lucrative and well-maintained practice.

The well known manufacturer of proprietary medicines in Louisville, Dr. John Bill, was born in Shelby county in 1813, scion of an old and reputable Virginia family. He was fairly educated in the home schools, but at the early age of fourteen pushed for Louisville to study medicine, which he did very earnestly for several years under Dr. Schrock. He was still very young when he resolved to devote his life mainly to chemistry and pharmacy. Following his bent he soon became one of the best pharmacists in the city, and was often called upon by the doctors to compound their more delicate prescriptions. He formed a partnership in the drug business with J. B. Wilder, and continued with others for some years, until, single handed and alone, he started in the manufacture of his famous patent medicines. He began very humbly, and with only a small part of the remedies which afterwards made his name widely known; but from year to year the business and his inventive genius enlarged, until, in the latter years of his life, it is presumed that his net income from the sale of his specifics amounted to \$150,000 a year. He had experienced some sharp reverses, however—one by establishing a branch house in Louisville, and again by the vicissitudes of the late war, that for three years so reduced him that he was glad to accept the post of a Federal provost marshal, at \$75 a month. He finally became, it is believed, a millionaire, with the largest income of any citizen of Kentucky. He died suddenly at his home in Louisville, on the 26th of April, 1875.

George W. Bayless was a native of Mason county, in this State, born January 17, 1817. He received an excellent elementary training, and began to study medicine in Louisville at the age of twenty, with the first class organized in the Medical Institute. He then attended lectures in Philadelphia, where he received his degree,

and began practice in Louisville. He was soon made demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical Institute, but resigned in 1848, and, the next year, joined the faculty of the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, resigned for his health in 1850, removed to Missouri, and engaged in farming for several years, but returned to Louisville at last, and resumed practice. He was for many years professor of physiology, anatomy, or the principles and practice of surgery, in the medical department of the University or in the Kentucky School of Medicine. As a surgeon he was especially skillful, and had wide repute. After suffering from paralysis since 1870, he died of apoplexy at Rockcastle Springs, September 8, 1873.

Martin Lee Lewis, son of Jedediah H. Lewis, was born in Massachusetts, on June 10, 1800. When nineteen years of age he began the study of medicine in Columbus, Ohio. He afterward went to Cincinnati, and finally, in 1824, graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine. He commenced practice in Columbus, Ohio, but removed to Louisville in 1827, where he has since remained, an active and successful practitioner. Considering the disfavor generally given physicians of the Eclectic school, Dr. Lewis, by his unostentatious methods and genuine determination to benefit those around him, has gained a place seldom reached by the average physician. He is a prominent member of the Order of Masons, but has kept entirely aloof from politics. In religion, he has been a member of the Methodist Church from early childhood. In 1827 Dr. Lewis was married to Miss Eliza A. Johnston, of Columbus, Ohio. Of their six children, two sons are both practicing physicians, Dr. W. C. Lewis near Perryville, Kentucky, and his brother, near Louisville.

Dr. James Harvey Owen was of Welsh ancestry on the paternal side, the son of Captain John Owen, of English ancestry on the mother's side. She was Martha Talbot. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, May 19, 1801; received a substantial English education from a son of a French nobleman named De l'Huys; commenced the study of medicine under the tutelage of his cousin, the late Dr. John M. Talbot, of Louisville, in 1817, and received, in 1822, from Drs. Talbot, W. C. Galt, Richard Babbington Ferguson, and James C. Johnston, an endorse-

ment of his qualifications to practice medicine and surgery. He commenced practice the same year at New Madrid, Missouri, and remained there till 1827, when he moved to Port Gibson, Mississippi, and practiced his profession at that place in partnership with Dr. John O. T. Hawkins till 1832, taking charge of Claiborne Female Seminary for one year, when he moved to Louisville and practiced his profession very successfully till 1852, when he retired to his farm in Hunter's Bottom, Carroll county, Kentucky, the farm having the largest peach orchard on it in the West. He was very popular, and was often solicited to accept political honors. He was a member of the City Council of Louisville two years; received the nomination for a place in the House of Representatives of Kentucky several times; and once he was the choice of the Louisville delegation in the Democratic nominating convention in 1847 for Representative in the lower House of Congress in the United States, but uniformly declined. He was a Jackson Democrat, and a Free Mason of long standing. He was a member of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, and a true Christian. He died December 1, 1857, of pneumonia, and was interred at Cave Hill Cemetery. Dr. Owen was married in 1827 to his cousin Martha, daughter of Major David Owen, of Gallatin county, Kentucky. They had six children, five sons and one daughter. The mother died in 1876. The two youngest sons are also deceased.

William H. Goddard, doctor of dentistry, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 28, 1808, son of Dr. Thatcher Goddard, of that city, who had been a physician, and then a successful merchant. He received a liberal education, began to study dentistry at twenty, prepared thoroughly, and began practice in New York City, but removed to Louisville in 1834, where he soon had an extensive and profitable practice. He became the oldest, and was considered the most prominent and influential member of his branch of the profession in Kentucky. In 1856 he took an interest in the agricultural implement business of Munn & Co., and was reaping large profits from it when the war closed the establishment and reduced him to comparative poverty. He became a deputy during the Collectorship of the poet Gallagher, and at the close

of the war resumed dental practice, in which he has since remained.

Henry M. Miller, one of the most notable physicians ever in practice in Louisville, was born in Barren county, November 1, 1800, son of a Glasgow pioneer of German stock. Young Miller was not college-bred, but became a good scholar in English, with a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin. At seventeen he began to read medicine with Drs. Bainbridge and Gist, of Glasgow, and after two years joined the first class organized in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. He began practice at Glasgow with Dr. Bainbridge, but returned to Lexington presently to complete his course, and graduated in 1822. After a short residence in Glasgow, he was appointed, although so young, as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the university; and after farther study in Philadelphia, he undertook its duties. In 1827 he removed to Harrodsburg for general practice, and came to Louisville in 1835, to aid in organizing a new medical school. When the Medical Institute here was established two years later, he became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. He resigned upon the transfer of the institute to the University of Louisville in 1858, after twenty-one years' service. In 1869, however, he rejoined the Faculty as Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, and soon after took a similar chair in the Louisville Medical College, which he held during the rest of his life. In 1849 was published his successful book, *Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Human Parturition*, known in the later editions as *Principles and Practice of Obstetrics*. He wrote much otherwise in pamphlets for the professional journals. Dr. Miller died February 8, 1874.

John Esten Cooke, the renowned physician, surgeon, and writer of medical treatises, was for very few years a resident of Louisville; but, as one of the most remarkable physicians who ever lived in this city, or anywhere in Jefferson county, he amply deserves notice in these pages. He was of the famous Cookes of Virginia, but was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1783, during a visit of his parents to that city. His father was Dr. Stephen Cooke, also a physician of note and an army surgeon during the War of the Revolution. He was finely educated

ed in the English branches, in Latin, and in Greek; studied medicine with his father, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1805, and settled for practice in Warrenton, Virginia; removed to Winchester, in the same State, in 1821, and six years later to Lexington, Kentucky, where he became Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Transylvania. For ten years he held his chair, and was the first professor in the school to prepare a systematic treatise in any department of medical authorship. He had already, while still in Virginia, published the first volume of his work on Pathology and Therapeutics, which was afterwards completed in two large octavos, and his medical essays, mainly contributed to the Transylvania Journal of Medicine, would make another massive tome. In 1832 he went somewhat into Episcopal theology, and added to his duties the Professorship of History and Polity in the Theological Seminary at Lexington. In 1837 he joined in the plan for the foundation of a medical college in Louisville, removed thither, and was there also made Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. He held peculiar views, however,—“his medical philosophy was of the heroic school,” says one; his lectures were not popular; he by and by fell into difficulties and struggles, and finally, in the winter of 1843-44, retired altogether from the school to a farm he had bought near the city. This he afterwards traded for an estate on the Ohio, thirty miles above Louisville, in whose improvement he tranquilly passed the rest of his days. He died there October 19, 1853, in the seventy-first year of his age. He is remembered as a man of great professional and general learning, and a writer and lecturer of uncommon interest on medical topics, notwithstanding the peculiarity of his views and some disadvantages of style.

In the fall of 1839 the celebrated Cincinnati physician, Dr. Daniel Drake, whose boyhood had been spent in a country neighborhood of Kentucky, and who was long afterwards once and again a professor in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, was elected to a professorship in the Louisville Medical Institute, upon the dissolution of the medical school of Cincinnati College, which had been in existence but four struggling years. The learned doctor

remained in this new connection for ten years, and then, upon the adoption of a rule that professors in the Institute should not be employed beyond the sixty-fifth year of their age, he resigned, although then only sixty-two years old, and the rule was voluntarily suspended in his favor. While residing here in 1847-48, he prepared the interesting series of letters to his children, since collected and published in an octavo volume under the title, *Pioneer Life in Kentucky*. In 1850, then drawing near the close of his life, he consented to return for a time to the Louisville school, and lectured here for two more sessions, when his connection finally closed. He died in Cincinnati November 5, 1852.

Richard O. Cowling was born April 8, 1839, near Georgetown, South Carolina. He was brought with the family to Louisville when but two years old, and was educated in the city schools and under Noble Butler and the Rev. Dr. Chapman, and in Trinity College, Hartford, where he was graduated with the highest honors in 1861. He made a short tour in Europe, returned home, did some tutoring and surveying, studied law a year, began to read medicine with Dr. G. W. Bayless in 1864, heard lectures at the local university and Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia, began practice, and was soon made demonstrator of anatomy in the University, then adjunct professor of surgery, and finally professor of surgical pathology and operative surgery (afterwards “science and art of surgery”). With Dr. W. H. Galt he founded the Louisville Medical News in 1876, and was connected with it till his death, which occurred April 2, 1881. His last public address, at the dedication of the monument to Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the father of ovariectomy, has been particularly admired. An appreciative and elaborate address in memoir of himself was pronounced by Dr. David W. Vandell on the evening of February 28, 1882, at the annual commencement exercises of the University.

J. Alexander Ireland was born September 15, 1824, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He was of Scotch origin, but his father was born in this State. His mother, Jane Stone, was of English ancestry, but born also in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch gained a good common education by the time he had reached the age of

seventeen, when the study of medicine was begun. He graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1851, and entered upon the work of his profession in the city of Louisville at once. For ten years between 1854 and 1864 he had his home in the country, where he pursued his practice, till in the latter year he was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Kentucky School of Medicine. Subsequently, he became Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University. In 1848 he was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church, and for several years was actively engaged in his profession, and served, at the same time, as regular pastor over a church in his denomination, using his pen too, at times, as a writer. Dr. Ireland has made himself a most useful and influential member of society. In 1846 he was married to Sarah E. Cooper, and by this marriage had one son, Henry Clay Ireland. In 1859, he was the second time married, to Susan M. Brown, and by this union another son, William E. Ireland, was added.

Benjamin Miller Wible was born in 1814, in Nelson county, Kentucky. His paternal ancestors came from Switzerland, his father, John Wible, a Kentucky farmer, serving in the War of 1812. Some of his maternal ancestors were Virginians, who settled on the East Fork of Cox's creek, Nelson county, Kentucky, late in the last century. On both sides his ancestors were in the Revolution. Dr. Wible's early education was received under private tutors, until he began the study of medicine in 1833. Four years later he was graduated from the medical college of Ohio. From that date he was engaged in practice at Mount Washington, Kentucky, until 1846, when he removed to Louisville. The next two years, with others, he was engaged in a private hospital, until in 1848 he became contract surgeon for a Kentucky regiment in the Mexican war. Between this date and the beginning of the Rebellion he resumed his practice in Louisville, leaving it as a regularly commissioned surgeon in the Confederacy. During the great conflict he held many responsible trusts, and established a reputation for faithfulness and skillful treatment, which he retained on resuming his old practice in Louisville. His death occurred in March, 1877, while seemingly in the vigor of early manhood. As a writer for medical journals, Dr. Wible at-

tained some merited fame. He was married October 18, 1864, to Miss C. M. Brown, of Georgia, a most excellent lady, the daughter of one of the wealthiest planters of the South.

George H. Walling is descendant of an old English family, but was himself born in Canton, Ohio, February 29, 1820. His parents removed to Lexington in 1828, and in 1836 to Louisville. He was educated in the best private schools of these cities, and was graduated in 1847 from the Medical Department of the University in the latter place. He began practice in the city the same year, and steadily pursued it, mostly in Louisville, for many years. He has also been quite active in public affairs, served three or four years in the City Council, and six years on the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.

Willoughby Walling is son of the physician last named. He is a native of Louisville, born March 3, 1848; was trained in the city public schools; read medicine in his father's office, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University; was for some time physician to the City Almshouse, and for eight years on the Board of Health; resided abroad in the further pursuit of his studies; returned and resumed practice; became President of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Louisville, and for a number of years Local Secretary of the American Medical Association, also writer of many articles for the professional journals.

James A. Graves was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 2, 1842. He was the son of Dr. James Graves, a manufacturer of patent medicines, who came to Louisville in 1849, and, buying a large tract of land in the western part of the city, erected a large establishment for a medical laboratory. The son received his early education, accordingly, in the Louisville public schools, and, subsequently became a student of medicine. Instead of becoming a practitioner, he acquainted himself with his father's business, purchased his establishment, improved upon his methods, and has had remarkable success in the excellency and successful sale of his compounds, his agents being numbered by thousands, and his medicines finding sale in all parts of the world. Dr. Graves has a reputation for liberality as well as for wealth. He shows an interest in all good works, and gives liberally to their support. He was married to Miss Roxie Gilrath in 1868.

David D. Thomson was born in Lincoln county, January 6, 1824, of Virginia stock on both sides. He was given the best education the schools of the neighborhood and Centre College afforded at the time, and was graduated from the latter in 1846. He read medicine at first with Dr. Weisaker, at Danville, then with Dr. S. D. Gross, in Louisville, where he heard lectures in due course, and was there graduated as M. D. in 1849, but continued to study with Dr. Gross until the next spring, when he opened an office in Louisville and practiced till 1860, when he removed to Paducah, and there practiced with success till 1875, when he returned to Louisville, where he has since remained in full practice. During his former residence here, he was for two years President of the Board of Education, and for a much longer term Vice-President of the Board.

John A. Krack was born near Baltimore September 15, 1823, son of Rev. John Krack, Lutheran clergyman. He was educated in the Baltimore public schools and in a classical school at Madison, Indiana. He taught school three years in Henry county, Kentucky; came to Louisville in 1847, read medicine with Dr. Joshua B. Flint; attended a single course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and began practice in Gasconade county, Missouri, finished his course at the Kentucky School of Medicine, graduating in 1850 and settling in the city for practice, where he has since resided, but not altogether as a physician. He was a successful druggist 1852-57; then manager of the Louisville Glass Works for sixteen years; and since in various business. He has held a number of public offices, as member of the City Board of Education for five years, six years an Alderman from the Third Ward, and since 1873 continuously Assessor of the city, which office he now holds.

Robert Peter was born January 21, 1805, in Launceston, England. His parents, Robert and Johanna Peter, came to America in 1821, and settled in Baltimore, but afterwards removed to Pittsburg. During these years the son learned the druggist's business, and meantime acquired a taste for the study of applied chemistry as used in that department. He wrote, investigated, and lectured up to the year 1828, when he took his first course of lectures in form on his favorite

subjects. Following this date we hear of him as lecturer and teacher of chemistry in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Lexington, Kentucky, and soon after his arrival at the latter place he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Transylvania University. In 1834 he received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania, and began the practice of medicine in Lexington with Dr. L. P. Vandell, then a professor in that university. He, however, abandoned practice and returned to teaching, becoming Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. At the opening of the war the institution in which he lectured being closed, he was surgeon in the Government Military Hospital at Lexington. At the close of the war he accepted the Chair of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy, which place he still occupies, adding to his regular duties much geological work on the State surveys and for other purposes. Professor Peter is devoted to his profession, writing, studying, and investigating, although getting advanced in years. He is now considered one of the first chemists in his own State, and is widely known throughout America. He makes his home in Lexington, or on his farm near that city. In 1835 he was married to Miss Frances Paca Dallam, daughter of Major W. S. Dallam. Mrs. Peter, on her father's side, is a relative of the Paca and Smith families of Maryland, and on her mother's with the Breckenridges, Prestons, and Merediths, her grandfather having been a near relative of Patrick Henry. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are yet alive.

John Bruce Smith was born January 16, 1835, in Roxbury, New York. His parents were both natives of the same—Roxbury—county. His early life was passed in obtaining an elementary education, and in 1851 he entered the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York. Three years later he began reading medicine at Delhi, in the same State, and devoted four years, in large part, to preparation for his profession, attending medical lectures at various places and graduating in 1857 in the University of Louisville. The same year he located and began practice in his profession at Fairview, Fleming county, Kentucky. In 1859 he removed to Millersburg, Bourbon county. He has gained there an excellent practice, and is recognized in

that section of the State as a prominent man in the profession. In politics he is a Democrat. During the war, as well as at other times, his sympathies were with the South. As to his religious principles he is a member of the Christian or Reform church. November 4, 1857, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Maria A. Ball, of Mason county, Kentucky.

Samuel Brandeis was born December 4, 1819, in the city of Prague, Austria. His early education was gained in the Catholic Gymnasium of his native city. Later he studied medicine at Vienna,—a private pupil of the great anatomist, Professor Hytál,—and finished his medical studies in 1845. Three years following, he practiced in Prague, when, becoming involved in the revolution of Bohemia against Austrian rule, he left his country and emigrated to America. His first settlement here was in Madison, Indiana. In 1852, he came to Louisville, where he speedily became known. In 1860, he became Adjunct Professor in the Kentucky School of Medicine, when, the war beginning, he went into the Government Hospital at Louisville. Six years later, in recognition of his able and conscientious services, he was made President of the Board of Examiners of applicants for pensions. He has also filled the place of President of the Board of Health in Louisville, and contributed from time to time to medical publications. In 1849, he was married to a lady from his native place. They have now living seven children.

James McDonald Keller was born in Tusculum, Alabama, January 29, 1832. His father, David Keller, was a merchant and planter of Hagerstown, Maryland, and his mother, Mary Fairfax Moore, a Virginian, was the granddaughter of Governor Spotswood, who served as General under George III., and was the first white man to cross the Blue Ridge mountains. For this feat of daring he was made "Knight of the Golden Horseshoe," and received also a full-sized gold horse-shoe, set with rubies. This gift remains in the possession of the family of the late R. E. Lee, a grandson of the "Knight," the first colonial Governor of Virginia. Dr. Keller's early education was obtained in the Academy of Tusculum, Alabama, and when eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine in the same city, finally graduating from the University of Louisville in 1852. After remaining for a

short time in the vicinity of Louisville, he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he gained a good practice and remained till 1861. On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a surgeon, and soon became medical director in several departments. After the surrender, he returned to Memphis to find himself, with many others, under the indictment of high treason, and, "declining to take the oath of allegiance, was only relieved by the general amnesty." In 1869 he was called to the chair of surgery in the Louisville Medical College, which position he has since held, together with that of Professor of Surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine in the same city. In 1874, at Detroit, he was elected Vice-President of the American Medical Association. Growing out of his wide practice and especial study in the field of surgery, Dr. Keller furnishes many reports to the journals of his profession, and is a valued member of all associations within his State or vicinity that have at heart the improvement of so important a science. In 1852 he was married to Miss Sallie Phillips, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, and James Irwin, Assistant Physician at Anchorage Insane Asylum, and Murray P., of the firm of Hall, Keller & Company, manufacturers, are his sons.

William A. Hundley was the third son of Joel Hundley, born in Jefferson county, March 28, 1822. He attended the country schools, and then a better one at Mount Washington, Bullitt county; began to read medicine with Dr. Johnson, of that place; attended a course of lectures here and graduated in 1852, beginning successful practice here the same year. He was physician to the city hospital four years, and to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum fourteen years, making no charge for the latter service. He was a close professional student, and wrote much upon medical topics. As a physician it is said of him that "he was well-read, skillful, and unusually successful; his gentle kindness won him the hearts of his patients." Dr. Hundley died of apoplexy in Louisville March 23, 1873.

Archie Brown Cook was born September 23, 1828, in Noblestown, Pennsylvania. His early education was begun in his native county, after which he was at an academy at Wheeling, Virginia, and also under the instruction of Rev. David Wallace, now president of Monmouth col-

lege, Illinois. In 1848 he graduated, as one of the orators of his class, from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, and three years later received the degree of A. M. Soon after this he came to Kentucky, and in 1849 began the study of medicine under Dr. E. D. Force. Having attended lectures in New York City, he graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, in 1853. The same year he attended upon the practice of his profession in Newcastle, Henry county, where his practice very soon became an excellent one. Not long after this he became Demonstrator of Anatomy, first in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and afterwards in the University of Louisville, after which he occupied a number of honorable and important positions till, in 1875, he was elected President of the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College. During his work as teacher he also accomplished not a little with his pen, articles appearing from time to time in the medical journals that have contributed largely to the science. In 1860 he became surgeon with the rank of Major on General Buckner's staff, in the Kentucky State Guards, and has also occupied many places of trust in public institutions. Dr. Cook was married to Miss Fannie M. Roberts, of Louisville, February 21, 1872.

One of the most remarkable physicians and medical writers Louisville has ever had, Dr. Charles Caldwell, came to the city in connection with the attempt to establish the Medical Institute here. He was a professional graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, became an eminent though still young practitioner in Philadelphia, and in 1816 was appointed Professor of Geology and Natural History in his *alma mater* there. Coming West three years afterwards, he took a professorship in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, and remained upon the Faculty of that school about eighteen years. During this connection he made a tour in Europe, meeting Gall and Spurzheim, and embracing their doctrines of phrenology. The reader finds him referred to heretofore, in the notes of the celebrated Dr. George Combe concerning his visit to this place. He became a professor in the Louisville Medical Institute, and served until 1849, when he was seventy-seven years old, and desired retirement. He died July 9, 1853, aged eighty-one. He had all his life

been a voluminous writer upon scientific, medical, and educational topics, beginning with a translation of Blumenbach's Physiology before his graduation at Philadelphia. His published papers and other works, if collected, would fill many volumes.

John Edward Crowe was born June 4, 1829, in Louisville. His father, who was a grocer here, had emigrated to the city about 1818. Having received his elementary education at a parochial school, at the age of fifteen he entered St. Mary's college, in Marion county, Kentucky. Three years later he began the study of medicine in the University of Louisville, but stopping to teach in the public schools he did not graduate until 1856. He continued the practice of medicine in Louisville up to the beginning of the civil war, when he was commissioned as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. Since his army experience he has gained an extensive and important practice. Devoting himself mainly to the treatment of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, he was appointed, in 1869, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Louisville, where, by untiring devotion to his department, he has won an enviable reputation for scholarship and skill. At various times the esteem and confidence of the people has shown itself by giving him place in the City Council, on the Board of Aldermen, as Trustee of the City Hospital, and President of the City Board of Health. Dr. Crowe was married to Miss Augusta Douglas, of Ohio, September 7, 1871. He died here September 25, 1881.

Charles F. Carpenter is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Chester county July 9, 1826, of an old and honorable English family. He began to study medicine when only sixteen years old, but did not graduate until he was twenty-three, when, in 1849, he received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to his native county and practiced until 1856, when he removed to Louisville, and was soon busily and profitably engaged. Upon the outbreak of the war, he was placed in charge of several hospitals, and sustained an important relation to the medical staff of the army. The war closing, he retired from active practice and gave his time largely to scientific pursuits, especially to operations in metallurgy in Colorado, in which he has

made a number of valuable improvements. He has also taken out many patents for mechanical devices. In 1873 he was one of the Government Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, and the next year was prominent in the organization of the Louisville Microscopical Society, of which he was made vice-president.

Thomas P. Satterwhite was born July 21, 1835, in Lexington, Kentucky. His father, bearing the same name throughout, was a distinguished physician before him. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Joseph C. Breckinridge. He was trained in the Lexington schools and at Center College, started in his medical reading in 1855, with Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, and graduated from the proper Department of Louisville University in 1857. He decided to remain in the city, and began practice there the same year. He managed the Dispensary for a time, was for six years Demonstrator of Anatomy in his *alma mater*, and then operated a dispensary on the University grounds, in union with Dr. Goodman. He has chief prominence as a surgeon, and has taken high rank for his difficult and successful operations. Chairs in the Louisville Medical College have repeatedly been offered him; but have as often been declined. He was for one term President of the Medico-chirurgical society.

William H. Leachman's natal day was May 15, 1834, and he is a native of Boyle county, son of an old Kentucky pioneer, who was in turn son of a pioneer from Germany to Virginia. William was well educated, and spent some time in the celebrated Covington Institute, at Springfield, Kentucky. When of age he entered the law department of Louisville University, took the two-years' course, and was dubbed M. D. in 1857, enjoying also private study under the elder D. W. Yandell. He began practice in the city, and was soon widely and satisfactorily employed. He makes a specialty of obstetrical practice, in which his business has been very large. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and afterwards served in the City Council, but resigned when half his term had expired.

Professor Emory A. Grant was educated as a physician, but was long better known as a teacher. He was born June 15, 1823, in Ithaca, New York; educated at Genesee and Centre Colleges, from the latter of which he received in

1861, the degree of LL. D.; studied medicine and began practice, but soon abandoned it, and began teaching, in which profession he remained twenty-five or thirty years. He continued, however, to practice the specialty of orthopedic surgery, performing some important operations for club-foot, and devising some contrivances for reducing the deformity; and after leaving the pedagogic profession some years ago, he returned to successful practice, especially in this kind of surgery. He was for seven years Principal of the Boys' High School, and has taken great interest in the upbuilding of the Polytechnic Society, of which he is secretary.

William G. Redman, M. D., D. D. S., was born in the State of New York, April 2, 1821. He was of German extraction, his parents having been among the early emigrants along the Hudson. His early education was gained at the common schools, and afterwards at Cazenovia and Homer Academics. Coming to Kentucky in 1843, he occupied the next three years in teaching school, studying medicine, and attending medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated. He then began practice in Shelby county, Kentucky, but on account of ill health turned his attention to dentistry, graduated in the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, and finally located at Henderson, Kentucky, where he was engaged in dentistry for a succession of years. He came to Louisville in 1860, and has succeeded in gaining a large and lucrative practice. He fills the place of president in the Southern Dental Association, and is the inventor of a number of appliances now in general use in the profession. In 1849 Dr. Redman was married to Miss Mary C. Chisen, of Lexington, Kentucky, and their family now consists of thirteen children. As to politics, he is not a partisan, voting for the person who will do the best work. His religious connection is at present with the Episcopal church, although he was formerly a Methodist. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows claims his membership and influence.

Erasmus O. Brown was born in Burkesville, Kentucky, February 13, 1817, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his father a physician before him. He was fairly educated in English branches; began clerking in a drug-store at sixteen, and studied medicine in the intervals of leisure;

made a number of valuable improvements. He has also taken out many patents for mechanical devices. In 1873 he was one of the Government Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, and the next year was prominent in the organization of the Louisville Microscopical Society, of which he was made vice-president.

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heard medical lectures in the University of Louisville in the winter of 1841-42, and began practice at his old home, which he maintained with much success until 1847; finished his course at the university, and graduated in 1848; and resumed practice. In 1862 he took charge of a Federal hospital at Louisville; then served as Medical Purveyor of Burnside's army; and remained in this and similar service till the war closed. He then opened an office in Louisville, and soon built up a large business. For several years he was physician to the Eastern District of the city; had for a time the Eruptive Hospital and medical department of the city Workhouse in charge; has written much on medical topics, and is a member of many prominent professional societies. He was elected to the Legislature in 1855, and re-elected in 1857.

John Aroid Ooterlony was born in Sweden, June 24, 1838. His father was a man of property and a captain of dragoons in the Swedish army. The family was originally of Scotch origin, the name having been spelled Auchterlony. The mother was of French extraction. Dr. Ooterlony was educated in the Swedish Government School, and came to America in 1857. In 1861 he received the degree of M. D. in the University of New York, and at once began practicing in New York City. One year later he entered the army as a medical officer, and, during the four years following, held several important positions in the hospital service. In 1866 he was appointed physician-in-charge of the Government Dispensary at Louisville. Having filled the position of lecturer on clinical medicine in the University of Louisville, and having shown himself a teacher of more than ordinary ability in several other places, on the organization of the Louisville Medical College he was offered the chair of dermatology and clinical medicine. This he accepted, only resigning to accept the chair of materia medica, therapeutics, and clinical medicine. From 1865 he has had charge of the Old Ladies' Home, and, since 1869, has been one of the physicians to the Louisville City Hospital. He is now president of its Medical Board. Since 1876 he has devoted himself to his benevolent work and private practice, writing, meantime, many valuable papers for publication. As a practitioner, teacher, and scholar, he has attained a high

place while yet in his early prime. In 1863 he was married to the daughter of Hon. U. H. Granger, of Louisville, a member of the famous Buckner family of Kentucky. They have but one child.

John A. Brady was born September 13, 1832, in Washington county, Kentucky. His early education was obtained in his own home schools and St. Mary's College, near Lebanon. Beginning the study of medicine in 1852, he attended lectures at the University of Louisville, and graduated at the New York University in the spring of 1856, after which date he practiced medicine at Mackville until the breaking out of the civil war. His first service as army surgeon was with the First Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Frank Wolford, until the battle of Perryville. He was under General Garfield in the Sandy Valley campaign; was next in charge of the sick and wounded in the Third Army Corps, and following this acted as medical director at Lebanon until the spring of 1863, when he was ordered to the Louisville Hospital, where he remained till mustered out in the fall of 1864. Since then he has resided in Louisville, and gained an excellent place among physicians of that city. Two years he has been a member of the Board of Health; belongs also to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville and the State Medical Society. In politics he was a Whig as long as that party existed, since which he has voted the Republican ticket. Religiously, he is a Christian, and a member of the Methodist church. Dr. Brady was married to Miss Martha J. Peter, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, October 14, 1856.

Henry F. Kalfus is of German stock, but was born in Shepherdsville, Kentucky, April 14, 1832. His maternal uncle was the eminent Dr. Burr Harrison, of Bardstown. Young Kalfus was educated in the higher branches at Hanover College, Indiana, studied professionally at Shepherdsville, practiced there five years, took a new course of study at the Kentucky School of Medicine, graduated therefrom in 1860, and also took a diploma from the Medical Department of the University. The next year he raised a company for the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, in the Federal service, and rose to the grade of colonel. In 1864 he was an unsuccessful candidate for State Treasurer, upon the Democratic ticket. Since the war he has been a prominent practi-

tioner in Louisville, and is also a lecturer upon the staff of the Kentucky School of Medicine.

John D. O'Reilly is son of the venerable Dr. John O'Reilly, of Louisville, and was born in Philadelphia October 21, 1833. His general education was received largely at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, where he graduated in 1859; and he then studied medicine in the professional schools of Louisville and Nashville. Soon after the war opened he was appointed assistant surgeon in Hospital No. 1, Louisville, and the next year became assistant surgeon in the Tennessee Lunatic Asylum at Nashville, into whose sole charge the institution presently came. He was subsequently surgeon of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry and Secretary of the State Board of Examiners for Surgeons. In May, 1865, he came back to Louisville and began civil practice. For years he was member of the Board of Health, has also been on the Board of Education, and Professor of Diseases of Children in the Kentucky School of Medicine. He is a voluminous and successful writer on medical topics. Dr. O'Reilly now resides in Dallas, Texas.

Richard H. Singleton is of the famous Mississippi, South Carolina, and Illinois family of that name, and was born at Canton, in the first-named State, May 9, 1844, son of the Hon. Otho R. Singleton, who was of old Kentucky stock. Dr. Singleton was liberally educated, completing his undergraduate course at Georgetown College, District of Columbia; entered the Southern army soon after the war opened, participated in many pitched battles and minor actions, and was finally paroled at Grenada, Mississippi. He then began medical study in Louisville, graduated from the University in 1866, and at once opened an office in the city. Four years afterwards, he was made Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College at Evansville, served one year, and then removed to his native place; but returned to Louisville in 1875 and resumed practice here. He is a member of the State Medical Societies of Kentucky, Mississippi, and Indiana, and was for some years on the staff of the City Hospital in Louisville. He is no longer practicing.

Joseph W. Fowler was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 17, 1848. He came of a most notable old family of that State. His father fought in the Mexican War under General Sam Houston, and his grandfather was an officer

in the Revolution. His maternal grandfather served in the War of 1812. In 1864 he graduated at the University of St. Francis de Sales, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, soon after which time he had made such a study of chemistry and pharmacy with Dr. George Mueller, of Lafayette, Indiana, that he began an independent drug business. Since undertaking the work he has made especial effort to advance the business by applying all the skill and science that conscientious study could furnish, and has a reputation among physicians very rarely gained in Louisville. He has won a certificate from the Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy, which gives him the highest qualifications, and he is now a member of the Louisville College of Pharmacy. He has accomplished not a little, also, as a writer. In his religious views Mr. Fowler is a decided and earnest Catholic. In 1873, September 10th, he was married to Miss J. Anna Clark, of Fairfield, Kentucky, a beautiful and accomplished lady.

Thomas L. McDermott was born in Louisville, September 6, 1843, son of an Irish immigrant, among the early settlers of the town. He was educated in the private schools of the city and at Bardstown, in St. Joseph's College. He read medicine here with Professor Benson, and graduated at Bellevue College in 1865. His earliest practice was at Virginia City, but he returned to his old home in a year or two, and has since practiced here. He was elected a member of the City Council in 1870, and the next year a member of the local Board of Health, afterwards receiving the honor of re-election to that position.

George Washington Griffiths, notwithstanding his intensely American name, is foreign born, a native of Altafacc, South Wales, August 22, 1840, son of an able minister and writer of the Presbyterian faith, three of whose sons became physicians. The family settled in Philadelphia when George was an infant, and he was mainly educated in the schools there. He came to Louisville in 1855, became a drug clerk, improving his leisure hours studying medicine, and presently abandoned his clerkship for the study. When the civil war began, he opened a recruiting office in the city, and raised a number of men for the Fifth Kentucky Federal Infantry, but went out finally as hospital steward with the

Second Kentucky cavalry; became assistant surgeon, then successively adjutant, captain, brevet-major, and finally was appointed first lieutenant in the regular cavalry, which he did not accept. He was in many actions of the war, and was wounded and captured during the Atlanta campaign. The conflict over, he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, took a course at Long Island College Hospital, and settled down in 1866 for practice in Louisville. In 1869 he was made Examining Surgeon for Kentucky, and has been Medical Director of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State.

Edwin S. Gaillard was born in Charleston District, South Carolina, in 1827, January 16. At the age of eighteen he graduated at the South Carolina University, and nine years later from the Medical College of the same State with great honor. Between that time and the year 1861 he was practising and otherwise engaged in Florida, New York, and Baltimore. During this time he made a voyage to Europe and returned. At the breaking out of the war he joined the Confederate army, and filled at various times the positions of Assistant Surgeon of the First Maryland Regiment; Surgeon of the same; Surgeon of the Brigade; Medical Inspector of the Army of Virginia; Director of half of the entire army; member of the Medical Examining Board of the army of Virginia; Medical Director of the Department of Aquia, of half of the army around Richmond, of Army Corps in Virginia, of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia; and General Inspector of Confederate Hospitals. At the end of the war he began practice in Richmond, Virginia, and in 1866 started the Richmond Medical Journal. Subsequently he received positions first in the Medical College of Virginia, and the same in the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville. In 1874 he established the American Medical Weekly. Dr. Gaillard has been twice married, first to Miss Jane M. Thomas, of Charleston; afterwards to Mary E. Gibson, of Baltimore. He has three children. He has filled many positions of honor and trust besides those enumerated. He now resides in New York City, where he is editor of the Eclectic Medical Journal.

George S. Scymour, physician and dentist, is of English descent, born June 21, 1836, near Sandersfield, Massachusetts. He was educated

there and at Yale College; but did not graduate, entering upon clerkships in stores instead, in order to purchase the remainder of his time from his father. He studied dentistry and medicine in his spare hours for about five years; then took a dental course of three years under Dr. Tomlinson, of Brooklyn, New York; and finally graduated at the Medical Institute in Richmond, Virginia, in 1860. His first medical practice was in Stewart county, Georgia; but when the war began he enlisted as a private in the Second Georgia Infantry, was made Assistant Surgeon on hospital duty at Richmond a year later, and so remained till the fall of 1864, when he was assigned to duty elsewhere. After the war, he located at Macon, Georgia, and practiced dentistry until 1868, when he came to Louisville, where he formed a partnership with Dr. E. W. Mason. In 1869 he was offered the Chair of Operative Dentistry in the Baltimore Dental College; but declined it.

William P. White is a native of Greensburg, born April 21, 1845, son of Dr. D. P. White, then a prominent physician in that place, but later a business man in Louisville. He was completing his preliminary education at Georgetown College when the war broke out and took him, with so many others as to aid in closing the school for a time, into the Southern army. He joined the Second Arkansas Cavalry and served with it through the war, at the close of which he finished his course at the same college, read medicine in Louisville with Dr. D. W. Yandell, graduated Doctor of Medicine from the University in 1869, and began his active professional life in the city, where he has since remained. He was for some years on the Board of Health, and was at least twice appointed by the Governor to be Surgeon-General of the State militia.

Edward S. Crosier is a native of Harrison county, Indiana, born March 5, 1832. He took an undergraduate course in Michigan University, and then a diploma from the medical department of the same, after some reading with Drs. Reader and Jones, of Corydon, Indiana. He practiced for a time with Dr. Henry Reader, at Mauckport, and afterwards at Salem, where he was examining surgeon during the draft of 1862. For three years thereafter he was surgeon-in-charge of the General Hospital, No. 6, New Albany. He practiced medicine there

after the war to 1869, taking a part also in the management of the Daily Commercial, of that place. He contributed much to professional, scientific, and literary periodicals, was made a member of sundry learned societies, and, in 1870-71, lectured on chemistry and microscopy in the Louisville Medical College. In the winter of 1869 he removed to this city and took a position in the office of the Surveyor of Customs.

John M. Krim is a native of Bavaria, born at Wurzburg in 1842. His father removed to Louisville, and was for thirty-four years a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon in the city. The son entered a drug-store at the age of sixteen, and remained three years, and then studied chemistry and medicine for several more in Germany under some of the best professors and chemists in Europe. After further study of pharmacy and other branches at home, he received his degree from the University of Louisville in 1869, at once began practice, and soon acquired a large and lucrative business. He was, for a number of years, on the City Board of Health, is a member of the Louisville and United States Colleges of Pharmacy, and of the State Medical Society, and has also done much service on the School Board, besides writing considerable for professional journals, mainly on minor surgery, medical pharmacy, and the diseases of children.

Clinton W. Kelly was born February 11, 1844, in Henry county, Kentucky. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Confederate army, where he remained on duty until the year 1863, when, going to Canada, he studied first in Queen's College, Kingston, and afterwards in McGill College, Montreal, from the latter of which he graduated, having, during his stay there, received four prizes for highest standing in different branches pursued. Between 1867 and 1870, he added to his medical preparation by studying in Germany, when he returned to Louisville and began the practice of his profession. During the first year of practice, he was made Professor of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine and, subsequently, held the same chair in the Louisville Medical College, where he still remains. Dr. Kelly is married to Miss Kate W. Harris, daughter of the late Alfred Harris, a lawyer of the same city.

Meverell K. Allen was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, April 15, 1846, of Scotch descent on both sides. His father was James M. Allen, for many years a well-known Louisville contractor. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Muer, a prominent physician in Nelson county. Young Allen received a good education in the home schools, began professional study at Taylorsville with Dr. Thomas Allen in 1864, and entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he took his diploma in the spring of 1867. He returned to Taylorsville and practiced there with success until 1870, when he removed to Louisville, and soon established an excellent business. He was elected Health Officer of the city in 1874, and held the post with general acceptance for several years.

Luke P. Blackburn was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, June 16, 1816. His father was educated as a lawyer, but became a stock-raiser, his thoroughbred horses having long been celebrated in America. Dr. Blackburn graduated in medicine in Transylvania university, and began practice in Lexington, Kentucky. There he married Miss Ella Guest Boswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Boswell, of that place. In 1835, when the cholera broke out at Versailles, Kentucky, and some of the resident physicians were dead and others had fled from the place, he alone voluntarily gave medical aid. When the scourge had passed by, his self-sacrificing and untiring labor among them had so moved the citizens of the town, that they gave him an earnest invitation to settle there. He removed to Versailles, and speedily had a lucrative and extensive practice. Soon after this date he went into the manufacture of bagging and rope, but became greatly involved during the financial depression of 1839. In 1843, when yellow fever appeared in New Orleans, being Health Officer at Natchez, he was directed by the city authorities to establish quarantine. This he did most effectively, and while performing his duty became so much interested in caring for the suffering marines that he built a hospital at his own expense. Soon after, through his influence a Government hospital was established there, and the building of several others throughout the county followed in a short space of time. For many years he held, by appointment, the place of surgeon in both the

State and Marine hospitals. At an early date he advanced the theory of exemption from Asiatic cholera by the use of pure soft water, and in 1854 protected Natchez from the yellow fever, when it was in the surrounding country, by a most rigid quarantine. He was afterwards empowered by the Legislatures of Louisiana and Mississippi to establish a quarantine below New Orleans. In 1855 his wife died, and two years later he visited the principal hospitals in England, Scotland, Germany, and France. In Paris he met Miss Julia M. Churchill, of Kentucky, to whom he was married in November of the same year. When the war broke out he had in advance taken up the cause of the South—was, in fact, one of the original secessionists. At first he was attached to the staff of Sterling Price as surgeon, but afterward was sent to the borders to superintend the furnishing of supplies by blockade runners, and joined his family in Canada for this purpose. On his return to the States he was for a time on his wife's plantation in Arkansas, but returned to Kentucky in 1873. When Memphis was visited by yellow fever he rendered the city great service by giving medical aid. He is said to have combated more epidemics of cholera and yellow fever than any other living physician, and is considered the best authority regarding such fatal diseases of any in the profession. In 1880 Dr. Blackburn was elected to the place of Governor of Kentucky, which position he now holds. His only child, Dr. Cary Blackburn, is at present a practicing physician in Louisville.

Richard N. Barbour is a native of this county, born September 12, 1820, son of Thomas Barbour, a pioneer of that year. His mother was cousin of President Taylor. He was educated chiefly in private schools, commenced the study of medicine in 1853, with Dr. William Taylor, and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1855. He pursued his studies further at the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and began practice at his native place in 1858. His practice became wide and lucrative, and he sustained it successfully for thirty-five years, when, in 1873, he removed to Louisville, and there reaped a similar success. He does not confine himself selfishly to his private practice, but his written much, especially in earlier professional life, for the medical journals, and is assiduous in his at-

tendance upon the professional conventions and other meetings.

Leonard W. Taylor was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 22, 1823. His grandfather, Leonard Taylor, was a Virginia Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Kentucky in the year 1790. His father, Leonard Taylor, was born in Mercer county, but, coming to Lexington, became one of its most valued citizens. Dr. Taylor studied first in Lafayette Seminary and began the study of medicine subsequently with Dr. Lloyd Warfield, a leading physician of Lexington. Three years of study prepared him for entering the Medical Department of Transylvania University, from which he graduated in 1845, with the degree of M. D. For twenty-eight years he practiced in Carrollton, Kentucky, with excellent success, and in 1873 removed to Louisville, having in view a smaller and less laborious field. In 1849, he was married to Miss Mary F. Malin, the daughter of Judge Joseph Malin, of Vevay, Indiana. They have six children, and all living.

Louis S. McMurtry was born at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, September 14, 1850. He was educated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, graduating from that institution in 1870. He at once thereafter began the study of medicine under the supervision of the late Dr. John D. Jackson, of Danville. He attended two sessions of the Medical School of the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1873. He remained in New Orleans a year thereafter, as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the university, being at the same time attached to the staff of the Charity Hospital. He spent a winter in New York pursuing special branches of study, and then settled at Danville, Kentucky, where he did a large general practice. In October, 1881, he was elected to the Chair of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, and removed to that city. Dr. McMurtry is a member of the Kentucky State Medical society; an honorary member of the Boyle County (Kentucky) Medical society; and corresponding member of the New Orleans Surgical association. He was chairman of the McDowell Memorial committee of the Kentucky State Medical society, and the erection of the McDowell monument at Danville is mainly due to his energy and perseverance. His contributions to medical literature are nu-

merous, and are to be found in the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, the American Practitioner, and other medical periodicals. A recent paper published in the Medical News and Abstract, of Philadelphia, has elicited much complimentary notice, and has been widely copied. Dr. McMurtry is of Scotch parentage, his ancestors having come over to Virginia in the early settlement of that State. He has devoted much time and study to the literature of medicine, as well as to its essentially practical details.

LOCAL STATISTICS.

The last list of physicians published in Louisville, in the spring of 1882, showed 196 regular, 10 homœopathic, 1 botanic, and 1 "vitapathic" physicians.

HOMŒOPATHY

in Louisville dates from 1839, when it was introduced by Dr. J. G. Rosenstein, who had been an allopathic physician, but was converted to the new faith. The next year he published a little book entitled *The Theory of the Practice of Homœopathy*, the first part of which comprised the treatise proper, with didactic rules, the rest conveying a controversial correspondence between himself and Drs. William A. McDowell, W. N. Merriwether, and Sanford Bell, prominent allopaths of the city. The volume attracted much attention to the author and his subject, and aided to give him high professional and scientific standing. He removed South in 1842, and was followed the same year by Dr. Logue, who went to New Orleans three years after, leaving a successor in his partner, Dr. Angell, an ex-Methodist minister. He also was short-lived here, leaving, in 1848, for Alabama. Meanwhile, two years before, had come Dr. Edward Caspari, who remained to uphold the homœopathic banner in Louisville for nearly a quarter of a century, or until his death in March, 1870. Says one, writing of his advent in 1846: "Homœopathy now received an impetus which elevated it to the dignity of a profession, and new converts were added rapidly to its already large circle of friends." In 1848 another valuable immigrant arrived, in the person of Dr. H. W. Köehler, "a man of fine education, a fine surgeon, a man devoted to his profession." Then rapidly came others—Drs. Armstrong, in 1850; C. Ehrmann and Campbell, in 1857; Clark (left the city

in 1860), and Van Buren in 1858; Keufner and Louis Ehrmann (removed to St. Louis in 1870), in 1858; Swift, in 1862; Bernard and Charles W. Breyfogle, in 1867 (the latter forming a partnership with Caspari); W. L. Breyfogle in 1869 (who took the remaining interests of Caspari the same year); R. W. Pearce (from the ranks of the old school), in 1871; and Klein, Poole, and Pittle, in 1873. To these may now be added several more recent comers.

The profession did not rotate its members here so rapidly as in its struggling years, and Drs. Armstrong, Campbell, Keufner, and Poole, as well as Dr. Caspari, remained long enough to die at their posts.

Unfortunately we have no materials for biographical sketches of these physicians, except of a single one of the Breyfogles, which will be found above. Dr. W. L. Breyfogle, in an historical account of homœopathy in Kentucky, read to the American Institute of Homœopathy in Philadelphia in 1876, says of the local status at that time:

There has been a steady and healthy growth in homœopathy in Louisville, notwithstanding the fact of its being the "hot-bed of allopathy." We now claim a fair proportion of the wealth and intelligence of the community, and the practice has a foothold, and occupies a position that is rapidly increasing our list of converts.

In 1872 the State Homœopathic Society was organized in Louisville, with Dr. W. L. Breyfogle as President.

THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

An act of incorporation was obtained on the 7th of February, 1833, for the Medical Institute of Louisville, a project which had been originated by three enterprising medical gentlemen of the city—Drs. Coleman Rogers, Harrison Powell, and A. G. Smith. An organization was not attempted until the next year, when a Faculty was formed, in which Dr. Rogers became Professor of Anatomy. The Institute did not get fairly upon its feet, however, until four years afterwards, when Dr. Charles Caldwell came from Lexington to give the infant institution the benefit of his learning and experience. A mass-meeting of citizens was held at his suggestion, which was eloquently addressed by him in an address of two hours' length. Resolutions were unanimously voted that the Mayor and City Council should endow the Institute with a site and buildings and a gift or loan of \$20,000. The

measures proposed were approved by the Council, with but one negative vote. The Medical Department of Transylvania University had just broken up; and Caldwell, who had been the leading member of its Faculty, was able to secure the aid of three others for it—Drs. Yandell, Short, and Cook. Several other famous physicians were subsequently connected with the school—as Drs. Daniel Drake and Cobb, of Cincinnati, and Flint, of Boston. It was while residing here that Dr. Drake wrote that entertaining series of reminiscential letters to his children, which have been collected under the title of *Pioneer Life in Kentucky*, and published, with a memoir by his son, ex-Senator Drake, of St. Louis, in a volume of the *Ohio Valley Historical Series*. The Institute opened its lectures with an attendance of eighty pupils, which was steadily increased every year, with one exception, until 1847, when the classes numbered four hundred and six, by far the largest number ever gathered in a medical school in the Mississippi Valley. By this time Dr. Caldwell, who was nearing his eightieth year and was feeling seriously the weight of age, desired to retire, and in 1849 his chair was vacated, the Board of Trustees at the same time tendering him the position of honorary and emeritus professor, which he declined.

The subject of the transference of the Medical Department of Transylvania University from Lexington to Louisville had been in agitation for some years, and had been attended with considerable ill-feeling between the two cities. The Legislature decided in 1837 that the removal should not be made; but the interested parties in Louisville decided to go forward upon the old charter of 1833 and 1835 for the Medical Institute, which had not proved a success, and organized a new School of Medicine here. The City Council appropriated \$20,000 and four acres of ground for the necessary building, of which the corner-stone was laid in February following. A law school and a high school were afterwards established on the same lot of ground. Dr. Flint went abroad with a liberal sum of money at his command, and bought an excellent beginning of a library and apparatus for the Institute. Dr. Caldwell had been mainly influential in promoting the project; but many other eminent practitioners, as Drs. Flint, Yandell, Miller, Gross,

Cobb, Short, and Sullivan, *et al.*, were then or subsequently connected with it.

The Institute was re-organized in 1837 sufficiently to resume sessions upon the new foundation, and reopened in the fall, occupying temporary quarters in the upper rooms of the City Workhouse. It was successful from the first, soon attaining a high degree of popularity. Eighty students attended the first session, one hundred and twenty the second, two hundred and five the third, two hundred and sixty-two the fifth; and frequently since that time the attendance has reached four hundred. When Mr. Casseday wrote in 1852, he said: "It has attained the rank of the first school of medicine in the West, and is second to few in the country." It was ultimately thought expedient, however, to merge the Institute in the University of Louisville, which was chartered in 1846, and make it a department of that institution.

A NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL

was organized in Louisville nearly forty years ago—the Medical Department of the Masonic University of Kentucky. The following named gentlemen were Professors: Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, of Anatomy and Surgery (emeritus); Dr. Robert Peter, of Chemistry and Toxicology; Dr. Thomas D. Mitchell, of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Dr. Joshua B. Flint, of Principles and Practice of Surgery; Dr. James M. Brush and Ethelbert L. Dudley, of Special and Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery; Dr. Henry M. Bullitt, of Physiology and Pathology; Llewellyn Powell, of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Dr. Erasmus D. Force, of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine; Dr. David Cummins, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The school had thus a strong Faculty, and opened under very favorable auspices, with one hundred and three students the first year, and one hundred and ten the second. Mr. Casseday said in 1852: "Its claims seem already to be recognized throughout the West." It was not destined, however, to become a permanent institution in Louisville, and long since passed out of existence.

In 1838 the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons—a society, rather than a formally organized school—was constituted, under a legislative charter. It existed for many years, but

was broken up early in 1875, it is said through medical politics and strifes.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

In April, 1837, four years after the Medical Institute of Louisville had been chartered, at a meeting of citizens in the Radical Methodist Episcopal Church, it was resolved that a college, with medical and law departments, should be founded in the city, and that the square belonging to the city, and bounded by Eighth and Ninth, Chestnut and Magazine streets, should be given by the city for the foundation of such a college; and that the Medical Department should go into immediate operation, with buildings erected and library and apparatus provided for it as soon as possible. The City Council took action accordingly, and the grant of the square was made November 21, 1837, to the Medical Institute. Suitable buildings were also erected by the city, and apparatus and a library provided, within the next two years, at a cost to the city of about \$30,000. February 7, 1846, the President and Trustees of the University of Louisville were chartered, and on the 24th of April, of the same year, in pursuance of a request from the Mayor and Council, the President and Managers of the Medical Institute transferred all its property to the University, of which it forms the foundation. Upon this was founded the Medical Department of the University, which has since been highly successful, and with which have been connected some of the foremost physicians in the city.

A society of Alumni of the Department was formed in the city in the early part of 1882.

THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

This institution is located on Green, between Third and Fourth streets. The first course of lectures in it was delivered in 1850. Some of the most eminent physicians in the city, as Drs. Coleman and Lewis Rogers, Ewing, Talbot, Powell, Winlock, Bell, Flint, Hewitt, Thornberry, Thayer, and Morton, were among the petitioners for its charter, and a number of leading citizens were its incorporators. Some very eminent names, as Drs. Benjamin W. Dudley, Joshua B. Flint, Bush, Lawson, Bayless, and others, have been on its staff of instructors. Many years ago its building was burned, and all its apparatus and museum destroyed; but the structure was promptly rebuilt, and it has since been highly prosperous.

THE LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

was established in September, 1869, and grew so rapidly in popularity and success that during the session of 1875-76 it was said to have had a larger class than was then in any other medical school west or south of Philadelphia. It has recently removed to a much larger and better building than was before occupied.

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

is a very recent creation, its first session having opened February 15, 1882. Its faculty is mostly identical with that of the Louisville Medical College, but it is intended that its sessions shall be chiefly held at a different time, and during the warmer months.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

This institution was organized on the 16th day of August, 1870. The following is the list of officers and Board of Trustees then elected: C. Lewis Diehl, president; George A. Newman, first vice-president; B. F. Scribner, second vice-president; Frederick C. Miller, recording secretary; Louis Eichrodt, corresponding secretary; George H. Cary, treasurer; J. A. McAlfee, curator, who, together with the following, constituted the Board of Trustees: Drs. Thomas E. Jenkins, S. F. Dawes, Daniel B. Grable, Frederick J. Pingst, and John Colgan. This organization meeting was convened upon a call issued by a primary meeting held in July, 1870, at the office of Messrs. Wilder & Co., at which the following were present: Graham Wilder, C. Lewis Diehl, J. M. Krim, William Strassel, and Frederick C. Miller. Mr. C. Lewis Diehl was called to the chair and Mr. Frederick C. Miller appointed secretary. The College was incorporated by the Jefferson County Court the following year and began a course of lectures in November of the same year, with the following Faculty: Dr. Thomas E. Jenkins, Professor of Materia Medica; Dr. L. D. Kastenbine, Professor of Chemistry; C. Lewis Diehl, Ph. G., Professor of Pharmacy.

The lectures were delivered in Mrs. Mary P. Pope's building on Third street, between Walnut and Guthrie, to a class of twenty-six students.

In 1873 the college obtained a charter from the State Legislature.

The lectures were for several years delivered in the Rudd block on Jefferson, near Second.



They were afterwards delivered in the German-English Academy on Second and Gray streets. All along the college had been making efforts to obtain a permanent home, which finally met with success.

In 1878 the college purchased its present building, located on Green, between First and Second streets. Last year the building was subjected to a thorough renovation, making, in its present condition, one of the best adapted for the purpose of pharmaceutical education in the country.

The college is now completing its eleventh annual session, the course being ended by March 1st. During the ten sessions fifty young men have become graduates of the School of Pharmacy. The present class numbers forty-five.

MEDICAL JOURNALISM.

The Louisville Journal of Medicine and Surgery had already been published here for some time when, in 1839, upon the removal of Dr. Daniel Drake to this city, he brought his Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences with him, and merged it into the other publication, of which he became an editor.

The American Practitioner, a monthly journal of medicine and surgery, was started in January, 1870, and is now in its twenty-fifth volume. It is edited by Drs. David W. Yandell and Theophilus Parvin, the latter of the Medical College of Indiana.

THE MEDICAL NEWS.

This is a weekly journal of medicine and surgery. Its first number appeared on Saturday, January 1, 1876. Its founder was the late R. O. Cowling, A. M., M. D., professor of the principles and practices of surgery in the University of Louisville Medical Department, who associated in the editorial work W. H. Galt, M. D., of Louisville. Dr. Galt retired from the editorship January 1st, 1878, and L. P. Yandell, M. D., professor of clinical medicine and diseases of children, University of Louisville Medical Department, was called to fill the vacancy. January 1, 1881, Dr. Yandell retired, and Dr. Cowling, associating with Dr. H. A. Cottell as managing editor, continued to conduct the journal till his death, which took place on April 2, 1881. Upon the death of Dr. Cowling the News passed under

the editorial management of Dr. Holland, who, with Dr. Cottell, now conducts it. It is the only medical weekly published south of the Ohio River. It contains twelve quarto pages of reading devoted to editorials, original articles upon medicine and surgery, translations from foreign and home journals, and to miscellaneous items of medical news. The journal has secured a liberal patronage from the medical profession, and has won for itself a high place in our national medical literature. For the first three years of its life it devoted much space to the question of reform in medical teaching, and through its influence several glaring abuses of this department of education were discontinued in this and neighboring cities. It was the first journal to advocate those measures of reform which led to the establishment, in 1876, of the American Medical College Association.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Introductory—Biographical Sketches of Hon. James Speed, Hon. James Guthrie, Judge W. F. Bullock, Judge John W. Barr, Judge Henry J. Sides, Judge Henry W. Bruce, John and James Harrison, Worden Pope, Esq., Hon. Alexander Scott Bullitt, William C. Bullitt, Esq., and Joseph B. Kinkead, Esq.—Notices of Fortunatus Corby, Father and Son, R. C. Anderson, Jr., John Rowan, S. S. Nicholas, Patrick H. Pope, Joshua F. Bullitt, Andrew J. Ballard, Addison W. Gazlav, Bland Ballard, William Preston, John J. Marshall, H. C. Pindell, William J. Graves, Henry C. Woods, Pierce Butler, George W. Johnston, Philip Lee, Franklin Goring, William B. Hoke, Benjamin H. Helm, Joseph B. Read, Charles S. Morehead, Thomas A. Marshall, Edward Y. Parsons, John M. Harlan, Eugene Underwood, John W. Kearny, B. H. Brastow, T. L. Barnett, John E. Newman, Samuel McKee, T. E. Bramlette, and R. H. Collins—The Law School—The Law Library—Bar Association.

The introduction to our Medical Chapter might well serve also for this. As in the former case, many notices of early practitioners have been included in the annals of Louisville; the following are simply intended to include a few representative men in each epoch of the professional history of the place—arranged, after the longer sketches, in the order of beginning in this city, and the hopeless attempt has not been made to deal in detail with each of many hundreds in the local profession, past and present.

HON. JAMES SPEED.

This distinguished gentleman is a representative of one of the oldest families in the State and of Jefferson county. For many years he has held a position of the highest distinction at the bar, and in State and National public affairs. He was born in Jefferson county, near Louisville, March 11, 1812. He was the oldest son of a large family of children. His father was Judge John Speed, who came to Kentucky from Virginia in 1783 with Captain James Speed, his father. Judge John Speed's wife, the mother of the present James Speed, was Lucy G. Fry, daughter of Joshua Fry. She also came from Virginia about 1793.

The progenitor of the Speed family in this country was James Speed, a descendant of the old chronicler of England, John Speed. He came to Virginia from England in 1695. His grandson, Captain James Speed, served in the Revolutionary war. He came to Kentucky, as above stated, in 1783. His son, Judge John Speed, settled in Jefferson county about the beginning of the present century. His son James, the subject of the present sketch, received the rudiments of his education in the county schools, and afterwards at St. Joseph's College, Bardonia, Kentucky, where he was graduated at the age of sixteen. He passed the next two years of his life writing in the office of the clerk of the Jefferson county court. He then attended lectures at the Law School of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. He opened an office for practice in Louisville in 1833, now nearly half a century ago. He is, with the exception of Judge William F. Bullock, the practitioner of the longest standing at the Louisville bar. He soon acquired a large business, and has been continuously successful. His life has been spent in the practice of law almost exclusively, his public life having only added to his reputation without diverting him from his profession.

In 1847 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature. In 1849 he was candidate of the Emancipation party for delegate to the State convention to frame a new State constitution. His opponent, Hon. James Guthrie, stood for the pro-slavery party and was elected. From 1856 to 1858 he was Professor in the Law Department in the University of Louisville, at

the same time sustaining the burdens of a full law practice.

When the civil war came on his action was prompt and decided in behalf of the Union. Among other conspicuous services at that time he was made mustering officer for the troops recruited in Kentucky for the Union army under President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men. In the first year of the war he was elected to the State Senate, and served for two years in that body. In 1864 he was called to the Cabinet of President Lincoln as Attorney-General. The office being in the condition it had existed since the formation of the Government required reorganization. During his term various changes and reforms were made which remain to this day. Upon him fell the decision of a vast number of new and perplexing questions pertaining to war legislation and to the guidance of the Departments. All this required great labor and research, and the exercise of a prompt, vigorous, and energetic mind. His services at this time were of great value to the country and gave him a wide and honorable reputation.

He remained in the discharge of the duties of this high office until the death of Mr. Lincoln, and afterwards under his successor, Andrew Johnson, until July, 1866, when his views of the policy of President Johnson made it impossible for him to remain in the Cabinet. He then resigned, and at once resumed his practice. The same year he was the presiding officer of the Southern Unionist Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia, to protest against the policy of Andrew Johnson in dealing with Southern questions.

In 1868 he was delegate from Kentucky in the National Convention which nominated General Grant for the Presidency. The vote of the Kentucky delegation in that convention was given to Mr. Speed for the Vice-Presidency. He was also delegate to the conventions of 1872 and 1876, and in each served on the Committee on Resolutions.

In the year 1875 he was again made Professor in the Law Department of the University of Louisville, a position he continued to fill until 1879. He has maintained the practice of his profession, and, though seventy years of age, his physical and mental forces remain in unabated vigor.



Simon James Spinks

Mr. Speed was married, in 1840, to Miss Jane Cochran, a daughter of John Cochran, a Scotch gentleman who came to Louisville in 1833 from Philadelphia and became a celebrated liquor merchant. Mrs. Speed is now living. They have had seven sons, six of whom still survive. The oldest, John, entered the Union service at the age of eighteen and served through the war on the general staff of the army with rank of Captain. He is now a practicing lawyer in Louisville, in connection with his father and Thomas Speed, Esq., a relative.

Mr. Speed possesses many striking characteristics. He is a lawyer of great learning, and a most skillful and successful practitioner. He is noted for his practical wisdom. His mind is quick, and his conclusions sound. He never fails to understand the real points at issue in a controversy. His speeches are remarkable for force, brevity, and comprehensiveness, and he never fails to impress the court and jury. He enjoys the perfect and entire confidence of all who know him. His frankness and purity of character are universally recognized. So conspicuous is his sense of justice, fairness, candor, and impartiality, that he is constantly appealed to settle differences. The high esteem and respect in which he is held enable him to exert a great influence over both individuals and assemblies.

In politics Mr. Speed is a Republican. He is attached to no church as a member, but attends the Unitarian church in Louisville, which he has materially aided to sustain.

He has cultivated literary tastes, and has a large collection of miscellaneous literature. His favorite authors are Milton (prose writings), Plutarch (Morals), Cervantes, Montaigne, Gibbon, Shakespeare, and the Bible.

He has always shown a great regard for young men. A large number have studied law in his office. This feeling led him to occupy the position of Law Professor in the University of Louisville for so many years. His students never failed to give him their love and confidence, and after entering the practice they always regard him as a personal friend.

Mr. Speed is a warm advocate of equal rights to all, and his influence in shaping the legislation of the country to this end was sensibly felt in the troublesome times immediately following the war. The following extract from one of his

speeches is illustrative of the man as well as the period when it was delivered. In 1868, in a case pending before the Federal Court at Louisville, where the validity of an act of the Kentucky Legislature was questioned on the ground that it was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, he said:

If I stood here the advocate of the negro, I might insist that the wealth and comforts of the State have to a large extent been created by his labor; and may I not say his unrequited labor? For, as a rule, labor brings to the laborer means of his own; but the negro, after generations of toil, stands before us to-day as empty as the sluggard—poor to almost nakedness, and practically friendless—without land, without money to buy tools to work with, without a shelter he can call his own, without education, his ambition, spirit, and hope even, fettered by the memories and effects of slavery. I could plead for him that he is a human being with God-given feelings and capacities; I could show how he is despised by the thoughtless and oppressed by the lawless; and I could invoke for him from this court the protection of a just and impartial administration of the law, before which the rich and the poor, the white and the black, stand equal. But this is a controversy between white men. I stand here the advocate of justice and the Constitution. Where justice reigns under the Constitution, oppression is now unknown to any class or color. I would not have violated that equality in the social compact which the Constitution proclaims and seeks to guard. I would strike down the hand that would tear the now perfect bondage from the eyes of justice. To-day the right of equal protection belongs to all, without distinction of race or color. It is now the office of the courts to enforce an equal law, and justice is too sacred to be confused by the illusions of color or awed by the frowns of prejudice.

HON. WILLIAM FONTAINE BULLOCK.

Among the noteworthy citizens of Louisville, few have shared a larger degree of popular esteem than Judge William Fontaine Bullock. His prominence was fairly won, and has long been due to the purity of his private character, to the fidelity with which he has often served the public interest, and to the learning and wisdom that have distinguished him as a member of his chosen profession. Judge Bullock was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, January 16, 1807, and is a son of the late Hon. Edmund Bullock, who represented that county for sixteen years in the General Assembly of the State, having repeatedly presided as the Speaker of the House and of the Senate. The parents of Judge Bullock possessed moral, intellectual, and social traits that were distinctly impressed upon his own character, and on a leaf in the family Bible

may be found the following graphic portrayal of them, written by himself, a number of years ago:

My father, Edmund Bullock, the oldest son of Edward and Agnes Bullock, was a native of Hanover county, Virginia. He was descended from a stock distinguished for integrity. His education was as thorough and accurate as the times would permit. In early life, he emigrated to the "District of Kentucky," where he soon acquired a high standing, based upon his exalted merits as a man and as a citizen. In all his dealings he was faithful and just, and in his intercourse with his fellow-men he was polite, noble, and generous. He was soon called into public life and was, for many years, a leading member of the Legislature of Kentucky. He was Speaker at different times of both branches of that body, and, in that capacity, won for himself a high reputation. He was alike remarkable for his dignity and urbanity of manners and for his stern and unbending sense of justice. Throughout a long life he lived above reproach—a noble specimen of an honest man. He died in the eighty-ninth year of his age, in peace with God through faith in Christ.

My mother, Elizabeth, was the second daughter of Aaron Fontaine, who was the youngest son of the Rev. Peter Fontaine, and was born in Virginia in 1754. The Rev. Peter Fontaine came from England to America in 1715, and was soon thereafter installed as rector of one of the oldest parishes of the Episcopal Church in the State of Virginia. He was the son of Rev. James Fontaine, who fled from France to England upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. He was a Huguenot of noble birth and of the most indomitable energy, and was especially distinguished for his heroic devotion to his Protestant faith. My grandfather was a noble son of such a stock. I never saw my mother. She died at my birth. My knowledge of her is derived from my father, who, to the close of a long life, never ceased to cherish her memory and to impress upon my heart the highest appreciation of her lovely character.

Having acquired in the rural schools of Fayette county the elementary principles of education, Judge Bullock entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, from which institution he was graduated in 1824. Four years later, having reached the period of manhood, he removed to Louisville, entered into the practice of law, and began that career of usefulness, in both public and private life, which has been fruitful of various substantial results. After closely and successfully following his profession for ten years, he was elected, in 1838, to represent Jefferson county in the General Assembly, and was the youngest member of the House in which he served. His services in the Legislature—embracing three terms—were signalized by the passage of several measures of which he was the author, and which have proved to be of inestimable value to the State. In 1838 he introduced into the House, and was chiefly instrumental in passing, the act creating the common school system of Kentucky. He made the only argu-

ment that was delivered on the floor of the Assembly in support of the measure—an argument that engaged widespread attention, and that abounded in convincing facts and manly eloquence; and he is now properly hailed as the "father" of that system of popular instruction in the State, the blessings of which have been multiplying for forty years. Following his educational bill, in 1841, Judge Bullock prevailed upon the Legislature to appropriate \$10,000 for the purpose of creating in Louisville the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind—an institution that has greatly grown in importance, and now ranks high among similar institutions of the land. To the growth of this institution, of which from the start he was, as now, a trustee, he has ever given a zealous care, sparing neither time nor labor to promote its beneficent mission. In addition to his services as a trustee of this institution, Judge Bullock has been for years the President of the American Printing House for the Blind, which possesses a world-wide reputation, being recognized everywhere as the best-governed and most complete establishment of the kind, whether in Europe or in America. In 1878, Congress appropriated \$250,000 as an endowment fund for this institution, thereby giving it the recognition of the General Government; and the bill providing for the appropriation, having been drawn by Judge Bullock, will remain as an imperishable evidence of his wisdom. One of the noteworthy things done by him during his legislative career was the preparation of the memorable report which, in 1842, he submitted to the Legislature, suggesting certain reformatory methods for the treatment of the inmates of asylums for the insane. The report furnishes an important chapter in the history of the subject of which it treats, and is an enduring monument to the industry and care of its author. It supplied the State authorities with various suggestions that were promptly adopted, and which led to marked improvements in the management of the asylums for the insane of Kentucky.

Pursuing a strong natural bent, Judge Bullock has played a conspicuous part as a popular orator. A devoted personal friend and an ardent political admirer of Henry Clay, he long ranked among the most attractive and effective Whig leaders in a period when the hustings offered



in Kentucky a high arena for intellectual conflict, and an exciting theater for brilliant displays of eloquence. In view of the close relationship to Mr. Clay, he was befittingly chosen to deliver the oration that was uttered in the presence of a vast assemblage in Louisville, May 30, 1867, on the occasion of unveiling the life-size statue of the great statesman—the handiwork of Joel T. Hart—which now adorns the rotunda of the Court-house. Referring to the oration, the Louisville Journal of May 31, 1867, then edited by George D. Prentice, said:

It transcends the expectations of those who expected most from its very distinguished author. It is as just and true as it is eloquent. It bears no trace of extravagance or of exaggeration. It is a discriminating and profound analysis of character by one who is too true and proud either to wrong or to flatter mortal man.

But it is chiefly as a lawyer and jurist that Judge Bullock has evinced his highest powers. During the last forty years he has ranked among the foremost members of the Louisville Bar. The records of the courts show that he has been an unusually successful practitioner, often making great and triumphant arguments before judges and juries, and always exhibiting marked ability in the management of his cases. He has been justly styled one of the most courteous and yet most formidable antagonists in the forum. For twelve years, dating from 1819, he was a member of the law faculty of the University of Louisville, in which capacity he displayed much learning and skill as a teacher, and inspired his students with a love of the science which he taught. For ten years, from 1846, he occupied the bench as judge of the Fifth Judicial Court—first by an appointment from the Governor until 1851, and then by virtue of a popular election under the new Constitution of Kentucky. As a judicial officer he was universally respected by the people and by the bar, being conscientious, courageous, firm, and enlightened in the discharge of duty. Though now in the seventysixth year of his age, he continues in the practice of his profession, retaining an extraordinary degree of intellectual and physical vigor. As late as February, 1882, he appeared before the Court of Appeals in the celebrated case of the Louisville Bridge company vs. the City of Louisville, being the attorney for the former corporation. He delivered, in behalf of his client, an elaborate argument, embracing comprehen-

sive and difficult problems of law, and the deep learning which he exhibited has been seldom equalled in the presence of that tribunal. His argument is reputed to have been worthy of the best days of Kentucky's ablest lawyers.

GEORGE BABER.

HON. JOHN W. BARR.

The Hon. John Watson Barr, long a prominent attorney in Louisville, and at present Judge of the United States District Court of the District of Kentucky, is himself a native of the State, born in Woodford county, on the 17th day of December, 1826. His parents were William and Ann (Watson) Barr, both of old families in that region. He was by them of Irish and English descent. The mother's parents were from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day; the father of William, Thomas Barr, was an immigrant from Philadelphia as early as 1787. William Barr died June 5, 1841, in Mississippi; his wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, died at the old home in Versailles, Kentucky, September 18, 1829. John was trained at the public schools of his native place, and finally in that of the Rev. Lyman Seeley, a somewhat celebrated Baptist divine and teacher, whose removal to enter the active labors of the ministry broke up the school, with which young Barr's formal education in the elementary schools closed at the age of seventeen. Some years afterwards he read law in the office of Messrs. Woolley & Kinkead, of Lexington, both of them eminent lawyers of the time; and then matriculated at the Transylvania University, in that city, as a member of the Law Department, and was graduated in 1847, after attendance upon two courses of lectures. He settled in Versailles a few months subsequently, and, alone, opened an office for law practice in his native place. Remaining here until 1854, he determined to seek a larger and more hopeful field; and in that year went to Louisville and formed a partnership with Joseph B. Kinkead, Esq., who is still in practice in the city, and is the subject of a notice elsewhere in this chapter. The firm name was Kinkead & Barr. After the dissolution of this partnership, about 1863, Mr. Barr practiced alone for several years, and then joined his professional interests

with those of John K. Goodloe, Esq., under the name and style of Barr & Goodloe. Another change occurred in 1871, in the admission to the partnership of Alexander P. Humphrey, since Judge Humphrey, who had been connected with the office for a time. The firm was now Barr, Goodloe & Humphrey, which endured until the appointment of Mr. Humphrey to the Chancellorship in 1880. Two months afterwards, April 16, 1880, Mr. Barr was appointed by President Hayes to the judicial position he now occupies, in place of the late William H. Hays, who died in office, after a short term; and the vigorous, prosperous firm of Barr, Goodloe & Humphrey was thoroughly disintegrated. Judge Barr had never cared to enter public life before, except as he might be connected with it through his professional relations, and as he was called at times to brief service in the Common Council of the city, to fill vacancies. While member of the Council he drafted the law for the creation of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, under which, upon its enactment by the Legislature, he was elected a Commissioner, was made President of the Board, and was the main instrument in its organization and earlier operations. He may, indeed, be regarded as the father of the scheme represented by the Board, but resigned his connection with it several years ago, after it had been brought into good working condition.

Judge Barr was married in Louisville, November 23, 1859, to Miss Susan, oldest daughter of Colonel Jason and Josephine (Preston) Rogers, of that city, the mother herself a daughter of, Major William Preston. Mrs. Barr departed this life in Louisville on Christmas Day, 1871. They had seven children—five girls and two boys, as follows: Anna, Caroline, Susan, Josephine, Eliza, John Watson, and Jason Rogers Barr, all of them still residing in Louisville, John W., however, being an under-graduate at Princeton College, and two of the daughters at school in Manhattanville, New York.

An old and intimate professional associate of Judge Barr has kindly contributed the following character sketch:

From the beginning of his professional life Judge Barr gave evidence of the mental characteristics for which he is now remarkable, to wit: great perseverance in the pursuit of professional knowledge, unusual calmness of mind, sound,

cool, and impartial judgment, love of truth and justice, tireless pursuit of the real merits of his cases, and industrious, careful, and discriminating investigation of all the law upon the questions involved in them. Whilst engaged in the active practice, his reputation as a wise counselor continually grew, and when he quit the bar to occupy the bench, he stood in the foremost rank of the bar of Louisville, and probably held the highest rank at the bar as a safe, discreet, and wise adviser. Indeed he was more and more sought after by those having complicated transactions to settle and questions involving intricate legal propositions, until he came to have a very large and active employment in this character of practice.

He was so patient in investigating and unravelling the difficulties of his professional engagements, and so clear and practical and so well informed upon the nicest legal questions involved, that his conclusions were accepted with unusual confidence and gave entire satisfaction to his clients, and were received with great respect by opposing counsel. We have spoken of his calmness of mind, his impartiality and love of truth. We know of no one more conspicuous for mental integrity. His mind was always faithful to truth and right and justice, and in these respects he enjoyed a most enviable reputation with his professional brethren. Probably his most prominent mental characteristics were integrity and soundness of judgment. His opinions and conclusions were clear, accurate, and most generally correct.

We should not forget other prominent traits of his character. He has always been a man of great industry, "esteeming others as better than himself," and through all of his life and work he has shown a spirit of profound veneration and respect for holiness, a supreme regard for honorable deeds and honorable lives. He is a man of the largest liberality. He enjoys his own and never quarrels with the opinions of others, no matter how widely he may differ from and earnestly oppose them. His is a most generous and benevolent nature. His hand is ever outstretched to help the needy and to give comfort to the suffering. It is remarked very often that Judge Barr has never accepted the defence which the community has constantly offered him. He has not permitted his fellow



1911

citizens to confer upon him the honors they would. He has constantly declined prominence, and the judicial honors he now wears were never asked for by him, and actually came to him through the recommendation of friends, which he discouraged. As a judge he has shown himself calm, temperate, possessed in an eminent degree of the judicial temperament, industrious, vigilant, careful, painstaking, courteous, and accomplished in the law. His elevation gave universal gratification. His appointment is regarded as one of the most fortunate and fit made by Mr. Hayes. He enjoys the unreserved confidence of the Bar and litigants, and his frank and unrestrained courtesy honors the National judiciary, inspires regard for the Government he serves well, and gives pleasure to all whose business brings them into the court.

We should have said in another place that Judge Barr is a man of the most refined nature, always pure and chaste, and singularly quiet in his manners. He acquired a fine reputation in Louisville for financial ability by reason of his connection with the Sinking Fund of the city, of which he was for several years the leading spirit, and which he placed upon a successful basis before he retired from its administration.

JUDGE HENRY J. STITES.

In 1808 a large family connection, consisting of the Ganos and Stuteses, then living in Elizabeth City, New Jersey, and all of the Baptist persuasion, determined to move West, and to locate a colony in the Ohio Valley. As at that period there were no turnpikes, nor even wagon roads, across the mountains, they were compelled to pack their household goods over the Alleghanies on horses to Pittsburg, then a small town at the head of the Ohio. There they bought and equipped a flat boat, and on it embarked for Cincinnati, also then a small town, opposite the mouth of the Licking river, which, after many hardships and dangers, they reached in safety. At this point a number of the colonists determined to settle, being averse to going into Kentucky, because of the existence in that State of slavery. Others, however, captivated by the glowing accounts of the region about Lexington, resolved to locate in the Blue Grass section, and

made their way to Georgetown, in Scott county. Among these was Dr. John Stites, an accomplished physician, a graduate of the Edinburgh Medical School, and a middle-aged widower. Not long after his location in Scott county, the Doctor intermarried with Mrs. Ann Johnson, the widow of Captain Henry Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier, who had emigrated with his family from Louisa county, Virginia, to Kentucky.

In a little while after the marriage of Doctor Stites, his son Abram Stites, who had remained in New Jersey to complete his studies as a lawyer, also came to Kentucky, and soon after his arrival married Miss Ann Johnson, the daughter of his stepmother. Of this marriage came a large family, and among them the subject of this sketch, Henry J. Stites, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1816.

In 1818 his father, with his family, removed from Scott to Christian county with Colonel Robert P. Henry, to pursue his profession as a lawyer; and in a few years was appointed Clerk of the County Court of Christian, an office which he held for more than twenty years.

His son Henry was, at an early age, sent to school in the town of Hopkinsville, and his first teacher was Dr. Buchanan, a man of science, father of Dr. Joseph R. Buchanan, of Louisville, also noted for his scientific attainments. Both of them are duly noticed in our chapter on medical men. His last teacher was James D. Rumsey, celebrated in that region as a most successful instructor. Young Stites was an apt and industrious pupil, and stood well in his classes, but, because of the comparatively straitened circumstances of his father and the large family then dependent on him for support, became restive and anxious to earn his own living and to that extent to relieve his father, who was desirous that he should continue at school. At length, overcome by the earnest importunities of the son, his father placed him with a most excellent gentleman of fine business habits, George Ward, Esq., to learn the business of a retail merchant. His term of service was four years, "for his victuals and clothes." Henry served his time faithfully, and at its expiration was tendered and accepted a partnership with his friend and fellow clerk, to whom he was much attached, Mr. L. D. Holeman, who had capital. Stites had none, but he had energy and the purpose to suc-

ceed. They were both young men, and made a successful business. In 1837 the financial crash occurred, which played havoc with even the best business men of the country. But this young firm, though largely in debt, weathered the storm and came out unscathed in their credit. The severe ordeal of that year, however, and his horror of debt, determined him to adopt some other calling, whereby he could make a living without incurring heavy pecuniary obligations and the hazards of commerce.

He selected the law; and although for several years he continued business as a merchant, and with success, he devoted every leisure moment he could spare from his business to the study of law and to fit himself for the bar. Early in 1841 he obtained his license, and was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with Mr. Phelps, of Hopkinsville, also a young man and now a prominent lawyer, and for some years they enjoyed a lucrative practice. The Eastern merchants who knew Stites as a trader, gave him their business as a lawyer, and contributed not a little to his success in his new calling.

Within a few months after his admission to the bar, Mr. Stites was married to Miss Mary Jane Sharp, daughter of Dr. M. Sharp, of Christian county, and niece of the distinguished lawyer and statesman of Kentucky, Hon. Solomon P. Sharp, who was assassinated at his residence in Frankfort, while extending the hand of hospitality to the murderer. With this charming and estimable wife Judge Stites led a happy life for more than thirty years, when she fell gently asleep, beloved by all who knew her.

In 1848 Mr. Stites, though then but little over thirty years of age, was nominated as Presidential Elector on the Cass and Butler ticket, and made a vigorous and thorough canvass of his district for the General. Though always an ardent and zealous States-rights Democrat, this was the only political contest in which he ever took part as a candidate.

In 1850 the present Constitution went into effect, and in May, 1851, an election for judicial and ministerial offices occurred throughout the State. At this election Judge Stites was chosen, by a handsome majority, to the office of Circuit Judge in the Second Judicial District, in which there was a decided majority politically opposed to him, political questions at that time

being, to a great extent, ignored in the selection of such officers. In 1854 the term of Hon. E. Hise, then Chief Justice of the State, expired, and he declining to be again a candidate, Judge Stites was urged by prominent friends of both political parties to become a candidate for the vacancy in the Court of Appeals. It was urged that he should continue to hold the office of Circuit Judge whilst a candidate for the higher position, and that, in the event of his defeat, he could hold on to the former. This he refused to do, saying that in his opinion it would be improper whilst Judge to be a candidate for another and higher judicial position. In the meantime two distinguished gentlemen, opposed politically to Judge Stites, had become candidates for the same office, but with the understanding, as it was said, that in the event a Democrat sought the place, one would withdraw, and thus give the other the advantage of the Whig majority in the District of several thousand votes.

Judge Stites's friends urged him still to stand for the office, and at length he yielded to their wishes, resigned the place of Circuit Judge, and became a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. One of the gentlemen referred to immediately withdrew, leaving the contest to his friend, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, with a political majority in the district of over five thousand. Judge Stites, nevertheless, was elected by more than five thousand majority, and took his seat as Appellate Judge in September, 1854. He served out his term as Judge of the Court of Appeals, and was Chief Justice in 1862, in the midst of the civil war. Although urged to become a candidate for re-election, he declined; and being a States-rights Democrat and Union man, but opposed to the war, and his sentiments well known, he was subjected to annoyance by the military on both sides. Unswerving in his allegiance to Kentucky, he continued throughout the war. To avoid proscription, and being harassed by the petty military satraps of both sides, that were then riding rough-shod over the peaceful citizens of the southern part of the State, Judge Stites was advised by his friends of both parties to leave the State and go where he would be free from such annoyances. This advice he adopted and went to Canada, where he remained with his wife until "the cruel war was over."

On his return to Kentucky, in January, 1866, he located in Louisville and resumed the practice of his profession, in conjunction with the Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, with whom he had been associated in the Court of Appeals as a brother judge. In Louisville he soon had a good practice, and was pursuing his profession zealously, when a vacancy occurred in the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, an important civil tribunal, caused by the resignation of the Hon. Judge Muir. To this place Judge Sites was appointed, upon the unanimous recommendation of the lawyers of the Louisville bar, without distinction of party, by Governor Stevenson, in October, 1867. In August, 1868, he was elected by the people of the district, composed of the county and city, to the same office, without opposition; and again, in 1874 and 1880, he was re-elected, also unopposed both times, to the same places, thus holding high judicial stations, by the will of the people among whom he dwelt, for more than thirty years in all—an assurance on their part that they deemed him “honest, faithful, and capable.”

In 1876 Judge Sites was again married, and to a sister of his first wife, Mrs. Caroline M. Barker, an estimable lady, widow of Richard H. Barker, Esq., a prominent lawyer of New Orleans.

The Judge's present term of office will expire in 1886, when, as we are informed, he will, if alive, claim exemption from public duty, and retire to private life. He has held, throughout his life, that it was the chief duty of man to be useful to his fellow-men, and has faithfully sought to discharge that duty.

THE TARASCONS OF LOUISVILLE.

An account of Louisville, Kentucky, would be very imperfect without a reference to these far-reaching, sagacious, and enterprising men. In 1794 Louis Anastasius Tarascon emigrated from France and selected Philadelphia as the headquarters for his mercantile enterprises. He was wealthy and became a large importer of silks and a variety of goods from France and Germany. He was a man of great sagacity, and soon began to entertain enterprising ideas of the opening glories of the West. In 1799 he sent two of his clerks, Charles Brugere and James Berthoud, to explore the courses of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of sending ships and clearing them from the port of Pittsburg, ready rigged, to the West Indies and Europe. The clerks made a favor-

able report, and Mr. Tarascon associated them and his brother, John Anthony Tarascon, with himself, under the name of John A. Tarascon, Brothers, James Berthoud & Co., and established at Pittsburg an extensive wholesale and retail store and warehouse, a shipyard, a rigging and sailing loft, an anchor smithshop, a block manufactory, and everything necessary to complete vessels for sea. In 1801 they built the schooner *Amity*, of one hundred and twenty tons, and the ship *Pittsburg*, of two hundred and fifty tons, sending the former, loaded with flour, to St. Thomas, and the other, also loaded with flour, to Philadelphia, from whence they were sent to Bordeaux, and returned with a cargo of wine, brandy, and other French goods, part of which they sent to Pittsburg in wagons at a carriage of from six to eight cents a pound. What a time these wagons must have had in conquering obstructions in the Alleghenies, to say nothing of other parts of the wilderness road? In 1802 they built the brig *Nanino*, of two hundred and fifty tons; in 1803, the ship *Louisiana*, of three hundred tons, and in 1804, the ship *Western Trader*, of four hundred tons. In 1796 Pittsburg was enlivened by a visit of some French princes. They were very pleasant and companionable. They bought a large skiff, covered it in part with bow linen, purchased a stock of provisions and hired a couple of men to row them to New Orleans. One of these princes was Louis Philippe, who afterwards became the “Citizen King” of France.

The Tarascons must have found the Falls of the Ohio something of an obstruction to their shipping enterprises, and they removed to Shippingport, at the Falls, where they carried on their mercantile affairs. They built a grist-mill which was run by the water-power of the Falls. They soon found that they were in an isolated condition, and began operations for improving their position. In 1824 Louis A. Tarascon, “of Shippingport, Jefferson county, Kentucky,” presented a petition to the Legislature of Kentucky for cutting a canal around the Falls, as he said, “for the amelioration of commerce, of course of the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and of all other useful arts, productive of the prosperity of the State, and of the happiness of its inhabitants.” It is ably drawn. He had been residing at Shippingport, Kentucky, then, for a period of eighteen years, having removed there in 1806.

The readers of that famous novel, *The Children of the Abbey*, will remember how members of that Shippingport firm figure in the novel. Before petitioning for the canal Mr. Tarascon had urged upon the Congress of the United States the opening of a wagon road from the Missouri river, skirting on the northern frontier of New Mexico, to the Columbia river in Oregon, on the Pacific. But Kentucky was not in any condition to undertake any monetary enterprises at that time. She soon became terribly involved, and the “Commonwealth's” banking enterprise for the relief of the people, soon acquired the familiar name of “two for one.”

Mr. Tarascon, in his petition of 1824, urged that soon after 1806 he caused to be built, at the foot of the Falls, as he says, “the Shippingport mills, the first great mills which ever existed in the western country, by means of which he contributed his share towards drawing the name of Kentucky flour from a mire of merited discredit, and of raising it up to a high standing.”

These pioneers of a new era of civilization deserve great credit for the earnestness and excellence of their labors. They had little dream of the coming power of steam. Even when the canal at the Falls was undertaken, the men who had charge of the work had so little idea of the coming

change that they adapted the locks to the size of the steamboat Homer, that being supposed the utmost size that a steamboat would ever reach on the Ohio. There were built afterwards steamboats in which she might have been killed.

John Tarascon's daughter, Nannie, married Mr. Taylor who died with cholera. She afterwards married Captain Z. M. Sherley, and died comparatively young, with consumption, leaving a son and daughter by Mr. Taylor, and two sons by Mr. Sherley. Young Taylor died a few years ago, unmarried. Edmond Taylor, the daughter, married Hammon Ormsby, one of the most prosperous farmers of Jefferson county.

Lewis Sherley was one of the first and most thrifty merchants of Louisville, Kentucky. He married Miss Brannon, the daughter of A. O. Brannon, a merchant of this city. She died in advance of her husband. He died in the very bloom of his manhood, leaving a son and daughter. The other son, John Sherley, is a partner of Henry C. Glover in an extensive tobacco warehouse, in Louisville, Kentucky. He married the daughter of Edward Hobbes, one of the first citizens of Kentucky, who is very prominent in her political and social history. Mr. John Sherley has a son and daughter. The spirit of the Tarascons still lives in their descendants.

The writer has read with much interest the manuscript journal of L. A. Tarascon, from Philadelphia to New Orleans, made in 1799. It is full of intelligence and of masterly observation. We could not but read with curiosity his charming description of New Madrid. He little dreamed while writing his account of it, what an amount of damage it was to undergo, some ten years after, by an earthquake, from which it has never recovered.

NATHAN BLOOM.

The subject of this sketch was born in Dalheim, a small town in the duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on the 17th day of November, 1826.

He attended school up to his fifteenth year when he was apprenticed for three years to a merchant, who, being himself thoroughly educated in all mercantile matters, prepared him to visit commercial colleges and institutes during his spare hours. The knowledge so acquired, in addition to the practical experience gathered during his apprenticeship, helped greatly to capacitate him for his future business career.

After the expiration of this term he remained for three years longer, giving such satisfaction that great inducements for the future were offered to him; but the glowing reports which he had so often heard, convinced him that America presented greater opportunities to young men of energy and will, and he determined to try his fortune in the United States. He landed in New York in the spring of 1845.

During the first two years the lack of means compelled him to confine his transactions to small assortments of goods, with which he canvassed the interior towns of New Jersey, Louisiana, and later on of Kentucky, but, in the fall of 1850, having by strict economy accumulated a sufficient capital, he, with Mr. E. Hirsch, now also a resident of Louisville, embarked in business at Yelvington, Davess county, Kentucky, opening a country general store.

Here he was successful and prosperous, and made many friends who to this day entertain him in the highest esteem and attachment.

On the 15th of January, 1851, he was married to Miss Rosina Kling, a native of Germany, and in the following year, during a larger field of open roads, he disposed of his business interests at Yelvington and removed to Louisville, where he entered into partnership with Mr. L. Bamberger, this brother-in-law inheriting the firm name of T. Bamberger & Co., for the purpose of doing a wholesale dry goods business.

From the start the firm established the reputation for honorable and upright dealing, which has ever since characterized it and which has been so great a factor in its remarkable success. Its trade, at first confined to the more adjacent portions of Kentucky and Indiana, rapidly extended until it compassed nearly all the States of the Southwest, and had grown to such proportions in the year 1857 that they found it necessary to remove from Market street to Main street.

In the year 1852 the firm, which in the meantime had added several partners and had changed its name to Bamberger, Bloom & Co., moved into its present beautiful quarters, having found it necessary to erect a building especially adapted to its colossal trade. No description of this structure nor further ornament upon the business, are necessary, as the firm of Bamberger, Bloom & Co., its house, and its business are known to every citizen of Louisville, and are brought to the attention of every one who visits the city.

The uninterrupted success and growth of this firm, of which Mr. Bloom has always been the acknowledged head, and its remarkable record during the great financial convulsions which have periodically shaken the business communities of this country to their very foundations, demonstrating as it did abundantly, only to continue its career with renewed energy and vigor, bear unquestionable testimony to his exceptional qualities as a merchant and financier.

This, however, is but only phase of his life. Taught as he has been from the start with the responsibilities and burdens of his large business, he is still found time to take a front rank as a public-spirited citizen. A steadfast, consistent adherent of the Reformed Jewish faith, he is naturally liberal and progressive in his ideas, and has ever been ready to defend the oppressed and to combat sectarian or racial intolerance.

He has at all times been ready to lend a willing ear to the thousands who seek his advice, to give his time and assistance for the promotion of public works, and to open wide his purse in the support of all charities. In fact, he is so deeply imbued with the idea that every man should not merely live for his own personal ends, but should faithfully fulfill the duties which he owes to his fellow man and the community at large, that the good works which he still continues will never cease, so long as God spurs his life.

Mr. Bloom's family consists of the wife of his youth and six children—two daughters and four sons, three of the nine that were born to him having died in their early youth. The oldest daughter is married to Mr. Charles Goldsmith, who together with Jacob, the second of his sons, are members of the clothing firm established by Bamberger, Bloom & Co. in 1856. Levi, the oldest son, is a member of the latter firm. Isidore, the third son, is now pursuing his medical studies in Europe, whilst the younger daughter, Estella, and the youngest son, Max, are still attending school in Louisville.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

Kentucky, noted in American history for the production of exceptional men, has brought forth none whose achievements for the material good of the State and Nation were greater than those of James Guthrie, lawyer, publisher, and man of business. There have been greater orators, lawyers perhaps of more special ability, certainly politicians infinitely more skilled in the arts of manipulating a campaign or creating a majority, but there has never been a man who possessed greater wisdom in concerning measures, or more wonderful power of bringing events to pass, than did he. Whether he managed a private enterprise or dictated the financial policy of a nation; whether he advised an ordinary client or shaped the plans of a vast corporation, the result so uniformly justified his views and opinions that, at last, by sheer force of consistent and habitual success, he won from a whole community a confidence and respect akin to superstition, and after spending years of bitter contest in the defense of his opinions, lived to see his advice received and his measures accepted, almost as a matter of course.

James Guthrie was of excellent pioneer blood, his father being the well-known Indian fighter, General Adam Guthrie, whose most famous action was the battle of Soline, west of Shawneetown, Illinois, where the whites, in the absence of bayonets, successfully charged and broke the Indian line with their tomahawks. After the days of border warfare were passed General Guthrie became prominent in civil life, representing his county in the Kentucky Legislature for several successive terms with credit to himself. The family was originally of Scotch blood, removed to Ireland at an early day, emigrated to America more than a century since, and came to Kentucky from Virginia.

James Guthrie was born near Bardstown, in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 31st day of December, 1792. Such education as the country schools of the neighborhood afforded he received, and this was supplemented by a term at McAllister's Academy, at Bardstown, of which a scholarly Scotchman of that name was head master, and which bore a very fine reputation at that day. As a schoolboy young Guthrie is described as being the most single-minded in his work or play of any of his class. One day he would take his books to an out-of-the-way spot and study during the hour of recreation, then no temptation could draw him from his task; again an unusual noise and activity would show that he had joined in the sports of his fellows, which were never so fast and furious as when he took part.

No sooner had Guthrie acquired such education as he deemed sufficient to fit him for the duties of life, than he turned his thoughts to the problem of making his own way in the world. The statement has been made by some biographers that he commenced life as a flatboatman. While it is literally true that he did, after the fashion of many Kentucky youths of the time, assist in taking one or more boats, loaded with farm produce, to New Orleans, then the only market available, returning on foot or on horseback through the woods, it is certain that he did not intend to devote himself to the river for life, and it is equally sure that love of adventure and a desire to see something of the world influenced him to the experiment quite as much as did the money consideration involved. Certain it is that he soon began the reading of law at Bardstown, under the tutelage of the celebrated Judge John Bowman, afterwards Chief Justice and Senator of the United States, that he practiced extensively and successfully in his own and adjoining counties for several years, made two unsuccessful races for the

Legislature in Nelson county, and, after all this was done, removed to Louisville, but nine years after the only flatboat expedition of his participation of which we have any proof.

During his study and practice in Nelson county Mr. Guthrie was completely engrossed in his profession. He devoted himself social enjoyment as incompatible with the best intellectual work, and utterly held himself above and apart from the amusements and dissipations which are so disastrously prevalent among the lawyers of the State. He possessed then in kind, as he did later in so much greater degree, the mental grasp, the ready recognition of principles and the receptive and assimilative power of mind, which make intellectual effort a pleasure, certain of its highest reward. That he was well prepared for the practice of the law goes without saying, when so much has been told; that he was from the first professionally successful to a marked degree is as certain, for, in 1820, Governor Adair appointed him Commonwealth's attorney for the district embracing Louisville, and he removed to that city to assume his duties. He was then but twenty-eight years of age, and while the law did not require the Governor to appoint to the office a resident of the district, there was certainly sharp competition for the post, and the preference could not have been given to a non-resident of Guthrie's youth, had he not been deemed a peculiarly able man. At Louisville he held the post of prosecuting attorney for several years. The now magnificent city was then but a rough river town, having a floating population of the most lawless and reckless class—men who had so long defied the law with impunity that the condition of the place bordered on terrorism. Mr. Guthrie was a man of great frame, enormous strength and vitality, indomitable will, and a courage that knew no fear. His vigorous administration, stimulated by the very threats which were intended to paralyze it, soon accomplished the establishment of society upon a basis of law and order.

The town of Louisville was then rendered very sickly by the presence of great ponds of stagnant water here and there within its limits. No effort was made to drain these, and people accepted their annual attacks of fever and chills, as they paid their taxes, as an undoubted, but a necessary evil. Mr. Guthrie turned his attention to this end, and, in the face of all opposition, strenuous as it was, blind, succeeded in securing the adoption of sanitary measures, abating the nuisance, and rendering possible the growth and development that would else have been cut of the question.

In 1823 Mr. Guthrie took active part in securing a city charter for Louisville. He was elected a member of the first City Council, and for twelve years, from 1823 to 1839 inclusive, his service in that body was only interrupted during two years when he was a member of the Legislature.

During this legislative service Mr. Guthrie made himself the champion of those measures embraced in the Internal Improvement system of Kentucky. The splendid system of highways known as the old State turnpikes was constructed under acts of the Legislature which he was largely instrumental in pushing to a passage. The slackwater improvements of the Kentucky, Green, and Barren rivers, so hopelessly begun but since so shamefully abandoned, were undertaken as a result of the same movement, as was the building of the first railroad ever undertaken in Kentucky—one of the very earliest, as well, in the United States—that extending from Frankfort to Lexington. In favor of these measures and others intended to carry them into effect, Mr. Guthrie gave an earnest and efficient support, dictated by a clear-sighted assurance that upon these depended the material future of Kentucky. He rested on no "downy bed of ease."

His politics were avowedly Democratic, while Louisville was largely Whig. In addition to this cause of embarrassment, his own party was strongly opposed to the schemes of internal improvement which he had made peculiarly his own, and, after winning bitterly contested elections against a party representing a majority in his district, with such a leader as the late George D. Prentice and such an organ as the *Louisville Journal*—after winning against these odds, Mr. Guthrie found himself the acknowledged champion in the Legislature of measures which his party avowedly opposed. Notwithstanding numerical odds he was elected and re-elected, in spite of his personal independence he retained the friendship and support of his party. Whatever may be the opinion of to-day as to the abstract propriety of the improvement schemes, there can be no question that they were then advisable and that they alone served to rouse Kentucky from the condition of a backwoods State, isolated from the highways and markets of the world.

During the years 1833-34, Mr. Guthrie was in full sympathy with the stand of President Jackson, in vetoing the United States Bank act, and was a leader in organizing the Bank of Kentucky, with a capital of \$5,000,000, its principal office in Louisville and its sub-branches in various parts of the State. This bank is now the leading bank of Kentucky, and its charter has formed the model for that of every bank of issue in the State. Mr. Guthrie was for many years one of its directors.

In 1837 Mr. Guthrie was a leader in the steps taken which resulted in the organization of the University of Louisville, of which he was long president, and, for thirty-two consecutive years, a trustee. No interest of his busy life lay nearer Mr. Guthrie's heart than this.

During those same busy twelve years he was active in securing the erection of the Jefferson County Court-house and the introduction of gas into the city of Louisville. The former project met with the strongest opposition, and, for lack of funds, which might easily have been secured, the building remained unfinished for some time, being derisively pointed to as "Guthrie's Folly."

In 1849 Mr. Guthrie was, after great opposition, made a delegate to the convention called to frame a new Constitution for Kentucky, and, upon its meeting at Frankfort, October 1st, became its President. The constitution which to-day endures was then framed. Mr. Guthrie not only made an admirable presiding officer, but took prominent part in the daily discussions in the convention, his speeches always compact, vigorous, and logical, showing a perfect mastery of the situation and of the needs of the State. His record in the convention is equal to that of any of the great and prominent Kentuckians who composed it.

Scarcely had Mr. Guthrie completed his duties in the convention when he became ardently engaged as president and chief promoter of the building of a railroad from Louisville to Frankfort, the second road in the State, and which, as it was sixty-five miles in length, was considered a very serious undertaking. The road was carried through successfully. Mr. Guthrie remained its president until 1853, when he resigned. At about the same time he was deeply interested in the building of the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis Railroad, of which he was ever after a director and large stockholder.

At this time Mr. Guthrie was recognized as the leader of the Louisville bar, having carried on his practice in spite of his numerous other occupations, and with a brilliant success that led many to class him as the ablest lawyer in Kentucky. He had grown from year to year in learning, skill, and reputation, and had at the same time more than laid the foundation

of the magnificent fortune of which he died possessed. Aside from purely professional reputation, he had gained a name beyond the borders of his State both as a person of incorruptible honesty and as one of administrative ability and tact in affairs beyond any other Kentuckian. In February, 1853, this reputation led President Pierce, then considering as to the formation of his cabinet, to so far depart from ordinary precedent as to summon Mr. Guthrie, a man utterly a stranger to Federal politics, and tender him the Treasury portfolio. The offer was, after due consideration, accepted, and Mr. Guthrie at once set to work, familiarizing himself with the working of Government machinery, and prepared not only to occupy but to fill his surprisingly important place. That he did it, and fully, the history and records of the department conclusively show. It was no unusual thing in those days to hear him described as the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton. Be this as it may, certain it is that he was a very great one. Without parade or ceremony he soon proved to his subordinates the contrary over that he was a working man, and that none other could find or retain place in the department. He cut, pruned, and lopped right and left, until there was not a drone or sinecure remaining, and he reformed the system of auditing and paying claims against the United States in such manner that the great army of claim agents who had lived by bribing clerks and thus securing preference for their clients, were fairly starved out and forced to turn to some more honest business. If Guthrie decided to pay a claim, it was duly paid in its order; if he determined to disallow it, not the President himself could move him one iota from his position.

A story related by the late Hon. Caleb Cushing in a speech delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, after the close of the Pierce administration, well illustrates this peculiar independence of character. A large claim had been presented to the Treasury department and, after full consideration, payment thereof refused. Pressure was brought upon the President, a very amiable man, to give the matter his personal attention. He sent to the Treasury department for the papers, and having examined them, called a Cabinet meeting to consider the case. The President introduced the discussion, the various members of the Cabinet made comments, and, at last, after the subject had been pretty thoroughly canvassed, Mr. Guthrie alone remaining quite silent, the President, addressing him, said:

"Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, this matter comes from your department, and we have not heard from you; we will be glad to know your views of the claim."

Mr. Guthrie arose and said:

"Gentlemen, this claim has been disposed of, in the Treasury department." With this he took his hat and left the room.

The President and Cabinet decided that if the claim were allowed, it would be necessary to find a new Secretary of the Treasury to pay it. It was not paid.

During Mr. Guthrie's administration, he lived squarely up to the Independent Treasury act passed during Polk's administration, employed no banks, paid the debts of the United States in silver and gold, reduced the national debt by many millions, leaving only a small remnant, and left his office with its debts paid, its accounts collected, the Government credit of the best, and no suspicion in the mind of any one of the possible existence of fraud or defalcation.

On his return to Kentucky at the close of the Pierce Administration in 1857, his aid was invoked by the directors and stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, an enterprise which had progressed to the point,

common with new railroads, where its resources were all expended, the road unfinished, and its promoters at their wits' end for further means. Mr Guthrie entered the organization first as Vice-President, and soon after became President. In his endeavors in behalf of the road he found himself for the first time in his career in Louisville, surrounded by a people no longer doubtful in their allegiance to him and their support of his measures. Upon his return a great dinner had been given him at the Court-house, by his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, and so, irrespective of party, they rallied to his aid. He showed his own confidence in the future of the road by risking his large fortune as its indorser to the amount of \$300,000, and from citizens of Louisville and Kentucky banks, and the city of Louisville itself, money came at his call, until the completion of the road which now owns or controls nearly three thousand miles of track and is worth not far from \$100,000,000, was rendered possible.

From 1857 until his death the construction, operation, and extension of this road were the main objects of Mr. Guthrie's life, and by his own wisdom and untiring industry he justified the faith of himself and of his friends in the great undertaking, every cent thus advanced having proved a rich investment.

In addition to his duties as president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Mr. Guthrie was president of the Louisville and Portland Canal company, raising and expending \$1,500,000 in deepening and widening the canal, rendered valuable aid in securing the building of the railroad bridge over the Falls of the Ohio, and was an efficient promoter of the building of the railroad from Elizabethtown to Paducah.

During the civil war Mr. Guthrie was a Union Democrat, he disapproved of the war, but still more of secession. His service as president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad was worth more to the Federal Government than a brigade of troops. Three railroads and the river were bearing to Louisville men, horses, ordnance, stores, and heaping them up at the wharves and depots for transportation to the armies of the South and West. These were the very sinews of war to those armies, and, to transport them beyond Louisville, there was but the single track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. But there was a man at its head of mighty brain, energy, and activity, and he fed, clothed, armed, and reinforced the armies, day by day, throughout the war, without ever breakage, delay, or mishap. Stanton, Secretary of War, came, soon after entering the Cabinet, incognito, to Louisville, to study the matter of transportation and to advise as to the propriety of the Government assuming charge of the road. That no such policy was ever adopted, is sufficient indication of his opinion.

In 1865 Mr. Guthrie was elected by the General Assembly of Kentucky, as United States Senator. He assumed his seat on the 4th of March, 1865, and served until February 10, 1868, when he was compelled by ill health to resign. His service in the Senate was during the stormy days of the administration of Andrew Johnson, and his contest with the leaders of the party by which he was elected. Mr. Guthrie supported the President very warmly and opposed the so-called reconstruction measures, favoring an immediate, full, and complete rehabilitation of the lately seceding States.

With the expiration of his Senatorial service Mr. Guthrie's official life was at an end. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency before the convention at Charleston, and would doubtless have been the most available compromise candidate, had a compromise between the sections been possible. As it was, he had a very respectable following. In 1891 he spent much time and labor

in the peace movements of that year, corresponding and conversing on the subject with many prominent men, and attending the Peace Convention at Washington as a delegate from Kentucky.

The foregoing is a brief and formal statement of the busy life of a great man. From boyhood to old age he worked, as few men work, unceasingly, conscientiously. He possessed to the highest degree the power of grasping and carrying many subjects at once, and transferring his attention from one to another without hesitation or confusion. In business he was methodical, exact, even somewhat cold. In his home he was all that was different from this—indulgent, mild, unexact, loving, and sweet-tempered. Few men were ever more practical and prompt in affairs or more strict in requiring the same qualities in those about them; few men, on the other hand, arrogate so little in their homes and in contact with their friends.

Mr. Guthrie succumbed to disease and years of over-work, and died on the 13th of March, 1899, after an illness of several months, aged seventy-six years, three months, and eight days. He left surviving him three daughters, his wife, Eliza C. Frather Guthrie, having died on the 23d day of July, 1836.

JUDGE HENRY PIRTLE.

Henry Pirtle was born in Washington county, Kentucky, near the town of Springfield, on the 31st day of November, 1768. His father, John Pirtle, was a man of strong intellect and fine attainments, who combined with the duties of a minister of the Methodist church those of a teacher and surveyor. Under his instruction, and with the opportunities which the neighborhood school afforded, Henry Pirtle acquired, if not a classical, a good education, and had implanted in him a love of learning and habits of patient study and thought which continued through life. He always expressed a great admiration for his father's talents and acquirements, and regarded himself as much his inferior; he dwelt with especial pride upon his fine voice, pure character, and great mathematical and mechanical genius, and there remains to this day, as evidence of his learning and industry, a manuscript work of his writing, on mathematics as applied to surveying, containing a full table of logarithms worked out by himself for his own use. His mother, Amelia Fitzpatrick, was a gentle, sweet-tempered woman, who had a spirit and courage which enabled her, when a young wife, to accompany her husband alone through the wilderness from Virginia when they came to Kentucky to establish their home. This home became the center of a large circle of religious influence, and further, came all the pioneer Methodist preachers, so many of whom were men of power and eloquence. The religious atmosphere had its effect on the young boy growing up in this simple life, which was felt in after years, and gave to his character a reverential and moral tone which was never changed.

In 1816 Judge John Rowan, who lived near Bardstown, invited Henry Pirtle to come to his residence and make it his home while he studied law. The opportunity was a rare one, and was gratefully accepted and most devoutly used. For three years the young student applied himself, under the direction of his accomplished friend, to the acquirement of the science of the law, and to a generous course of collateral reading. The library to which he had access was rich in classics of the ancient and modern schools, and the companionship of Judge Rowan—a finished scholar, a profound

jurist, an orator and statesman, and an enlightened student—stimulated the ambition which burned in his breast.

The basis of the learning and accurate scholarship which distinguished Judge Pirtle was laid while at Federal Hill, and when he received his license in December, 1816, he was a well-trained lawyer, needing only the facility which comes from practice. His preceptor said he was the best lawyer of his age that he had ever seen. His first commenced practice at Hartford, and speedily took the rank to which he was entitled, and rose into a good business, extending into many of the counties in that section of the State, and occasionally calling him to those more remote.

In 1825 he removed to Louisville, which remained his residence the rest of his life. He had not been a year at his new home when he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court by Governor Desha, with the approval of the Louisville bar.

Although only twenty-seven years old, his fitness for the office was not doubted, such was his learning, familiarity with practice, and purity of character.

His reputation steadily grew while on the bench, and when compelled by the meagre salary to resign, in 1832 he returned to the bar, he had attained to the first rank among the lawyers of the State.

While he was holding the Meade Circuit Court in 1837, Judge Pirtle for the first time in Kentucky decided that upon the arrest of judgment for defect in the indictment, after conviction for felony, the prisoner should be held to await a new indictment. The practice had been to discharge the accused in such cases, under the provision of the Constitution that no man shall twice be put in jeopardy for the same offense, and thus, by a legal technicality and in consequence of lack of skill, or negligence, of the attorneys for the Commonwealth, many guilty men went free. The Judge maintained that the party was not put in jeopardy, within the meaning of the Constitution, on a bad indictment. There was much opposition to the new ruling, but it was followed universally and became the settled law of the State.

As indicative of the value which was attached to his judgments, it may be mentioned that an exhaustive opinion of his, written in a lucid, nervous style, upon a question which was of great interest, challenge of jurors in criminal cases, which could not, from peculiarity of practice, come before the Court of Appeals, was published as an appendix to the seventh volume of T. B. Monroe's reports, as an authority for the guidance of the bench and bar. In 1833 he published a digest of the decisions of the Court of Appeals from the origin of the Court to that date. The work was prepared, with great care, upon a plan comprehensive and easily understood, and with perfect accuracy. The author supplemented the notes of the decisions with references to other authorities and occasional criticisms. The work with which this digest continues to be regarded is the highest evidence of its value.

With the exception of a short interval in 1825, during which he acted as Circuit Judge under commission from the Governor, until a permanent appointment could be made, Judge Pirtle was actively and laboriously engaged in the practice of law until 1850, when he accepted the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, tendered him by Governor Crittenden. His first partner was Larc Anderson, and, upon his removal to Cincinnati, he formed, in 1835, a partnership with James Speed, which continued for fifteen years. The practice of Pirtle & Speed grew to be equal to any at the bar, embracing cases in all the courts. The habit of Judge Pirtle was to follow his causes to the Court of Appeals, and argue them orally. The reports of

that time show a very large number of important cases thus argued.

The community have so long associated his name with the Chancery Court that few persons know, even by tradition, the power of Judge Pirtle, at the time, as a jury lawyer and practitioner. From 1833 to 1850 he was a skillful and successful practicing lawyer, his power before both judge and jury was not surpassed by any member of the bar, distinguished as it was for men of talent and genius. He was an impressive speaker, and not lacking in earnestness and fire. Such was the weight of his character, of the confidence which all men had in his integrity, that he carried juries with him against lawyers possessing more of the graces of oratory and rhetoric than he had. There yet lingers about the Court-house a tradition of his speech in a breach of promise case in which he secured a verdict for \$5,000 damages, an amount not since recovered, and of the contest over Polly Bullitt's will, in which he crossed swords with Henry Clay.

It was during this period that Judge Pirtle was elected to the State Senate, serving in the sessions of 1840-41 and 1842-43. As Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations in 1842 he made a report which was noteworthy for its eloquence, and for the concidence of its sentiment with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, subsequently made, in the case of *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania*, 16 Peters, 539, and which was widely circulated and discussed.

The following quotations, in an interesting manner, show the views of the Kentucky Senate at that time on constitutional questions which later became of vital importance, and express the devotion of the Chairman of the Committee to the Union, a devotion that strengthened with time, and in which he never wavered.

The doctrine of the American people is not, that the Constitution is a mere compact between the States, a breach of which on the part of one is to be remedied by coercive retaliation on the part of the others, but that it is a form of government of the people of this nation, as sovereign in its sphere as the government of a State is within its sphere, that no State can interfere with its power or assume its action, that National subjects are under this Government referred to National jurisdiction.

Your committee believe that the duty of the respective States to comply with the provisions of the Constitution in regard to fugitives is one to be enforced by the National Government, or it is left without a remedy; for coercion on the part of another State implies disunion.

Retaliatory exactions of compliance with the obligations of the Constitution are dangerous usurpations, to be deprecated by all the American people.

Your committee has witnessed with much concern the differences between these States on these subjects. The quiet union of the American States should strike every lover of mankind as a desideratum unsurpassed by any subject of salutary concern; and so it is felt by the people of Kentucky.

His reputation as a lawyer was well sustained by his career in the Senate, and he showed a capacity for politics and statesmanship which would have enabled him to attain the highest rank had he devoted himself to them as to his profession. But his tastes and ambition were for the pleasures of home and the fame of the lawyer and jurist, and he would never consent to take the political office again.

Judge Pirtle took a great interest in the foundation of the University of Louisville in 1826, and upon the organization of the Law Department was elected Professor of Equity and Constitutional Law and Commercial Law, his colleagues were Preston S. Loughborough and Gustav Duncan. He entered upon this new field of study and labor with great enthusiasm, and the Law School became and remained the cherished object of his affection as long as he was in sufficient

health to discharge his duties, and indeed to the end of his days. "The field was suited to his talents, his learning, and his taste. He was a natural teacher, so full of learning, so devoted to the law and the profession of the lawyer, so sympathetic with the students and so beloved by them, that the duties of the instructor and the studies of the pupil were pleasures. Every graduate felt that Judge Pirtle was his friend, and in after years freely turned to him for aid in surmounting the difficult questions which confronted him in practice, with the certainty of receiving it. The remarkable attainments of Judge Pirtle in the common law, in equity jurisprudence, commercial and maritime law, in constitutional law and in the civil law were best displayed in the Law School. He was not merely an able lawyer and great judge, but he was a profound jurist, extending his studies into all departments of the science of law, and as familiar with the most difficult branches and those little needed and rarely used in his practice or his court, as with the simpler rules of daily practice. The accuracy of his memory was not more wonderful than the store of learning which it held. Through life he mastered every subject under consideration before leaving it, and seemed never to have forgotten any fact or principle which he had once known. His culture was broad, for he had that scholarly mind which delighted in the acquisition of knowledge of every useful kind. He was always a student, and whether reading law or history, or the exact sciences, or theology, he was acquiring an understanding of the matter so that he would never need to go over the same ground again.

In the particular of his fullness and accuracy of memory he was not surpassed by any one. Perhaps the greatest excellence which Judge Pirtle achieved in his life of industry and distinction was as a teacher of law. All over the land there are men occupying high positions in the profession and in public life who look back to him as the beloved preceptor of their youth, and who reverence his memory, his genius, and his character. He was devoted to his "boys," and loved to gather them around him and pour into their minds knowledge, and in-pire them with an exalted estimate of the duty and responsibility of a lawyer. His style of lecturing was colloquial, often rising into eloquence when discussing great principles, interspersed with questioning, and his success as a teacher entitles him to a place beside Story and Kent and Robertson.

Judge Pirtle remained chancellor until September, 1830, having been elected without opposition at the first election under the new constitution, and after an interval of six years was again in the office, retiring at the end of his term in 1838.

Soon after his return to the bar in 1830 he formed a partnership with Elkanah Ballard, which was continued until 1860, when he entered into partnership with John Roberts. He enlisted in the active duties of a lawyer with zeal, and displayed a readiness and skill not often found, after so many years on the bench, at his age. His firms enjoyed excellent practice, and the advice of Judge Pirtle was much sought by clients and attorneys.

The twelve years which he spent on the bench were busily occupied by the varied duties of the equity judge. The manner in which he conducted the court gave him fame throughout the State, and many of his decisions became part of the legal literature of the country. He was not accustomed to write opinions, usually disposing of the cases by an endorsement directing what order should be entered, but on rare occasions, when the gravity or the newness of the questions seemed to require it, he wrote out his opinion in a concise,

vigorous style with sufficient reference to authority to show his entire familiarity with the principle involved, but with no display of learning. The business of the court was dispatched with promptness in open court and in chambers. The great familiarity that he had with most of the questions which were presented enabled him to dispose of them without taking time, and cases which were sent to him on Tuesday afternoon were generally returned on Friday morning.

On the occasion of his retirement from the bench, in August, 1830, Chancellor Pirtle received from the bar a testimonial of his high esteem for him, in the course of which they said: "In you the bar have beheld the learned and upright chancellor, who, while administering the law with unwavering fidelity, has softened the asperities of its practice by the benevolence of your feelings and the amenity of your deportment. As a jurist, they desire to pay a just tribute to your attainments; as a man, to honor you for your many virtues."

During his third term of office Judge Pirtle added greatly to his reputation. Many nice questions new to the bar arose out of the war, and came before the Chancellor. They were decided by him in opinions luminous with his great learning, and distinguished for clearness and acumen. These opinions were published in the law journals, and were useful as authorities in other courts having before them these grave questions of international law, involving the rights of belligerents.

The admiration of the bar for the Chancellor's learning and character extended to the people, and he was universally regarded as the embodiment of equity. The confidence which was felt in the purity of his principles, was accompanied by a reverence for his deep knowledge of the springs and fountains of that part of our jurisprudence which is designed to soften the hardness and supply the deficiency of the common law. And in truth the Judge delighted in the beauties of equity, and its benign principles conformed to the kindness of his nature.

Such men as he have made the body of this branch of the law, with minds stored with the common law, but enlightened and deepened by profound study of the civil law and of morals and natural equity; they have adapted the narrow code of our ancestors to the needs of our time, and by the anchoring influence of equity jurisprudence rendered the common law that which it otherwise would not be, "the perfection of reason."

Judge Pirtle was a public-spirited citizen, and assisted in the advancement of the interest of the community on all occasions, particularly in enterprises looking to the relief of the unfortunate and the education and cultivation of the people. To him is due the honor of having first suggested in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury about 1830, that the United States had the right and ought to establish hospitals on the Western rivers for disabled steamboatmen, and others engaged in navigating those waters, and the suggestion was followed by the building of the hospitals at Louisville and at other points. He was the President of the old Kentucky Historical Society, and was among the last to give up hope of its success, and even in its dissolution he preserved reverentially the precious document which had been committed to his care, the journal of General George Rogers Clark of his renowned expedition. This he afterwards edited in an introduction, when by his permission it was published by Robert Clarke as part of his series of histories of the Ohio Valley. The sentiment and motive which made him value this document so highly, was but a part of his devoted patriotism—a feeling which in him was as deep as his nature, and partook of the love which a son feels for his mother, that

made him love all the records of his country's glory and to reverence the deeds and characters of her great sons.

He was a member of the Unitarian church, and a firm believer in the Christian religion. He studied theology as he studied law, and was deeply learned in the history of Christianity. For several years he taught a class of young men in the Sunday-school with the same ample learning and research with which he taught his law students. He wrote, as Chairman of a Committee of the Western Unitarian Conference, a little book called *Unitarian Views*, which is a strong, lawyer-like argument in favor of Unitarianism. The teachings of his pious parents had been engrafted on a nature naturally inclined to religious thought and devotion, and he accepted, after deliberate examination for himself, the truth of revealed religion. Unobtrusive in his views, and conscious of the difficulties of belief, he was charitable to the doubts of others, and liberal to those who differed with him in faith. Bigotry he was incapable of. With his private life this sketch cannot deal. But one whose public walk was so blameless may be sure was admirable in the domestic relations.

After his term of office expired in 1868 Judge Little returned to the bar, but appeared in court only a few times. His health had become impaired, though his mental energies were vigorous. Finding that he was not strong enough to continue his active duties as a teacher, he in 1873 resigned his chair in the law school and was made *Emeritus Professor* of the same chair, that his name might remain connected with the school while he lived. In the quiet of his home, with the companionship of his beloved wife, to whom he was married in Louisville in 1820, and of his children and grandchildren, and with the society of friends and of his books, keeping up his studies and abreast of the times, the rest of his days were passed peacefully and happily, darkened only by sorrows incident to life, suffering sometimes from severe attacks of illness in the decline of health. He descended the vale of years until his life closed March 28, 1886. The members of the profession of the law at the meeting held to commemorate the life and public services of Judge Little united in the expression of veneration for his character and admiration of his talents and learning, not in mere formal phrases, but in heartfelt, earnest words glowing with affection and brilliant with the light of truth. He was a man whose virtues adorned the human race, and whose intellect and learning elevated the profession of the law which he so dearly loved.

GEORGE ALFRED CALDWELL.

was born in Adair county, Kentucky, on the 18th day of October, 1814, and died in the city of Louisville on the 17th of September, 1890. His parents, William and Anne Caldwell, were Virginians, and their fathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. William Caldwell was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and Anne, whose maiden name was of Traube, was of French-Huguenot descent. William Caldwell was for forty years, from the establishment in 1801, of the county of Adair, Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of the county, but resigned the circuit clerkship in favor of the appointment of his son James in 1841, and continued to hold the county clerkship until the first election under the constitution of 1850—in May of 1851—when he retired from office, desiring to be a candidate. He was one of the few old clerks of the State holding their offices for good behavior, which practically meant for life, who favored the new constitution and the

making of clerkships elective, but he declined the candidacy on the ground that he was too old to run and had held office long enough. He was twice married, and raised ten children, of whom George Alfred was the eldest son. William Caldwell was brought up in Kentucky, about five miles from Danville, in what is now the county of Boyle, at a time when the means of education in Kentucky were very indifferent, and of that little advantage of what is called school education. But he was a self-educated man, with an indomitable fondness for books and a thirst for knowledge. He possessed a small but select library, in which there was no book that he had not read again and again. He was a man the most familiar with English and American history of any that the author of this sketch has ever known. Alfred the Great was his favorite English character; George Washington, take him all in all, was his model of an American patriot; after these two he named his eldest son George Alfred. Butcher's Lives, Rollins Ancient History, Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, the British encyclopedia, and the Lives and Writings of Franklin and Jefferson—books like these, making a small and compact library of one hundred and fifty or two hundred volumes, were his daily companions for fifty years in all his leisure moments, and the reading of books of this class was his recreation. In politics he was a Jeffersonian. He knew intimately all that Jefferson had ever written, and was an absolute disciple of Jefferson's teachings.

George Alfred, with the advantages of such a father and the best education that the schools in Kentucky could afford, commenced life a gentleman and a scholar. Admitted to the bar in 1837 in his native county, in that and the adjoining counties he rapidly acquired practice, position, and character as a lawyer. In 1836, the first year when he was eligible to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Kentucky, he was elected as a member of that body without opposition by the unanimous consent of the people of his county. In the following year—1839—occurred the great campaign known as the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign, in which Harrison was elected President over Van Buren. The Whig party were carrying the country and especially Kentucky by storm, and he had opposition, but carried his county in a fierce contest that will never be forgotten by any man who was a voter in that day in the county of Adair; and when the General Assembly met at Frankfort in the following December, he found himself, among the one hundred and thirty-eight members, one of nine Democrats in the two Houses, such had been the overwhelming triumph of the Harrison campaign in the State. Jeffersonian Democracy was absolutely a part of the education and nature of George Alfred Caldwell. It had been instilled into him by his father. He believed it on conviction. It was congenial to his nature and mode of thought, and he lived and died an undoubting believer in States Rights Democracy. In 1843 he was elected to the Congress of the United States from the district in which he lived, then the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky, and at Washington he found that he was the youngest man in the House of Representatives.

In 1845 the Whig party, still the dominant party in Kentucky, as a State and party necessity determined to defeat him, and brought out against him Joshua T. Bell of Danville, then in the Fourth district, the most popular orator at that time in the Whig party in the State; and the resulting contest between Caldwell and Bell was the feature in Kentucky politics in the year 1845, and attracted the attention of the whole State and the politicians in many other portions of



the country. And he who may travel through any of the eleven counties then forming the Fourth district of Kentucky, meeting the old citizens who lived in the district at that time, will find that there is no political episode so vivid in their memory as the canvass between Caldwell and Bell in 1845. The Whigs had a majority of fifteen hundred in the district. Bell was the idol of his party, Caldwell of his. Every man, woman, and child in the district took interest in the contest. The elections in Kentucky then lasted for three days—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Such was the organization that each party had complete returns on Tuesday at a central point in the district. On the first day's vote Caldwell was found to be thirty-five ahead in the district; the Whigs, however, fell back on their reserve force and majority, and came out a few votes ahead on the last day, and Bell received the certificate. But such was the enthusiasm of the Democratic party that after the election the county of Lincoln offered a barbecue to the district, and it went from county to county, and through the months of August and September the Democrats were given barbecues over the district, claiming the victory, although Bell was elected.

In 1846, when war became ripe between the United States and Mexico, the subject of our sketch, who had advocated the annexation of Texas, which was the subject of the war, applied to the State Government of Kentucky and to the Government of the United States for an appointment in the United States Army in its contest with Mexico, already under the command of General Taylor on the Rio Grande and advancing into Mexican territory. Mr. Polk sent him a commission as quartermaster with the rank of major, which was not what he wanted, yet he accepted it, and went into Taylor's line, where he saw some service more than quartermasters often have the privilege of talking part in.

During the winter of 1846-47 General Taylor sent him back to the United States to purchase horses for the service, which duty he performed in the cities of Louisville and St. Louis. Before he returned to Taylor's army he received a commission from the United States Government as major of the line in the Voltigeur regiment, one of the ten new regiments added by special act of Congress to the regular army to serve during with the war with Mexico. Of this regiment, the first and only Voltigeur regiment ever connected with the United States army, Colonel Andrews, a venerable officer of the United States army, was made colonel, Joseph E. Johnston, since so conspicuously known by his prominent connection with the Confederate army and his position of Congressman from Virginia, was made lieutenant-colonel, and George Alfred Caldwell the major. In service with that regiment Major Caldwell was in active duty in all of the movements of the American army under the command of General Scott, after the battle of Cerro Gordo to the capture of the city of Mexico and until the close of the war. He saw much active service and received many compliments from his superior officers, and particularly for his brilliant and distinguished service at Chapultepec, for which he was breveted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, whence the title by which he was afterwards known. The regimental colors under his immediate command were the first American colors planted upon the walls of the Mexican stronghold of Chapultepec. So fierce was the conflict in which that part of the regiment under him was engaged that two or three of his color-bearers were shot down with the colors in their hands, and it fell to the third or fourth to actually plant the colors upon the walls of the captured citadel. These colors are now in the keeping of his brother, Mr. Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, at his residence, where they are draped over an oil portrait of the subject of

this sketch—one of Healey's master-pieces. They came into the possession of Colonel Caldwell accompanied with the following note from his old superior and beloved officer, Joseph E. Johnston, dated at Louisville, where Colonel Johnston was then stationed in the engineer service of the United States army:

LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1854.

DEAR COLONEL:—I send by the bearer our old colors. You may remember that at our dispersal I took possession of them. It has since occurred to me that as most if not all our honorable marks were received while they were under your command, your claim is far better than mine to the ownership, and besides, I want to keep before you a memento of our former association.

A. J. EVER,

Colonel Caldwell.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

This old and battered and bulk-trimmed flag and the foregoing note from General Johnston were always greatly cherished by Colonel Caldwell. His attachment for his old superior was an exceedingly warm one. He believed him to be the foremost man in the United States army, and never faltered or doubted in that belief.

After his return from Mexico in the fall of 1848, he had time before the Presidential election to make a partial canvass of his old district in favor of the Democratic candidate in the Presidential contest of that year then pending. He did not support General Taylor, his old commander in the first year of his service in the Mexican war, but was true to his allegiance to the Democratic party and supported Cass. In 1850 he again became a candidate for Congress and beat the regular Whig nominee of the district by a very large majority.

His district was then conceded to him, and it was the universal opinion that he had but to say, in 1851, that he desired a re-election, but his health had failed; he was conscious of a shattered constitution from malarial fevers contracted in his campaigns in Mexico, and from his exciting political contests; and he deliberately decided to desist from following the career of a politician and to remove to Louisville, where he had long desired to live, and devote himself, for the rest of his life, to the profession of the law. Having determined upon this, his course formed an exception to the ordinary life of politicians, in this, that he carried out his purposes and rid his mind of the distracting interests of politics, became a close student of his profession, and, in a few years, acquired the position of the leading lawyer at the Louisville bar, and the position of perhaps the most beloved man amongst those of his own profession who have ever practiced in that city. His style as a speaker was modest yet confident, chaste yet sufficiently ornate, winning, and convincing. His manners were of faultless courtesy, alike pleasing to the court, to the jury, to the parties, to witnesses, and to the members of his own profession, from the oldest and most distinguished down to the youngest and least known. It was his singular good fortune to have always all the young members of the bar in love with him, and he is remembered and spoken of to-day, by those who were boys in the practice when he was in the zenith of his career, as the model lawyer and gentleman.

In this close and intense practice as a lawyer, it is not to be understood that he lost interest in the affairs of his country. He was a true patriot, and a true lover of the constitution and Union of the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. He did not fail to keep up with what was going on in the government of his country. On the contrary, he took the most sincere and lively interest in what he considered the affairs of the Government and the people. And, although not in politics or a candidate for office after 1851, he was often referred to and consulted by his party in

party movement, in emergencies, as an authority and counsellor, as a safe thinker and advisor, as a true Democrat and ardent patriot. Without solicitation on his part he was often called upon as delegate to State and National conventions. In the fifteen years of his residence in Louisville. When called to those services he did not decline them, but performed them, returning at once, when the service was accomplished, to the practice of his profession.

Amongst the devoted friends and admirers of Colonel Caldwell was Prof. Harnes, the distinguished editor of the old Louisville Daily Democrat. On the day succeeding his death that paper published an obituary attributed to Professor Harnes's pen, from which we take these extracts:

After the war, Colonel Caldwell removed to this city. Here, with a junior brother, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He gained the first rank at the bar, both as an advocate and counsellor. He was thoroughly learned in the law. It was his delight, his solace, his amusement, his business. During his residence here he obtained the largest practice ever had in the city, and was also possessed of the finest reputation for ability, eloquence, and acumen. Few men were so chaste in their style of oratory. He had studied thoroughly the masters of old English, which knowledge, superadded to his thorough acquaintance with the latest closes, gave him a force and vigor and clearness of expression which few possessed.

Into the sacred annals of Colonel Caldwell's private relations we shrink from intruding. He was a haughty, large-hearted, generous, genial, cordial, and amiable—unegotiator in his character—ever distributing with a liberal hand his large life, time, simple and unaffected in his manners, unpretending to absolute timidity, save when duty called him, he lived the object of love on the part of a large kindred of admiration from friends, of respect and reverence from the whole community.

To the Democratic party he was a backbone and a tower of strength, his last service being in their national convention, where he always was a leader.

Such was the beautiful, consistent, heroic, patient, brave, and honorable life of George Alfred Caldwell. From his grasp of justice, sweet and savory morsels of thousands of grateful hearts will have known him but to love him. Kentucky will weep for him the deepest and build for him the monumental pile worthy of his long and honorable career, while we who knew him will think God that beyond the tomb there is a resurrection for the great and good, as was George Alfred Caldwell in all the relations of life.

ISAAC CALDWELL.

The bar of Louisville has been greatly distinguished from the early years of its history for integrity, learning, genius, and industry. Names distinguished throughout the country for eloquence and profundity of knowledge are on its rolls. It has furnished to the State Senators and eminent judges of the Appellate Court; to the country foreign ministers, a Supreme Judge, an Attorney-General, and two Secretaries of the Treasury; among its members have been numbered Governors of States and men distinguished in National politics, but not a few of its greatest ornaments have remained in honorable obscurity, unknown to the fame their modest virtues deserved but would not seek. The courts have been schools of learning and eloquence, the able bar has made an able bench, and the ability of the judges has incited the lawyers to the highest exertions of their own power.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch may be taken as a representative of the lawyers who to-day sustain the ancient reputation of that bar. The history of his life is the history of the life of a lawyer, the

achievements which have given him the admiration of his fellow-citizens, have been in the work of the practical lawyer, undeviated from his course by the temptations of fame or the desire for the applause of the multitude. In his life we see the complete illustration of the power of study, purpose, triumph over obstacles, and receiving the rewards which await native capacity, combined with assiduity. Many men make the profession of the law but a means for obtaining an honorable life and spending their studies to political ambition. Lawyers of great attainments have done this, and men of transcendent powers have sometimes found a political career inconsistent with severe application to the study and practice of the law, but these instances are rare and may be explained by the fact that the attachment to the law was stronger than the passion for political strife.

The life of Isaac Caldwell exhibits no such aberration from the line of professional labor. He has proved steadfastly loyal to the inclination which first prompted him to undertake the arduous pursuits of a lawyer, and has been consistent in his ambition to win the honors and remunerations found in labors at the bar. We are indebted to a member of the bar who has known him intimately for the following brief sketch and estimate of his life and talents.

Isaac Caldwell was born near Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, on the 30th day of January, 1824. A succinct account of his parentage is embodied in the biography of his brilliant brother, the late George Alfred Caldwell, elsewhere in this volume.

He received, until his fourteenth year, the education which a good village school in those days afforded, then, for three years, went to the college of his father, who was then, as for many years, clerk of the Circuit and County Courts in Adair county. The three succeeding years he spent as a student at Georgetown, Kentucky. He was singularly fortunate in thus combining a liberal academic education with the practical, invaluable latter years, which his constant contact, during three most susceptible years, with the law and practice of Kentucky, in its formal application; still more fortunate, in that he was surrounded with the best formative influences of a refined and Christian home.

After his return from college Isaac Caldwell studied law for about two years, and, in March, 1847, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice at Columbia, Kentucky. He studied at home without the assistance of an instructor, save that one winter he was a member of a small class of five students whom Hon. Zachariah Wheat, afterwards a judge of the Court of Appeals, daily questioned in their studies, and from these examinations and the explanations of the instructor he derived much benefit. During the first year he had more success than beginners in the practice of law usually have, from his knowledge of the law and his acquaintance among the people of his county. In January, 1848, Judge Wheat offered him a partnership, which was accepted, and for several years they practiced law in Columbia and on the circuit successfully together, and with mutual satisfaction and pleasure.

After George Alfred Caldwell, the elder brother of Isaac, already referred to, returned from Congress, in 1851, the partnership with Judge Wheat was dissolved, and the brothers formed a partnership in the practice of the law, which continued without interruption until the death of Colonel Caldwell, in September, 1870. They removed to Louisville in March, 1852, and opened their offices, being induced to make the change by the desire to have the broader field offered by the city.



That the elder member of the firm was a man of distinguished talent, eloquence, and skill as a lawyer and not less as a legislator, his biographer has sufficiently demonstrated. The junior member of the firm had, in a few years of practice, won a place among lawyers and a reputation for learning and talents with the people beyond that of any man of his age on the circuit. Thus prepared for business, by the time that they had become familiar with the peculiarities of the practice in the city, George Alfred and Isaac Caldwell commenced to attract the attention of clients, and in the course of three years were well established in practice in all the courts. As is common in cities, the business of the office was divided by the members of the firm. Each taking different classes of practice, Colonel Caldwell, from choice, took the common law and criminal cases, while the younger brother gave his particular attention to the office work, chancery practice, and argument of cases before the court of appeals, only occasionally trying a case before a jury. In their respective departments the two lawyers rapidly rose to a first place, their business grew to be in a few years of the character most remunerative and important, and for a long time before the death of Colonel Caldwell he had been regarded as unsurpassed at the Louisville bar in common law cases and as a criminal lawyer, while Isaac Caldwell, at the equity bar, occupied a corresponding position.

His methodical business habits and untiring industry peculiarly adapted him for the faithful discharge of the laborious chancery practice, while his clear perception and accurate knowledge of the principles of equity jurisprudence, united with strong analytical powers, and a peculiar faculty for appreciating the force of points of evidence, enabled him to understand the law of his case, to prepare it with distinctness and completeness, and to present it to the chancellor in an argument elaborated with care and by patient research.

The practice at the chancery bar in respect to the argument of causes, has somewhat changed of late years. In the days of Chancellors Birtle and Logan, it was an infrequent occurrence to have an oral discussion of a case. All the work of argument, with these few exceptions, was done by briefs, and the bar afforded no such field for debate and eloquence as it now does. The lawyer who had a large practice then was a hard-worker, as he now is, but with little excitement and diversion from the monotony and routine of practice.

The years so strictly devoted to his profession, created for Isaac Caldwell a reputation for industry, intellect, proficiency and courtesy in his practice, and a sound learning in the law, and fixed the confidence of his clients and the admiration of his brethren of the bar, but when, on the death of his brother in 1866, he as rapidly as practicable transferred his personal attention to the courts to which he had been a comparative stranger, and gave the burden of his chancery practice to his brother, James Caldwell, his friends feared he was mistaking his proper sphere. He knew his powers better than did any one else. The natural bent of his genius was for jury practice, and the debate of great questions before the courts. From the time of coming to Louisville he had studied his natural inclinations to give his attention to the more laborious and less attractive practice of the chancery court, to gratify a beloved brother and to save him labor. But when it became necessary for him to take the place which had been vacated, he in a short time demonstrated that he was equal to the emergency.

Since 1869 Isaac Caldwell has become known throughout Kentucky as an able criminal lawyer, a skillful and powerful common law and equity lawyer, and as an advocate and

debater at the bar, of eloquence, force, readiness of resource, and perfect courage. He stands as an advocate without a superior at the bar of Louisville. The qualities which make him thus distinguished as an advocate are easy of analysis. He is a good judge of human nature, a man of cool judgment and strong common sense, a diligent student and an indomitable worker in his cases. He has a countenance indicative of a soul animated by the highest sense of honor; an eye capable of expressing all the feelings and thoughts which stir him, a presence of easy dignity; a nervous, forcible style, and a strength and vigor of expression which excite and animate his hearers; a power of grouping facts and dealing with evidence, of analyzing testimony, and laying bare falsehood and deceit with irresistible logic; a lofty scorn of all chicanery and fraud; a hatred of wrong, and a strong love of truth, justice, and liberty, which make his appeals effective and his invective withering.

The reputation and position at the bar of Mr. Caldwell have been attained by degrees. The rise of such a man cannot be marked step by step. It cannot be said that any particular act or speech made his reputation. It is the result of his talents exhibited in numberless cases, in numerous speeches, in trials for murder, in contests over wills, in suits for damages to character, person, or estate, in arguments before the courts, of instructions, of motions, of appeals—in all the diversified aspects of the business of a lawyer of great practice. But several occasions may be mentioned where he was especially distinguished and which sensibly affected his career.

In the winter of 1869-70 an effort was made to obtain for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad a charter granting it remarkable and unexampled powers which many persons considered to be dangerous to the interests of the State. A large section of the State was warmly enlisted in its favor, and the passage of the bill was urged with great zeal upon the Legislature.

Mr. Caldwell was employed by the city of Louisville to oppose the measure by speeches before the joint committee on railroads, to whom the bill was referred. The railroad company was represented by gentlemen of great ability and unrivaled eloquence. The questions were debated in the hall of the lower House, and the whole Legislature and a large audience of other persons attended on four evenings, each side having two speeches, and the debate extending over nearly two weeks. The committee reported against the bill, and it is believed that the arguments of Mr. Caldwell contributed very materially to this result. He forced the friends of the measure to strike from the bill most of the provisions which he assailed as obnoxious.

Under a resolution of the Legislature, authorizing him to retain counsel in behalf of the State to have the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill of 1860 tested, Governor Stevenson, in 1870, engaged Mr. Caldwell's services. The case of *Brady and Kinnaird* soon after in the Supreme Court of the United States presented some points under the bill of importance to the State. Mr. Caldwell and his colleague, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, asked, and received permission to be heard for Kentucky, though the State was not a party to the record. The cases raised the question whether the United States Courts had jurisdiction in all cases where negroes were sufferers by crimes committed against others, or were witnesses against the accused. The parties in this case were indicted in the State Court for murder of negroes, and were taken from the State authorities by officers of the United States Court.

The constitutional question in the case was argued

briefly and orally by Mr. Caldwell, in February, 1871. The presentation of the matter was eminently satisfactory to the people of Kentucky, and resulted in a decision adverse to the Federal claim of jurisdiction.

The attention of the whole State was called to Mr. Caldwell on those two occasions, and subsequently in the contested election case of John Cochran against T. C. Jones, which arose soon after the latter was by a large popular majority elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The public interest was greatly excited. Mr. Caldwell's argument was a masterpiece of constitutional construction, and his triumph over most distinguished opponents complete.

The Newcomb case soon after attracted universal attention from the striking and most dramatic circumstances and the vast amount of property involved. The arguments made by Mr. Caldwell in the Chancery Court and Court of Appeals were exceedingly powerful and effective, and the point upon which the case turned in the Court of Appeals was presented with all his eloquence and force. Other instances might be given of his talents, for in all his cases he makes a strong presentment of his positions. Though the public have only limited means of judging of a lawyer's qualities, the opinion which the bar as a body holds of the merits of its members, gradually infuses the mind of the people, and that opinion is formed from daily observation extending through years.

The estimate which the bar has put upon the talents of Isaac Caldwell is that of the community—that he is unapproached in the qualities which make up the advocate, and not surpassed in his judgment of nice questions of law. The result is that few great cases arise in the courts of Louisville in which he is not engaged, and his practice has been for years very large and of the character most valued.

In 1876 he was one of the electors for the State at large and made quite an extended canvass through the State. He continued to take an active part in State politics for some time, but found that the field of politics was ill-suited to his taste or his habits of life, and that his best talents lay in the direction which he had pursued with such success, and he withdrew from active participation in politics.

Mr. Caldwell was married on the 20th of January, 1837, to Miss Kate Smith, of Louisville. Her father and mother were members of two most excellent Kentucky families, and she is an elegant, graceful woman of most attractive personal and social qualities. Their home has been one of great hospitality and often of brilliant entertainment.

Mr. Caldwell is fond of society, and of a cheerful, sanguine temper, and enjoys the rational pleasures of life. He is an affectionate and devoted father and husband, and beloved in all the domestic relations. Of strong convictions on all subjects, he is conciliatory in his intercourse with his fellows, and warm and devoted in his friendships. He has many strongly attached friends, and exercises a great influence by the weight of his character and opinions. He has now reached the period of life when all his powers of intellect are at their best, and his health and elasticity of spirit seem perfect. He has accomplished almost all that his ambition as a lawyer can desire, but for such a man activity is the only pleasure in living, and many years of labor in his profession seem before him, which will bring added laurels and rewards. His children, seven in number, are grown, or growing up around him, and in their welfare, and in their settlement in life and in the happiness of home he will find the most delightful exercise of his qualities of mind and heart.

SQUIRE BOONE

was born in Oley township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1744. His father, Squire (son of George Boone, who emigrated from Exeter, England, to Pennsylvania some time in the eighteenth century) moved with his family to the fork of the Yardim river, in Rains county, North Carolina, about the year 1749. At the age of fifteen young Squire was sent back to Pennsylvania to learn the gunsmith trade. After an apprenticeship of five years he returned to North Carolina and shortly afterwards was married to Miss Jane Van Cleave, by whom he had five children—Jonathan, Moses, Isaiah, Sarah, and Enoch Morgan. The latter was one of the first white children born in Kentucky, Squire, with his family, having joined his brother Daniel at Boonesborough in 1775.

Precious to this, however, he had made two or three trips into the State, carrying provisions and ammunition to Daniel's camp, sharing with him, for months at a time, all the dangers and privations of pioneer life. And from the time of his settlement at Boonesborough, as long as Kentucky needed the strong arms of her sons to protect her little colonies from the savage foes, Squire Boone devoted himself to her service, taking no less active part in their defense than Daniel himself.

Nothing like justice has ever been done his memory. But he ought not to be forgotten, especially by Kentucky. He watered her soil with his blood in too many places and in too heroic a manner in those early days, when the settlers were in constant dread of the lurking savage and his scalping-knife, to be overlooked in the history of those times. He received many wounds. He was shot in the left shoulder severely in the battle at Boonesborough. He was shot in the breast in defending his settlement or fort called "Boone's Station," in what is now Shelby county. He was subsequently shot in the defense of the people of that settlement when they were attacked, near Long run. His arm was badly broken there, yet he succeeded in drawing off his force, with the women and children, and making his way to Louisville, or rather the "Station at the Falls."

While suffering with these severe wounds, he was elected to represent the county of Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature, and made an eloquent appeal to that body for assistance to the brave defenders of the border. His broken arm and unhealed wounds spoke more than words. In after life he often alluded to his kind reception by the Virginians and the courtesy shown him. He considered them the most polite people in the world, for they made him feel as much at home among them in his plain hunting garb and backwoods manners as if he were surrounded by his companions in the frontier settlements.

He made his home at the Falls of the Ohio for many years, during which time he had to endure trials and privations harder to bear than his contests with the Indians. The property he had accumulated—which was considerable for those times—was taken from him by the land-sharks who hunted up the title to all the lands he owned, and he found himself in his old age stripped of every vestige of property, quite insolvent and utterly destitute.

It was then that he turned his back on Kentucky—a State which owed him so much—and in 1803, with his four sons, and the five sons of Samuel Boone, his cousin, he formed a settlement in Harrison county, in the then new Territory of Indiana, about twenty-five miles west of Louisville. This settlement was called Boone township, and soon became a flourishing and prosperous place, the home of many Kentuckians and their descendants. Corydon, in the

county, was the seat of Territorial government, and the people were among the leading citizens. One of them, Squire Boone, a cousin of Squire, was a prominent member of the Legislature, and of the convention which formed the constitution of the State. After reaching his new home, Squire Boone began with energy and industry to repair his former fortunes. He built a mill and for a long time supplied the neighborhood with meal, employing his spare time in making guns, and in cutting out stone from the neighboring hill, to build himself a house. On one of these stones which he intended to place over his front door, he cut the words, "The traveler's rest," indicating truly his hospitable nature. Again he carved his religious sentiments on others of these rocks:

"My God my life hath much befriended,
I'll praise Him till my days are ended."

Another displayed his political sentiments, "Liberty, property, Congress and America!" But he did not live to complete his house. He died in 1815, and at his own special request, a cave on or near the summit of a lofty peak in Boone township became his tomb. It was agreed between him, and John Boone, and H. W. Heth, the civil engineer who assisted in preparing the cave, that when they died they would be entombed there together. But the strong opposition of the families of the other parties prevented the fulfillment of the contract, so far as they were concerned, and Squire Boone alone rests in that beautiful cave. His descendants are still living in Indiana and Kentucky.

COLONEL WILLIAM P. BOONE.

William P. Boone was born October 12, 1813, in Boone township, Harrison county, Indiana, to which place his father, Colonel Samuel Boone, of the old pioneer family, had removed prior to the birth of William. He was educated at Corydon, then the capital of Indiana, until his seventeenth year, at which time he began teaching the district school in Boone township, and studying law. His legal education was completed under the tutorage of Judge William A. Porter, at Corydon, a leading lawyer of Indiana. He was licensed to practice October 16, 1836, and was at once taken into partnership by Judge Porter, but his argument in one of his first causes attracted the attention of Hon. W. P. Thomasson, of Louisville, then attending court at Corydon, and Mr. Thomasson never parted from young Boone until he had exacted a promise from him to enter into a partnership with him in practice at Louisville. Boone located in Louisville, and began the practice there in November 1836, as member of the firm of Thomasson & Boone. The firm did a good business, and was not dissolved until Mr. Thomasson was returned to Congress, and the firm of Boone & Clark continued the business. Subsequently Colonel Boone and his relative, Colonel Charles D. Pennelaker, formed a partnership as Boone & Pennelaker, and enjoyed a valuable practice until 1861, when both members were elected as Union candidates to the Legislature, where both were prominent and effective aids in securing the State to the Union, and when Kentucky was invaded by the Confederate forces, and the Legislature issued a call to her patriotic sons to rally to the Union flag and in support of the Union, each member of the firm got leave of absence from the Legislature and raised regiments for the Union service. Just before his election to the Legislature, Colonel Boone was a member of the Union

Democratic State Central Committee, and also a member of the Board of Aldermen of Louisville, besides president of a large Union club, and he originated the organization of one of the first, if not the very first, Union military forces in the State, viz.: the Louisville Home Guards. The State government and the State guard were in the hands of those who sympathized with the Rebellion, and the United States Government, up to July, 1861, had not begun raising troops in Louisville, hence, at that time, the Union cause was without the support of arms to equalize with the other side.

An ordinance, resting on rather a latitudinous clause in the City Charter, was prepared and in June, 1861, fought by Colonel Boone and others through the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, in face of bitterest opposition, authorizing the Mayor to call into service a brigade of volunteer police or Home Guards, composed only of loyal men, and unformed, officered, and organized as regular military. All over the city secret organizations called "Union Clubs," composed of none but patriotic men, had been drilled in private, and were ripe to step, as companies and regiments, into the military organization aforesaid. Their arms came secretly from the United States Government through General Nelson, then Lieutenant in the United States navy, and Colonel Boone was one of the committee who met Nelson in Cincinnati to receive the arms. Colonel W. P. Boone was elected Colonel of the first regiment. There was of course much feeling among dis-Unionists against this Home Guard, and it was threatened as being illegal and subject to be suppressed by the State Guard, but very few even in Louisville believed that it was much more than a paper organization, without arms, discipline, or drill, and no overt interference with it had taken place, when in the latter part of July or early in August a member of the force was accidentally killed, and this furnished the first occasion for a public parade of the command. The brigade, nearly two thousand strong, handsomely uniformed, well armed, well drilled, and composed of sturdy and determined men, turned out to bury their comrade, marching through the principal streets. This exhibition of military strength amazed Louisville and Kentucky, and reports were sent through the State and South that a Union army had taken possession of the city. The moral effect alone of this manifestation of Union strength can hardly be overestimated as to the encouragement, hope, and confidence it imparted to the patriotism of the State, and corresponding depression to dis-Unionists. Subsequently, when in September General Sherman moved out on the Nashville railroad, at midnight, to meet the enemy reported advancing from Bowling Green towards Louisville, it was this Louisville guard that formed the advance of his command, and it held the front near Muldrough's Hill, nearly fifty miles south of Louisville, till after several weeks its services were no longer needed—the United States Government having hurried its troops into Kentucky. But the organization proved to be, also, a school from which nearly all its members were graduated into the Union army for the whole war. Hence, as a leading spirit in the conception, organization, and command of this useful organization, Colonel Boone, had he never done any other service to his city, State, and country, here established a claim on the memory and gratitude of every lover of the Union—"a Union that none can sever"—a Union that none now would sever.

But immediately after the invasion referred to, Colonel Boone began recruiting a regiment for the Union Army to serve the State and United States three years unless sooner discharged. Within six weeks he had his regiment, the Twenty-Eighth Kentucky—one of the best sent by Louisville or any

other place, into the army, in camp of instruction; and on November 6, 1861, it was assigned to duty in the Army of the Ohio, the name of which army was afterwards changed to Army of the Cumberland, forever illustrious as one of the grandest that ever battled for a cause. From this on till he was disabled in the service in June, 1864, Colonel Boone, whether as regimental, post, or brigade commander, of infantry, mounted infantry, or cavalry, rendered services which were conspicuously distinguished and applauded by his superiors, especially by Major-General George H. Thomas, Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, who held Colonel Boone in high esteem, intrusted him with important commands, notably the command of all the mounted troops covering the front of his army, with headquarters at Ross-ville, Georgia, during the winter of 1862-63, and with a number of expeditions and scouts against the enemy near Tunnel Hill, or on his flanks and rear. On one of these expeditions, when snow was deep and the cold severe, Colonel Boone, with only two regiments of his command, the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Gray, armed with Colt's rifles, and Twenty-Eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rowan Boone, armed with Spencer rifles, passing around General Johnston's army, penetrate it as deep into the enemy's lines as Rome, Georgia, made a night attack on a division near Darktown, routed it, burned the camp, captured a number of prisoners, horses, etc., procured information wanted by General Thomas, and by forced marches day and night over the mountainous country successfully returned to camp, notwithstanding vastly superior numbers of the enemy's cavalry were after him to cut him off. On this, as on several other occasions, General Thomas publicly complimented Colonel Boone. When the first three years' term of the regiment expired, Colonel Boone re-enlisted it in Georgia for three years more as a veteran regiment, but became so disabled a few months afterwards that the surgeons forbade him on penalty of death to continue longer in the field.

He was offered command of an important post where service would be less onerous, but he decided that as he could no longer render active service at the front, he would give place to those who could, and he resigned, June, 1864, returning to his wife and two young children this elder son was in the army at Louisville, from whom he had been long separated by service in distant States, and to his business affairs which had long nassed his judicious attention. His superior officers, and his devoted regiment—to which latter he was peculiarly endeared, as not only its able and gallant commander, but also with ties resembling those of fond children towards a father, sympathized deeply with his affliction, and felt his parting keenly.

This hasty sketch, illustrative of his whole-hearted and valiant patriotism during the darkest days of our Union's existence, has here preceded mention of other prominent events in Colonel Boone's life, to which reference is equally due.

Returning, chronologically, to the period, 1836, when he entered upon the practice of the law at Louisville, we find that he soon secured a highly honorable place at the bar and in the esteem of the community, which yearly was added to until his death in 1872. He married Miss Eliza Harney, only child of Dr. John Milton Harney, a gentleman eminent in poetry and literature as well as in his profession, whose wife was a daughter of Judge John Rowan, district clerk as lawyer and statesman the country over, who reared his granddaughter, Mrs. Boone, both her parents having died when she was an infant. The children of this marriage were John Rowan Boone,

Samuel H. Boone, and Annie M. Boone, who, with their mother, survived the death of Colonel William P. Boone, and are residing at the old Boone homestead in Louisville.

Colonel Boone was never an office-seeker, and he resisted temptation to give himself up to political life, but he was popular, an ardent Democrat always, a strong speaker, and the people generally kept him in some official position, and in every capacity, whether at the head of political organizations, or as a common, alderman, legislator, soldier, corporation counsel, or member of the conventions of 1851 and 1870 to frame new charters for the city, his record, as in every relation of life, public or private, was conspicuously useful, clean, and honorable, and was satisfactory to the public, to his clients, to his friends, to his family, and to his own exacting conscience. He was public spirited, and for several years before he died had given much attention to plans for building up manufactures in Louisville. He originated a scheme for throwing \$10,000,000 additional capital into that indispensable requisite to the full development of Louisville, through the medium of a "Board of Manufacturers," and he nearly perfected the plans, and an organization to develop the immense water-power of the Ohio Falls at Louisville. Only his untimely death prevented the carrying into execution of his plans, which, with the estimates, etc., had been submitted to eminent experts and endorsed by them.

Colonel Boone was of fine presence, six feet one and one-half inches high, straight as an Indian, about one hundred and ninety pounds in weight, broad shoulders, soldierly carriage, with hazel eyes, black hair, mustache and side whiskers, and his countenance and voice were pleasant and assuring. Ostentation, hypocrisy, and all shams were abhorrent to him. He was an open, fearless, courteous, self-respecting, upright, pure, totally unselfish gentleman, who attracted the confidence and commanded the esteem of those with whom he came in contact. He bore malice towards none, and held mankind in high esteem, believing them generally better than usually credited with being. He was charitable, and generous to the unfortunate and poor, without making any parade about it, and his employes and numerous tenants always counted confidently on his unstinted liberality, and were never disappointed.

One of the most gratifying episodes, to him, of his public career, occurred after the late war when he was a candidate for Corporation Counsel to the city of Louisville. Having been absent from the city during the war, and disabled for some time afterwards, he had not mixed with the people much, had no connection with local politics, and did not know as the city had grown much since 1861 and had received a large Confederate element, whether his *ante bellum* popularity could be counted on, or whether he had faded from the public mind. Two popular lawyers had been long in the field as candidates for the office. Only a few days intervened before the election, and his health did not admit of very active canvassing, but his friends insisted he should run the race, and he was elected by a handsome majority, largely added to by the Confederates, who voted for him with striking unanimity. This compliment they repeated afterwards, when he was elected to the Charter Convention of 1870 (which charter, by the way, he, as Chairman of the Revision Committee mostly wrote, and did more to carry at the election than any one man). That hand-one action of the Confederates towards their late enemy, he fully appreciated, and believing that as the Union had been preserved, and the enemy in good faith had returned to their citizenship and allegiance, they were entitled to all the blessings and protection that he was, his voice and influence were always in favor of



Col. J. Rowan-Burne.

securing to them these blessings. Happily he lived to see the Union secure, and its incomparable blessings free to all.

He had regained his health and was in its full enjoyment when, early in January, 1875, he was stricken in a fever. Typhoid pneumonia ensued, and notwithstanding medical skill was exhausted in his behalf, he died on the 24th day of January, 1875, after great suffering, borne with characteristic fortitude and Christian resignation, being for over a week fully conscious that the physicians had wholly despaired. He was buried from St. Paul's Episcopal church, January 25, 1875, and his remains followed to Cave Hill Cemetery by the Masons, the members of the bar, and a large procession of mourners.

Of the many public expressions following his death we select as an example of the popular estimate of Colonel Boone, the following extract from an article in the Courier-Journal, viz.:

During the past few months we have recalled up to pay the last sad tribute of respect and affection to a uniformly large number of our old and prominent citizens, whose lives were wont to smile on us, and whose names were as familiar as household words. And now to the sad list another has been added, and a most faithful one to the sad list of the living. "How uncertainable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out." To say that Colonel Boone was a man of truth and justice, desiring always to be right, of unswerving integrity, a wise counsellor, a faithful public servant, a gentleman by nature, honored and respected by all who knew him, who acted well his part in the drama of life, is but to state the verities of the community in which he spent the greater part of his life. But would you know his worth? Inquire of his neighbors. It is difficult to delineate a character like his without seeming exaggeration. It is as like we read in partial biographies than what a citizen and model life. A critical inspection is apt to reveal defects and blemishes in what to mere casual observers may appear noble and a most faithful. The striking truth in his case, however, was that those who knew him most intimately, saw most of his daily inner life, had the deepest sense of his personal worth and the greatest admiration of his character. His pure life, ever kind words, good as smile, and helping hand, his generous and sympathetic regard for the poor, and taken a deep and abiding hold upon the confidence and affection of the West-end, that part of the city who has so greatly indebted to his untiring efforts for its improvement and prosperity, and their ceaseless inquiries, anxieties, and hopes for his recovery during the period of his last illness, the large number of them who, as real mourners, attended his funeral services at the church, and accompanied his remains to their last resting place, attested their high appreciation of him.

The lawyers of the city held a meeting and adopted resolutions as follows:

Common Pleas Court—Resolutions by the bar on the death of Colonel W. P. Boone:

The members of the bench and bar of the several courts in the city of Louisville are again called upon to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of a deceased brother, Colonel W. P. Boone has been suddenly taken from our midst by the hand of death.

Colonel Boone commenced the practice of law in this city in his early manhood, and throughout his professional life his character was characterized by the strictest fidelity to his clients and the highest sense of honor towards his professional brethren.

He was incapable of self-assertion, and his life at the bar he never failed to illustrate his innate love of truth and justice. He was frank, manly, and chivalrous in his bearing, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. His brethren of the bar can never forget his genial temper, his unimpaired impartiality, and his punctilious regard for the rights of others. He was gentle in his manners, truthful in his utterances, magnanimous in every impulse, and here in the discharge of every duty. As a citizen in the performance of the many official duties imposed upon him by a public and private life, he was always faithful to his trust, and was recognized only by the high commendations of the public good. Impelled by his ardent nature, and prompted by a conscientious sense of public duty, during the late unhappy civil

war Colonel Boone tendered his services to the Federal Government in command of the Twenty-eighth regiment Kentucky volunteers. To say that he acquitted himself with honor, is but a just tribute to the true and valiant soldier. In all his responsibilities he was true to the interests of his fellow-men, to the strictest integrity, and to the highest dictates of justice.

W. F. BULLOCK, HAMILTON POPE, THOMAS W. GILSON,
JOHN W. BAKER, MARTIN BRYAR, HENRY J. STILES,
Committee.

At the time of his death Colonel Boone was sixty-two years of age, but having within the last six or eight years of his life entirely recovered his health, which his arduous services in the army in the winter of 1863-64 had almost totally wrecked by war, until his last illness, of comparative youthful appearance. His eye bright, his expression strong and animated, his carriage erect and step firm. The portrait of him accompanying this sketch was copied from a picture taken of him when broken down by disease and exposure after he left the army in 1864, never expecting to recover—hence it gives a very incorrect idea of the Colonel, lacking as it does in fulness of face, power of eye, and animation and force of countenance, indeed those who only know him after he had recovered his perfect vigor of manhood and appearance, will hardly recognize the portrait as that of Colonel Boone, but unfortunately no later likeness than that of 1864 could be obtained.

COLONEL JOHN ROWAN BOONE.

Among the younger natives, whose valor and services illustrate Louisville's patriotism and enterprise, few can claim pre-eminence over Colonel John Rowan Boone. He was born and raised in Louisville, and was a son of Colonel William P. Boone, a sketch of whom we have herein before given, and of Elizabeth Boone granddaughter of the distinguished lawyer, statesman, and orator, Hon. John Rowan, for whom young Boone was named. Up to his sixteenth year he attended the Louisville schools, giving also considerable energy and time to manly exercises, such as horsemanship, hunting, etc., from which he acquired early physical development.

When in 1861 the tocsin of war was sounded, Rowan Boone, in his seventeenth year, was a student of the Indiana university at Bloomington, Indiana, prominent in his classes and in the literary and debating societies. To his ardent temperament confinement to college campus when the air was full of battle echoes was like prison life, and he stepped from college in June, 1861, into the stirring arena of active life. Many of his dearest loved companions and schoolmates, in hot zeal, were espousing the Southern side, and they earnestly entreated young Boone to go with them. It may easily be understood that his heart bled at parting with his chums, but to his mind it was evident that, though some States had enacted nullifying legislation, the General Government had given no color of offense to any State, and was true to the Constitution and Union; that the Democrats by their divisions elected the Republican President; that he was the legal Chief Magistrate for four years, entitled to the respect and support due to his Station, that the Democrats had a majority in both Houses of Congress, and that nothing could be more senseless than an attempt to destroy a Union from which nothing but unnumbered blessings and honors had accrued. To him love and admiration for that Union established by the blood of the Fathers, was a sacred religion, and unbelief to it a sacrilege. He united with the Union clubs

forming in Louisville, became secretary of the large one that met over Avery's plow factory, made patriotic addresses at flag raisings, and did what he could in support of the Union cause. As soon as military organization began in Louisville, he enlisted in the "Boone Guards," named in honor of Colonel William P. Boone, took his first lessons in drill, progressed to a lieutenant in the company, and, with his company, early in September, 1861, responded to the call of General Anderson, going at midnight as the advance of the force under General Sherman, which moved from Louisville to Lebanon Junction to meet the enemy invading the Union State of Kentucky and threatening the capture of Louisville. Within a few days he was made advance officer by General Sherman, but resigned to become adjutant of a battalion at Bardonia Junction, and early in October, 1861, was appointed adjutant of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky infantry, a regiment raised by Colonel William P. Boone for three years' service in the Union army. That he was efficient, his early promotion to post adjutant, then to assistant adjutant-general, attests. After the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Graysville, and Ringgold, on the recommendation of Generals George H. Thomas and W. C. Whittaker, the Governor of Kentucky, Bramlette, himself a distinguished soldier, tendered young Boone a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky volunteers.

His services in the positions mentioned had separated him for some time from his old regiment, and naturally he preferred to be with his comrades of that regiment, but he was reluctant to supersede gallant officers of the regiment entitled by rank to promotion, especially as his father was the colonel (though he was not aware of the Governor's offer to young Boone), and he made known these objections to the Governor. But his loyalty expressed his belief that the promotion would more than please the regiment, that he made it on its merits, and instructed Boone to go with the commission to the regiment, which had then been sent back to Nashville to be mounted and armed with the celebrated Spencer repeating rifles, and, if his reception did not satisfy him that the regiment approved of the promotion, to return the commission and he would send him one as full colonel in another regiment.

His reception relieved his mind of all doubts, and on December 23, 1863, he mustered in on his commission. Colonel W. P. Boone was next day put in command of a brigade composed in part of the Third and Fifth Kentucky cavalry, Fourth Michigan cavalry, and Twenty-eighth Kentucky Mounted infantry, and the brigade dispatched at once to the front. Thus, on the 24th of December, 1863, in the twentieth year of his age, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rowan Boone became commander of his regiment, and as Colonel William P. Boone never commanded less than a brigade until he resigned in the spring of 1864, Colonel Rowan Boone never had a command less than a regiment thereafter until mustered out in January, 1866. After a winter of arduous and gallant services in front of the Army of the Cumberland, during which fighting and scouting was almost incessant, the regiment "veteranized," *i. e.*, re-enlisted for three years more, and was sent home to Louisville to enjoy the usual thirty days furlough.

Its reception in Louisville was enthusiastic and flattering, and the Journal of that city said:

The Twenty-eighth Kentucky volunteers have received as veterans and arrived in this city yesterday in the front. The Twenty-eighth is one of Kentucky's earliest regiments, and has rendered efficient and gallant service in many fields. A majority of

its officers and men are Louisville born, and the city has felt a deep interest in all their movements. The regiment was mounted about a year ago, and no troops have seen more active service or sustained themselves with greater gallantry. The last six months the Twenty-eighth has been on outpost duty for the Army of the Cumberland, and led the advance in all the movements of that army. W. P. Boone is the colonel, and is one of those dashing officers a proud State delights to honor. He has long been commanding a cavalry brigade. We are sorry to learn that he is seriously indisposed. For the last four months the regiment has been under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rowan Boone, one of the youngest and best officers of his rank in the army. He greatly distinguished himself in the storming of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, for which gallantry his State promoted him to a lieutenant-colonel in the twentieth year of his age. He has a brilliant future before him.

We welcome with pride each number of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky veteran regiment to our city and the State of Kentucky.

Before the furlough expired the surgeons pronounced Colonel William P. Boone totally disabled for service, and about May 1st, Lieutenant-colonel J. Rowan Boone led the regiment again to the front. At Chattanooga it was found horses for a re-mount could not be obtained without delay and as the Atlanta campaign was in progress and fighting at the front inviting, young Boone, with the regiment's approbation, decided to waive for the present the right to continue as mounted infantry and to get into the fight without delay. Accordingly he applied to General Steadman for transportation to the front. That veteran, in whose command Boone had once served, responded by honoring the regiment with a very onerous and perilous duty. He had some fifteen hundred head of beef cattle on hand, very greatly needed at the front, but which, owing to the enemy's cavalry along the route he had been afraid to send forward. Recognizing in this splendidly armed regiment and its experienced, though boundless commander, a safe guard worthy of this valuable charge, he put the immense herd in Colonel Boone's care, who, disposing of his command so as to be most available against attack, moved out for the front at once. After driving off the enemy a number of times during the march of over one hundred miles through the enemy's country, Colonel Boone overtook the army near Burnt Hickory, Georgia, and amidst much enthusiasm turned over the beef to the hungry boys, without having lost one. About the middle of May his regiment was assigned to General Wagner's brigade, Fourth army corps.

General Whitaker, who commanded a large brigade in the same corps, hearing that Colonel Rowan Boone had arrived, offered General Wagner two of his regiments for Colonel Boone's. The exchange would have been made, but, before it had been a furious attack was made on Wagner, which portended danger to his front lines. He called on Colonel Boone with his regiment, which then was in reserve, to reinforce and take charge of the front line. This was gallantly and effectively done—the enemy was repulsed, and next day General Wagner complimented Boone publicly, and informed him he had notified Whitaker that he would not swap Boone's regiment for five others. This high standard the regiment ever maintained, and as there were but one or two other infantry regiments in the army having the Spencer seven shooters, the regiment became justly celebrated for the heavy work it did during the balance of the war. It got to be known by the enemy, and often on the skirmish line it was greeted on the opposite side with, "We know you; you are that regiment of Kentuckians that load on Sunday and shoot all the week."

At Kensaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, Colonel Boone, as



stated in the report of the battle, led his regiment in three desperate charges against the impregnable works of the enemy, after having been severely wounded in the first charge. No person could induce him to leave the field, even to have his wound dressed, until the battle was over. He was then carried on a stretcher to the hospital.

For his gallantry in the Atlanta campaign and specially at Pine Mountain, and at Kenesaw Mountain, he was commissioned, July 5, 1864, full colonel. He being only twenty years of age, was known in the army as "The young colonel." Before entire recovery from his wounds news came of Hood's invasion of Tennessee, and throwing aside his crutches, he resumed command of his regiment at Columbia, held the post of honor at Spring Hill November 29th, driving out the enemy's cavalry, and capturing the town about 11 o'clock A. M., holding the most advanced position all day, and covering the town in the face of Hood's whole army till day dawn, November 30th, after the Union army had retreated by midnight to Franklin. In the battle of Franklin, November 30th, his regiment suffered heavily, but contributed its full share towards the enemy's terrible repulse. The first day of the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, he commanded the division of skirmishers, advancing in front of the Fourth corps, and did brilliant work, capturing a battery and about three hundred prisoners at one point before the main lines of the United States got up to it. The second day he commanded his regiment, carrying every position directed against it. He received a painful flesh wound during this battle, being his third wound, but refusing to be placed *hors de combat*, he had his wound dressed at night, and every day led his regiment against Hood's retreating army till February, Alabama, was reached, and the enemy had crossed the Tennessee river. The weather was very inclement, and it was months before this wound healed, but Colonel Boone was always at the head of his regiment. He was brevetted by the President "for gallant and meritorious services," and during the latter part of his service he for five months commanded a brigade and the post of Fort Lavaca, Texas, and afterwards the sub-military district.

Considering that he had no knowledge whatever of military affairs when the war broke out, and that his promotions were, as stated by General Thomas, because "of his individual merit and gallantry," and not from any favoritism, the career of Colonel Rowan Boone as a soldier and patriot was not only strikingly brilliant, but also quite remarkable, as in years he really was only a boy, and justify the unusual space here given to it.

He was mustered out of service in January, 1866, having been in military service since July, 1861.

In 1867 he made his first visit to Washington city. Hearing that he was about to visit Washington, General George H. Thomas, the Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, in which young Boone had served during the war, voluntarily sent him a letter of introduction to the President of the United States, which, because of his unlimited admiration of Thomas, Colonel Boone is said to value as highly at least, as any of the numerous commissions he won. The letter was as follows:

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson,
President U. S. A.

SIR: I take the liberty of introducing the bearer, Colonel J. Rowan Boone, late of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky volunteer infantry, who served with distinction during the late war, and rose by his individual merit and gallant conduct from the grade of lieutenant to the colonelcy of his regiment.

He was severely wounded at the assault on the enemy's entrenchments near Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, during the Atlanta campaign, but as soon as he recovered he rejoined his command, and

remained on duty with it until honorably mustered out of service in Texas, in January, 1866.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. A.

When it is remembered General Thomas rarely complimented and never flattered, the estimate that Colonel Boone is said to put upon that letter is not too high.

His Excellency, President Johnson, had known Colonel Boone as a soldier when he, Johnson, was Military Governor of Tennessee, and believing he had decided military talents he offered the young colonel a position as captain in the Seventh cavalry, United States Army, or a majority in an infantry regiment. Nothing could have been more satisfactory to young Boone, but information of the offer having reached his father and mother, such uncompromising opposition to his going into the regular army was interposed, that with a heart filled with regret he had to decline the highly flattering and enticing offer.

Subsequently the President nominated Colonel J. Rowan Boone to the Senate as United States Marshal of Kentucky, but that body had become so bitter in its hostility to the President that it would confirm none of his nominations. It was, however, communicated to Colonel Boone that if he would make some speeches putting himself on record as an anti-Johnson Republican he would be confirmed. Colonel Boone was young, without any profession or employment, the office was said then to be worth about \$17,000 a year, and he could reasonably have expected to hold it about six years. He was an uncompromising Unionist, but a Democrat, and he felt that the condition suggested was a reflection on his patriotism and in the nature of a bribe, and as such he repelled it in vigorous Saxon non-flattering to the Senate. Yet he was not affirmatively rejected as were many nominations—General McClelland as Minister to England, among others—sent to the same Senate. The body adjourned without any action, and the appointment was cut off thereby.

He then studied law, and in 1869 began practice as junior in the firm of Boone & Boone, the senior being Colonel William P. Boone, who quitted the office of corporation counsel of Louisville to form the partnership. The firm maintained a valuable practice till the death of the senior member in 1875, since which Colonel J. Rowan Boone has successfully practiced alone.

Early in 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Bell Morris, one of the most popular belles of Louisville, the daughter of Hon. George W. Morris, a prominent citizen and merchant of that city. The union has been blessed with seven promising children—George M., William P., Harney, Annie M., Carrie, Fanny, and Rowan, Jr., of whom Colonel Boone is justly proud.

PRESIDENT R. S. VEECH.

Few men are successful in varied pursuits, especially when changing from one to the other after habits of thought and action are fixed. The subject of this sketch has been peculiarly successful as a farmer, banker, railway official, and as a breeder of trotting stock. Richard Snowden Veech was born April 20, 1833, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, five miles from Louisville, on the same farm where his father was born in a pioneer fort in 1787. His grandfather was a sturdy Scotch Presbyterian, a surveyor by profession, who came to

Kentucky in the earliest pioneer days. He settled near "Indian Hill," Mr. R. S. Veech's splendid farm, and upon land which has now passed through three generations without alienation.

Until 1869 Mr. Veech was exclusively engaged in farming. By close application to the details of agriculture, he had managed to add largely to his inheritance. Desiring a somewhat more active life, in 1859 he accepted the position of cashier of the Farmers' and Drivers' bank. This bank had at that time a small capital, and was without deposits. Under Mr. Veech's management it rapidly rose in public esteem, trebled its capital, and in ten years had a deposit only second or third among the banks of Louisville. No similar institution ranked higher, or commanded a larger degree of commercial confidence. Mr. Veech subsequently became secretary of the Farmers' and Drivers' Insurance company, and here again gave evidence of his superior executive ability. In 1879 his attention was turned to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, which, under a series of misfortunes and mismanagements, had become almost worthless. With two hundred and eighty-eight miles of completed line from New Albany to Michigan City, with no bonded debt, and only \$10,000 of capital stock to the mile, the stock had depreciated to twenty-five cents on the dollar, and its net earnings were less than \$70,000 per annum.

Mr. Veech and Colonel Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, conceived the idea of reorganizing this road. They inaugurated measures looking to that end, and with Dr. E. D. Standford secured the assistance of capitalists in New York, who bought a majority of the stock, and in January, 1880, Mr. Veech was made president of the company. Bringing his executive talent into play, he soon developed the capacities of the property. New equipment was obtained, new life infused into the enterprise; the stock, under the magic of able and competent management, sprang to 125; and, after the issue of bonds for improvement, in the sale of which the stockholders received a dividend of eighty per cent. the stock rose to 112.

Mr. Veech still remains with the road. He has acquired for it a Chicago and Indianapolis line, adding one hundred and fifty-seven miles to the system, and securing an independent entrance into Chicago. The road is now very prosperous, is earning nearly double in 1882 what it did in 1881, and is considered one of the best railway properties in the West.

Mr. Veech delights in his country home, and is never so happy as when offering its hospitality to his friends. His "Indian Hill" place contains about six hundred acres of the finest grazing land in Jefferson county, and he has recently added one thousand acres of splendid land to his farm, making him the second largest farm land-owner in Jefferson county.

Mr. Veech is one of the most distinguished trotting horse breeders in the United States. He is simply a breeder—neither trains nor races, and will not, under any circumstances, go upon a racing course. Upon his place are found the best trotting strains in the world. His knowledge in these matters is wonderful, and his judgment infallible. His stock has produced more trotters than any other in Kentucky, with one exception. The best ever bred by him is Trinker, with a record of 2:14, which makes her at this time the fourth fastest trotter of the world has produced.

Mr. Veech is a staunch Presbyterian, and with a generous, liberal hand, sustains the causes of his church. He is a graduate of Centre college in this State, and was married when not yet twenty-one years of age, to Miss Michals, of Danville. His home life has been peculiarly happy.

In appearance Mr. Veech is exceedingly striking. He is six feet two inches in height, well proportioned, and enjoys to an unlimited degree the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has always lived.

HAIKEN TRIGG CURD.

Daniel Curd, the father of H. T. Curd, was born October 14, 1774, in Albemarle county, Virginia. His father, John Curd, emigrated to Kentucky before it was a State, and settled on the Kentucky river at the mouth of Dick's river. In 1780 the Legislature of Virginia, by an act of the General Assembly, granted to him a right or privilege of a ferry across the Kentucky river at the mouth of Dick's river, (it was one of the eight ferries established in Kentucky by Virginia before Kentucky was a State) allowing the grantee to charge three shillings for crossing a man from one side to the other, and the same for a horse. These were the emoluments allowed to the keeper, his heirs and assigns, so long as he or they should keep the same (ferry) according to the directions of the act.

John Curd, the father of Daniel, married Lucy Brent, in Virginia, before he removed to Kentucky. Young Daniel was a small boy when he, with his father's family, reached their new home on the banks of the Kentucky river. All was new to him. All the luxuries of life had been given up by his parents. They had a few slaves and horses and not much else, save strong wills, honest hearts and minds capable of meeting every trial and emergency, and enduring the vicissitudes of a wilderness life.

He received but a limited education, though as good as the country afforded, and he saw much of practical surveying. He was quick and anxious to learn, and was taught to depend upon his own exertions. His mother, as well as his father, was sensible, and their example was followed, and their advice received and acted upon without hesitation, consequently he grew up a self-reliant man.

When still a young man he went to Bowling Green, and entered into the office of William Chapline, clerk of the Warren circuit and county courts. He remained with Mr. Chapline until this county was established. He was present at its organization, was a candidate for surveyor and was elected. He held the office, giving general satisfaction, until his death, which happened April 18, 1843.

Soon after his election he married Fanny S. Trigg, daughter of Haiken Trigg, Esq., one of the first justices of peace of Barren county. She was born in Bedford county, Virginia.

He was a remarkable man in every respect. He possessed untiring industry, and was as brave as he was forgiving. He was liberal to a fault, he never deserted a friend, and the poor and hungry never left his door without their wants having been relieved. Being surveyor of the county he soon knew nearly all the vacant land, and had it in his power to appropriate the finest and best for himself. Instead of doing so he would go to a friend and urge him to take it up for his own use.

A few years before his death he united himself to the Methodist church, lived a quiet and good member, and died in the faith.

Notwithstanding he was born and lived on a farm nearly all his life he was not a farmer. After his marriage he always lived and carried on a farm. He had a trusty colored servant, Powell, who was his main manager. Some yet

living, besides Mr. Curd's children, can bear witness to Powell's faithful character in all relations.

Mrs. Curd survived her husband many years, instilling in her children industrious and honest habits. They had nine children.

The second son, Haiden Trigg Curd, was born April 26, 1804, on his father's farm in Barren county, Kentucky, near Glasgow, the county seat, and died in Louisville from the effects of an accident by which he lost his left hand, February 24, 1858. He had the limited advantages of an education procurable in those days, and, as his career shows, he made the most of them. When quite a young man he removed to Scottville, Allen county, Kentucky, and started in business as a general merchant. This was the commencement of his mercantile life. After a few years he removed to Glasgow and started the same business with his brother, A. T. Curd, and James Murrell. This firm bought or traded largely in tobacco, which they "traded" to New Orleans from a point on Green river, near Glasgow.

In 1830 he was married to Miss Martha A. Edmunds, the daughter of Captain William Edmunds, who came from Henry county, Virginia, during the latter part of the eighteenth century and located in Barren county, near Glasgow.

In 1834, finding Glasgow too small a field for operations he dissolved partnership with Mr. Murrell and his brother, and removed to Louisville, where he immediately formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a wholesale dry goods business with James Trabue and the late William Jarvis, and located at the corner of Third and Main streets. This proved a successful venture, and at the expiration of the partnership he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and did perhaps the largest business of the kind ever conducted in Louisville. This business he conducted until his death.

The twenty-five years of Mr. Curd's life in Louisville was usefully and charitably spent. He devoted himself at all times, not only to business enterprises which would redound to the credit of the city, but also to all worthy charitable objects, and notwithstanding the large amount of labor he had to perform, he always had plenty of leisure to listen to and answer a worthy appeal for assistance.

Mr. Curd was a member of the first board of directors of the American printing house for the blind, and contributed largely to its success and present standing. He was also treasurer for many years of the American Bible society, and in addition was connected with several other charitable institutions. As a business man he was very successful and carried on several enterprises besides the grocery business. He was one of the oldest directors of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and also of the Bank of Kentucky, owned and operated the only cotton mill that had ever been built in Kentucky; at the time he was also largely interested in the manufacture and export of tobacco, and at time of his death was operating probably the largest manufactory in Kentucky. He died in 1853, as he had always lived, a worthy and consistent Christian, loved, honored, and respected by all who knew him.

WILLIAM H. LONG, M. D.

William H. Long was born in the town of Mount Eden, situated in Spencer and Shelby counties (the boundary line running through it), on the 31st day of October, 1842. His father was an eminent physician and did an extensive prac-

tice. His name was Josiah Long and was the fourth of nine children, seven boys and two girls, and was born March 27, 1815. His father, Thomas Long, emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia, coming with his family when a small boy, and they settled in Woodford county. He was born March 1, 1738. He lived in Woodford county until January, 1810, when he married Nancy Jackson, and soon after moved to Spencer county, which was just being settled. Nancy Jackson was born September 27, 1769, in the old fort at Lexington, Kentucky, and the only child ever born inside the fort. The settlers had all been compelled to seek refuge in the fort, and while the eventful and Indian fighting was going on she was born. Her father was a cousin to General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, who is so well known to the history of his country. When the War of 1812 broke out Thomas Long enlisted and was through the Canadian campaign, taking part in all the important actions, and was honorably mustered out at the conclusion of war. He lived a happy and prosperous life and died in 1868, aged seventy-eight years. His wife, Nancy Jackson Long died in 1870, aged eighty-seven years. Seven of their children lived to maturity, six sons and one daughter. Three of the sons were physicians. Josiah, the father of William H., completed his medical education in 1840, and located in the town of Mount Eden, and on the 11th day of November, 1841, was married to Mary J. Burnett, a daughter of James Burnett and Rhoda Brown Burnett. She was born September 3, 1825, and is a direct descendant of Bishop Burnett, the English historian. Bishop Burnett's second wife was a Scotch lady of noble birth, and one son by this marriage emigrated to Virginia, and from this son the mother of William H. Long is descended. Another son of Bishop Burnett, by his first wife, settled in New England, and nearly all of that name in the United States are from one or the other of these sons. The Burnetts moved to Kentucky at an early day and settled in Shelby, Spencer and Nelson counties.

Dr. Josiah Long died November 20, 1852, being thirty-seven years of age. His widow, with five children, three girls and two boys, of whom William H. was the oldest, survived him. William was ten years of age when his father died, and being the oldest of the children, it devolved upon him to assist in the support of the family, the estate left by his father consisting of but little more than a homestead in the town. He attended school during the winter of 1852, and the next summer "worked out" on a farm at 50 per month. He was a great student and lover of books, and read everything in the shape of a book or paper that he could get hold of, besides continuing the studies left off at school. In this way, attending school in winter and laboring on a farm in summer, his wages going to the support of the family, his life was spent until 1858, when the town property was sold and the proceeds invested in a farm near Van Dyke's mill, in Spencer county. Here he worked the farm, and took up several studies at home, which he prosecuted without the aid of a teacher. Rhetoric, philosophy, chemistry, and the French language were studied during the years of 1858-59-60. Mathematics, particularly algebra, had always been a favorite study. He taught school during the winter of 1859-60, when he was of great advantage to him in many of his studies. He learned phonography without a teacher. As he had made up his mind to make medicine a profession, during the following summer he read some in anatomy and physiology, having previously acquired considerable knowledge in the latter branch. Dr. A. B. Coon, a prominent physician, who succeeded his father's successor in Mt. Eden, was his preceptor. The war of the rebellion had broken out during this year (1861), and

the excitement throughout Kentucky was intense. Neighbors, brothers, families, were divided in sentiment, and it became necessary for every young man to take sides.

His preceptor, Dr. Coon, had entered the Union army as assistant surgeon, and having made up his mind to join the Union army, and as great advantages in the prosecution of his studies of medicine and surgery was offered by his preceptor, William H. Long joined the same regiment, the Sixth Kentucky infantry volunteers, in December, 1861, many of his acquaintances and associates going South to join the rebel army. He was at once detached from his company and detailed as nurse and ward master. Unfortunately Dr. Coon died in March, 1862, and Dr. Long lost his best friend, but the surgeon of the regiment, Dr. James S. Dine, proffered his services as preceptor, and ever afterwards rendered all the assistance in his power. His first experience in caring for the wounded was at the battle of Slough, where he assisted the surgeon in establishing a field hospital and in dressing wounds. Soon after the battle of Shiloh the regimental hospital steward was detailed for duty in general hospitals and Dr. Long was detailed as acting hospital steward, which position he held until he was mustered out of service, January 2, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, having served three years and one month. His regiment had been hard service, being in General Hazen's brigade. The second battle of consequence was Stone River or Murfreesboro. The regiment lost heavily, and a monument now marks the spot where Hazen's brigade withstood the assaults of the enemy, all of the army to the right of him having been driven back. During a lull in the fighting on the first day Dr. Long took two ambulances and went to an old horse between the lines and removed the wounded. He was not one hundred yards from the rebel lines and could see them plainly but was not disturbed. He remained on duty at the general field hospital for one month after this battle. He was at the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and afterwards in all the battles fought on the Atlanta campaign until just before the final flank movement which gave Sherman Atlanta. The regiment was in front of Atlanta, when, its time having expired, they retired to guard the railroad between Murfreesboro and Stevenson, while the muster out rolls were being made. After the battle of Mission Ridge the army corps to which his regiment belonged went on a forced march to Knoxville to the relief of General Burnside. From Knoxville Dr. Long was detached to return to Chattanooga to look after medical stores of many thousand dollars in value; and the trip was an unusually hard and laborious one, a large part of the journey being made on a flat-boat on the Tennessee river.

After being mustered out of the army he went to his home in Spencer county on a visit, but was soon notified by a friend that the guerrillas, who infested the country at that time, would pay him a visit that night. He speedily made his way to Louisville, and clerked in a drug-store during the summer of 1865, continuing his medical studies by employing a private teacher. He entered the Kentucky School of Medicine in September, and graduated with honor March 1, 1866. Dr. Long located immediately after his graduation at Southville, in Shelby county, Kentucky, and entered upon a lucrative practice. He attended a partial course of lectures during the winter of 1868 at the University of Louisville, and the *ad eundem* degree was conferred on him. In October, 1879, he went to New York and spent the winter at Bellevue Hospital College of Medicine and received a diploma from that college in March, 1882. He spent much of the time in the hospitals, paying attention principally to clinical medicine. In March he returned to Southville, and con-

tinued to practice his profession until March, 1884, when he removed to Louisville. He was married December 11, 1875, to Miss Catherine Clark, youngest daughter of R. R. Clark, Esq., of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Mr. R. R. Clark was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, and is a grand nephew of General George Rogers Clark, whose name is so closely woven in the early history of Kentucky.

In August, 1875, a vacancy occurred in the United States Marine hospital service at Louisville, and Dr. Long applied for the position. He received the appointment and appeared before an examining board at Chicago, Illinois, in September. He passed a good examination, and assumed charge of the office of assistant surgeon, October 15, 1875. January 1, 1878, he was promoted to be full surgeon United States Marine Hospital service, and placed in charge of the service at Louisville. His predecessor was Thomas J. Griffith, who was retired as consulting surgeon by reason of bad health. Surgeon Long since his promotion has been entrusted with several important duties, one, the inspection of the ports of Nashville and Chattanooga. At the latter port he recommended a change of officers, and instituted reforms by means of which \$500 was recovered to the service which had been fraudulently taken from the treasury. He also has served on examining boards at Washington, in 1879, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881. During the latter year three boards were convened, of each of which he was a member, and was president of the last one in October.

Three children have been born to Dr. Long and wife, two of whom are living—Cleo C. Long, born July 10, 1877, and William Hamilton Long, born August 29, 1880. Surgeon Long is now in charge of the marine hospital service at Louisville, and has always performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the department.

CAPTAIN ZACHARY MADISON SHERLEY

This distinguished citizen of Kentucky was born in Virginia, in Louisa county, May 7, 1811. He was removed to Kentucky at a very early period of his childhood, and lived, for a number of years, to battle with the exactions of poverty. He was one of a pair of twins, his twin brother, Thomas Sherley, early embarked in the stock business, and while engaged in transporting cattle to a southern market, was drowned in the Mississippi river. The resemblance of the twins was so perfect that when Z. M. Sherley approached the house to inform the widow of the catastrophe, she was confident that it was her husband. During a trip up the river in 1832, the steamboat was hauled by a flat-boat, on its way to New Orleans with produce, with a request to take the sick captain aboard and return him to his family at Portland. To the horror of the captain and crew of the steamboat, they discovered that the man was ill with cholera, at that time this was supposed to be contagious, and the sick man was fastened up in a room to battle with death by himself. All stood aloof from him. In hunting some needed article, Captain Sherley, a passenger on the steamboat, remembered that it was in the room of the sick man, and he went in, with great fear and trembling, in search of the missing implement, intending to beat a very hurried retreat. The dying man spoke to him, informing him that he had a wife and little boy at Portland, whom he hoped to see before death terminated his sufferings. Captain Sherley could not leave the dying man, but remained by him until he died, ministering to his comfort and wants. He brought Captain Sherley

to watch over the youthful life of his young son. When the boat reached Portland the captain went to the house of the dead man to convey the mournful tidings of the death. He found the widow was the daughter of John Tarison, a gentleman who had acquired a great celebrity in his struggles in a half of the property of Louisville. He was a man of great enterprise.

In the course of time Captain Sherley married the widow of Captain Taylor, and commenced his career as a business man. His wife bore him two sons, and perished with consumption. She was one of the loveliest of her sex. She left the captain with four children to provide for, a son and daughter by Mr. Taylor, and two sons by Captain Sherley. No one was ever able to see any discrimination in his care of these children. They were well educated, and the boys were trained to business pursuits, in which they prospered.

Captain Sherley engaged for a short time in the pork house business, but retired from it, retaining his interest in the property. He successfully ran for some time a boat store, thus paving the way for that which was to be the master business of his life—the management of lines of transportation. No man was ever more gifted for any enterprise than he was for this great department. He became a prominent owner in the mail line between Louisville and Cincinnati, and his singular capacity for this great public interest was manifested conspicuously in every feature of its management. He was known throughout the country by his great success in everything of this kind with which he was connected. He owned an interest also in the line of packets running from Louisville to Evansville and Henderson. He became an owner in the ferry at interest between Jeffersonville and Louisville. Nowhere on the Ohio river were to be found boats that surpassed the equipments of the boats between Jeffersonville and Louisville, and he thus wielded an immense trade that widely extended his fame. He was well known from Maine to the far off borders of Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. As the demands for business increased he seemed to expand in his capacity for every emergency.

During the civil war he was incessantly at his post, and no man was more relied upon than he was by the military authorities. He never was found wanting in anything that was needed. His judgment was ripe, his advice at all times judicious, and when he was called upon for action he was always ready and fully equipped for duty. When, for example, it was necessary to move General Buell's army from Louisville south, Captain Sherley at once furnished means for transportation for the entire force by water. The boats made their appearance at the proper time, as if by magic. This was accomplished by Captain Sherley. His knowledge, the wide acquaintance he enjoyed among steamboat men, their perfect reliance upon him, enabled him to supply the Government with all it needed in this great emergency. His fulness, his promptitude, enabled Buell to reach Pittsburg Landing in the very nick of time. In expediting comforts and supplies to the soldiers in the field, supplied often by the ton by soldiers and societies throughout the northwest and Middle States, he was the master mind to whom all looked, and he never failed in a single instance in promptly furnishing the needed means to forward the supplies. In some of these emergencies he seemed at times to be endowed with a species of ubiquity. In all these matters he fulfilled to the letter, and in the fulness of its spirit, the apostle's injunction to be "instant in season, out of season." It was often remarkable how speedily he met every emergency; how successfully every one of these demands upon his capac-

ity was carried out. He thus gave free and speedy transportation for supplies that would have footed up thousands of dollars if charges had been made. It was a consolation and reward to him to know that no suffering soldier was kept out of supplies by any remissness on his part.

When the last battle was fought, before its smoke cleared away, he became conspicuous in his active, enlarged, and judicious spirit of consolation. He at once evinced his desire that all should be blotted out, and that we, who had met as hostiles, should become one in all things. He carried this out in all his conduct, he remembered in the calamities of the South the gentle offices of mercy, kindness, and beneficence. In these highest traits of humanity he was as active and as increasing as he had been during the war in doing all in his power to bring about this result—the peaceful solution of a perplexing problem. In the pursuit of this object he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the chiefs of the governing authorities, and his advice was eagerly sought and usually obeyed. In this way Captain Sherley wielded an immense influence for the welfare of his country. It was very quietly exercised, but was not, thereby, the less effective.

In the city of Louisville his judgment and management were eagerly sought, and they were in the highest degree useful in their various exercises. He was a trustee of the medical department of the University of Louisville for a number of years, and was efficient and faithful in the performance of the duties of this trust-ship. For a number of years, indeed, up to the time of his death, he was a member of the board of trustees of the Kentucky Institution for Educating the blind, and of the American Printing-house for the blind. In the duties devolving upon him in these two trusts he was remarkable for the excellence of his services. In the heating apparatus for the institution, in the alterations of the building, in the stucco work on the house, his labors were altogether invaluable; in these he has left testimonials that will be lasting monuments to his noble memory. He was for a number of years a trustee of Cave Hill cemetery. Through his active agency a number of deforming obstructions were removed and graces of beauty and taste were substituted for them. We never see them without awakened memories of the mind that materially aided in evoking them into monuments that supply food to the taste and delight the eye by their beauty. In all these departments of duty Captain Sherley has left conspicuous traces of himself as imperishable as the material on which his tasteful and wise labors were expended. In all his business ways, in his management of everything, he was remarkable for the quiet and unostentatious way in which he succeeded. No braying trumpet ever attended him in his movements.

Captain Sherley was married three times. The first wife was, as we have mentioned, Mrs. Taylor, a member of the celebrated Tarason family. The second one was Miss Clara Jewell, of Louisville, the third, who survive him, was Miss Susan W. Cromwell, of Fayette county. A single son by each of these wives survives him. He left a large estate which he divided among these four heirs. The afflictive illness which carried him off was cancer of the stomach. This deprived him of appetite, and during the last twelve months of his life he rarely felt any disposition to take any kind of food. His mind was remarkably clear, and he attended to a variety of business with an unclouded intellect. This was very conspicuous in all his affairs long after his debility drove him to bed. Indeed, this was his condition up to near about the time the cancerous tumor of the stomach ate through his duodenum. At 2:15 o'clock on the morning of February 13, 1879, his long, beautiful life closed upon earth, amid a host

of sorrowing relatives and friends. He had become a member of the Presbyterian church some time before his death, and his hours of consciousness were, as his life had been, peaceful and calm. His funeral was attended by a multitude of his admirers, the Rev. Messrs. Simpson, Wilson, Humphrey and Tyler officiating. His body reposes in the beautiful cemetery of Cave Hill, which he did much to adorn and beautify.

Thus passed away from among us one of the most perfect types of manhood. He was a citizen of whom the Commonwealth has just reason to be proud. In all the duties of good citizenship, he took a delight in advancing the welfare of his fellow-citizens. Calm, self-possessed, thoughtful and intelligent he rarely ever made a mistake in the conception of what it was right and proper to do, and he unwaveringly walked in the pathway which his judgment approved. He was greatly beloved, and he commanded an amount of confidence among those who sought his advice in their troubles, and we know of many hundreds of this kind that never was misplaced. It is incredible what multitudes of such cases went to him for guidance, and how calmly and cheerfully he aided and befriended them. He had a great number of relatives to whom his beneficence and kindness were unceasing. As a son, a brother, a husband, and a father, he was a great exemplar. In his friendships he was rarely ever equalled, if he had any enemies, he kept them concealed. There was one feature of his mental equipment in which he was probably never excelled. A distinguished member of the National government, one of the most distinguished of his contemporaries, who was very intimate with Captain Sherley, said his vein of what is called common sense excelled that of any man he had ever known; his capacity to penetrate to the very heart the most perplexing and intricate of the problems of human life, and return from the work with every difficulty cleared up, and rendered easy and plain. In this respect he said he never knew him to fail; that in many of these difficulties that came up in his public work, he felt that when he had Captain Sherley at his side he had a tower of strength which he would have looked for in vain elsewhere. We have seen him in many of these troublesome difficulties, and have often been surprised at the perfectness of his work in cutting his way successfully through every bewilderment. No tempest-tossed mariner in a dark and murky night ever watched for rifts in the clouds that might reveal a glimmering of light, than we often watched in like circumstances for Captain Sherley; we felt that he was our polestar who would infallibly lead us out of perplexity and bewilderment into paths of security and safety.

Upon the occasion of his death, the various and numerous bodies of citizens with which he had long been connected in the transaction of public affairs, met and took action upon the great bereavement they had experienced, and expressed their sense of the great loss they had experienced in his death.

REV. STUART ROBINSON, D. D.,

one of the ablest and most famous of Kentucky divines, was born in the north of Ireland, at Strabane, on the river Foyle, in county Tyrone, November 14, 1814, and died in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, October 5, 1881, aged nearly sixty-seven. His father, James Robinson, was a men merchant of high standing and character in his native town, Strabane; his mother, Martha Porter, was the daughter of a Scotchman who settled in Ireland, where he became a ruling elder in a

Scottish-Irish Presbyterian church, of which his father had been or was the minister. Of seven children, six sons and a daughter, Stuart was the fifth. Although Irish born, and Scotch-Irish by close descent, he soon became American by adoption; for before he was a year old, suretyship—that cruellest of all financial misfortunes—and to which was superadded some misconduct of his business partner, snatched from his father the accumulations of years and the good credit so dear to every merchant of integrity.

It is generally accounted easier to stem the tide of such disasters in a new sea than at home, and so Mr. Robinson transferred his young family to an emigrant ship which landed him in New York city. There he struggled against hope for some two years, then drifted to the South and settled in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles west of Harper's Ferry, and in or near the county seat, Martinsburg, then a small village. Here, about four years after, the mother died—that best and truest and most needed friend of boys with brains and pluck—and the father married again. But the mother, already daughterless, had lived long enough to impress her piety, force and energy of character upon her boys, ranging in age from sixteen down to little Stuart, of only six or seven. She had taught him to read, and made him familiar with portions of the catechism. He was quick-witted and ready beyond his years, full of humor, yet thoughtful, and prompt to obey; this very readiness soon stood him in hand, young as he was.

All who ever heard of Dr. Robinson in the pulpit in after years—when he was a power in the church, bold in advocating the right and still bolder in denouncing error and condemning the wrong—must have been struck with a peculiarity of gesture which showed slightly of personal deformity. One arm seemed unnaturally short and stiff, and a vigorous gesture with that arm caused a noticeable curving of the head and shoulders. Then, too, in taking a drink, he was compelled with one hand to lift or guide to his mouth the other hand which held the cup or glass. This serious physical infirmity, which never failed to enlist the sympathy of his hearers, was the result of an accident in infancy in Ireland.

When only eight months old, his nurse was tossing him playfully over her shoulders, when he slipped from her grasp and fell to the floor, dislocating his right shoulder and seriously injuring his hand, thumb, and head—the latter so greatly as to cause strong apprehensions of idiocy for life. "His head soon recovered, and grew, as he matured, to be unusually large, and well formed, carrying a full, massive brain, and was strikingly attractive in all its features. His arm and hand were disabled for life; his arm, especially, was ever after weak and stiff." This same arm was broken a second time, some forty years afterwards, about 1855, by a railroad accident when traveling westward on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He had it bandaged temporarily, and would not stop to have it set by strangers, but waited until he arrived among friends at Lexington, Kentucky. In time it regained its former strength and flexibility. "This was the rigid, the shattered and enfeebled right arm and hand with which he held, and often painfully moved, the pen that gave to his generation and the world his written thoughts—thoughts that are embodied in his published letters, speeches, lectures, sermons, and books; and other thoughts sufficient to fill two or three additional volumes, carefully studied, and well-nigh ready for the press, at the beginning of his last sickness.

Not long after the mother's death the boys were scattered, the oldest running off, reached Louisiana, and in time became a wealthy planter, the fourth afterwards followed him.

and also became a planter. The semi-cripple, then less than seven, was placed with an old German farmer named Troutman, a member of the same Presbyterian church where the now sainted mother had worked, and taught, and proved in faith, leaving results to God. The farmer started him to school, and in two days he mastered his reader. The teacher, shrewd forecaster as he was, thus abighting upon the most singular incident in all his experience with the very young, wrote in the back of his book, "This is a wonderful child, and will some day make his mark in the world!" Thus six years past; the lad planted corn, and ran cranks, and fed the stock, and helped in all the farm work which he had strength and size for—going to school in the winter, and giving evidence of genius and quickness in every new study and at each fresh opportunity.

When he was thirteen the good farmer and his wife—impressed with thoughts of a great future for the motherless boy who was too much of a cripple to become a superior farmer, and yet too smart for their own practical little world—carried their noble-hearted trouble—to their minister, Rev. James M. Brown, and asked him what was best to be done for one they called "the smartest boy in the world." That young minister, in all his long and useful life, never did a grander work for the Master than when he took to his own home that promising lad, and took charge of his personal training. Before he was eighteen he sent him to Amherst college, Massachusetts, where he graduated with high honor in 1836—in a class now renowned for its great men, among them Governor Bullock, Rev. Dr. Allen, Rev. Russell D. Hitchcock, D. D., L. L. D., and others. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., L. L. D., of Louisville, and Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, were among his college-names. Few institutions of learning have had under training at one time such a bevy of great men.

After spending two years at Union Theological seminary at Virginia, Mr. Robinson taught school for several years at Charlottesville, West Virginia, paid back the money previously advanced to aid him in his theological course, and saved enough to take another year in Princeton Theological seminary, 1840-1. So, while a college student in Massachusetts, he had taught school during all his vacations, and thus defrayed the expense of his education.

In 1841 he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and was installed pastor of the little church at Malden, six miles above Charleston, where he labored for six years—doing full duty as a pastor, and also as a missionary in the neighboring country along Kanawha river, besides giving especial attention to the business interests of his mother-in-law, for he was now married. Thence he was called, for nine months in 1846, to fill the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian church in Louisville, during the absence of its pastor, Rev. Dr. Edward P. Humphrey, in Europe. This was his introduction to Kentucky, whose people never after voluntarily gave him up. In 1847 to 1854 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Frankfort, Kentucky, and besides great labor as pastor, found time to act as president of a female seminary, president of a cotton factory, president of a turnpike road company, built mainly through his efforts, and one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, with its seven branches and \$2,200,000 capital. Few men had the physical endurance and business wisdom to accomplish what he did—and this, too, in addition to the full work of a very laborious and faithful ministry. No wonder he became a rich man; and that, by his own shrewdness and economy and wise investments, and not by the help or use of others.

wealth as has usually been supposed. He was always giving, and always helping others, and yet was blessed and prospered, left his family in wealthy circumstances, and made large bequests to the church and for various benevolent purposes. He illustrated the proverb of Solomon, wisest of men, "The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

In 1854 he was called to the Duncan Presbyterian church in Baltimore, Maryland, out of which he built the Central Presbyterian church. There, besides the care of a rapidly growing congregation, he originated and mainly edited for two years, 1855-56, the Presbyterian and Critic, a very able bi-monthly, leading, outspoken, and to some extent controversial. This was discontinued only when, under an election by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States to the chair of church government and pastoral theology in the Theological seminary at Danville, Kentucky, he deemed its editorship not altogether consistent with his new relation to the church. This new post of duty he filled with distinguished ability for two years, 1856-58; then resigned and removed to Louisville, where he could give proper attention to a business interest which, in the control of others some four hundred miles distant, had largely involved him pecuniarily. The trustees and friends of the seminary, protested against his resignation, and tendered such leave of absence as might be needed. But he took the high ground that no minister of the gospel could be useful as such, and preserve the entire confidence of his people and of the world around him, who did not hold himself amenable promptly to the strictest rules of mercantile integrity in all business transactions. In Louisville he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, salary \$3,000; and besides, taught a select school of forty boys, for \$4,000 per year—to keep down the interest on a large debt he was compelled to assume, while he so judiciously managed and supervised the assets and operations as to ultimately discharge all the obligations so unexpectedly cast upon him.

The relation of pastor thus formed under rather discouraging circumstances, continued from 1858 to June, 1861, twenty-three years, when, on account of ill health he resigned his charge. When his people could no longer prevail upon him to hold it, they elected him Pastor Emeritus, the first instance in which this has been done in the Southern church.

Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, conferred upon him the degree of D. D., when he was thirty-eight years old, and at forty-three, the greatest representative Presbyterian church court in the United States elected him professor in an important theological seminary.

Dr. Robinson did not publish much in a form for permanent preservation. In 1838, he issued his first great work, The Church of God as an Essential Element of the Gospel, and the Idea, Structure and Functions thereof, which soon reached a second edition, much enlarged. While he was a temporary resident of Canada, during and after the Civil war, from 1862 to 1866, he prepared for the press a volume of sermons entitled Discourses of Redemption, which was first published in Canada, but has been reprinted in several editions in the United States and Scotland. He has published several smaller works, and some pamphlets of a controversial character.

In 1867, he began at Louisville the publication of a religious weekly, the True Presbyterian, which was twice suppressed by the military, in July, 1862, and again in November, 1864. This was a result of private and personal bitterness, and not because of political utterances. He himself was arrested by the military, when about to enter his

church to preach, one Sunday night in 1862, and was taken to headquarters and there promptly released until next morning, but neither then, nor afterwards, could he obtain from the commanding officer or any other source any statement of the charge preferred, or even ascertain that any were preferred. He returned to his church on being released and preached, but not long after, while in Cincinnati on business, a friend telegraphed him that another order was out for his arrest, whereupon to avoid the repetition of such annoyances, he took the railroad to Canada, and remained there nearly four years in voluntary exile. While there, some of the ablest and most acceptable preaching of his life was done, the theological students of Toronto and the leading professional men frequently going in a body to hear him.

In 1873 Dr. Robinson visited Europe, extending his trip to Egypt and Palestine. On his return he lectured repeatedly to crowded houses in various cities, upon these travels—always for benevolent or church objects, never for private reward. He twice attended the Pan-Presbyterian council or convention—taking part in its organization in 1875, in London, and in 1877 being a delegate at Edinburgh, from the Presbyterian church in the South. On every occasion in which he was brought in contact with the great men and great minds of the church and state, in England, Scotland, on the continent of Europe, or at home, he was a man among men, and always a power for good.

¶ In Toronto, Canada, and in New York city and Baltimore, repeated propositions to build a church for him, were made, to induce him to settle there. But his love for Kentucky, and his faith in the friends of his riper years, tipped in the ludal such temptations. The church that he loved honored him with its best and highest positions, from the day of his first pastorate with a salary of only \$150 per year, up to the moderatorship of the Presbyterian general assembly at Mobile, in May, 1880, and he was content. The writer of this has attended a number of, and been somewhat familiar with, the highest church courts in the United States, and he does not remember any man who more uniformly had the ear of those bodies and wielded in them a large influence more unmistakably than Dr. Robinson. He was a tower of strength there, always.

A writer in one of the religious journals, who had good opportunity to know Dr. Robinson, said of him, in 1871:

"The secret of his power is his directness, simplicity, scripturalness, and intense conviction of truth. Of course, these traits are mingled with genius, learning, and great industry. Dr. Ben. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, exalts him in word painting. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, in poetic temperament and power of pathos; Dr. Samuel R. Wilson, of Louisville, as a compact and witty debater in ecclesiastical courts; Dr. Robert L. Dabney, of Virginia, in exactness of information upon a limited number of subjects, Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, in melody and compass of voice; but in breadth and versatility of character and genius, the American pulpit has no superior. Were he settled in London or Edinburgh, his congregations would be equal to those of the most celebrated men." As proof of this last claim, it will be remembered that his address at the second meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian council in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1877, on the "Venerableness of Presbyterianism," drew forth the wildest applause from that staid but great and venerable body.

In September, 1841, Dr. Robinson was married to Miss Mary E. Brigham, eldest daughter of Colonel William Brigham, of Charlestown, West Virginia, but a native of Massachusetts; her grandfather was James Bream, from England.

She survives him. Of their eight children, five died when very young. Their only son, Lawrence, died of consumption, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1869, just as he reached man's estate. Two daughters are living (May, 1882)—the younger, Miss Lizzie Robinson, the elder is the wife of Colonel Bennett H. Young, one of the most prominent and successful of the lawyers and business men of Louisville. They have four children, under fourteen, two daughters and two sons.

CAPTAIN BASIL PRATHER,

one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson county, was born about 1745 in Maryland. He came of the large family of Prathers of English extraction residing in Maryland and Virginia. He embraced a military life, and when the troubles between the colonies and the mother country arose he took the side of the patriots, and served as a captain throughout the war, declining any pay for his services. After the war he married Miss Fanny Merriwether, of the Kentucky and Virginia families of that name, a lady much younger than himself, with whom he resided happily in easy fortune, and indeed opulence for that early time, upon a large and fertile farm which he purchased in the Burgess district just above the city of Louisville. He first met his wife at a ball at the fort which was then situated at the old town of Jeffersonville, Indiana. He died about 1803, much regretted, for he was a man of a warm, impulsive and affectionate nature, and of commanding character and ability. He was exceedingly handsome, six feet three inches tall, and finely proportioned, almost the ideal soldier. His manners were cordial and engaging, and he exercised a widely known hospitality, and lent a helping hand to the poor, and, as Mackay's Edmund says of the Duke of Hamilton, "his courage was like his charity and never turned any man away."

Of the five children born to him three survived to mature life—Mary M., Thomas, and Marda M.—married and left descendants, some of whom settled in Jefferson county and Louisville and some in Fulton county in the southern part of the State, where the ancestor had bought land when he first came to Kentucky. A younger half-brother of Captain Basil Prather was Thomas Prather, the successful Louisville merchant, from whom Broadway or Prather street was named, and who has numerous descendants in Louisville.

JUDGE ISAAC MILLER.

Judge Isaac Miller, the progenitor of the Miller family, residing south of Louisville, was the third son of Warwick Miller, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and came of a family which immigrated from Wales at the time of the coming of Penn's colony. He descended from a vigorous stock which bore a name without reproach, derived from generations of honesty, integrity, and honor. And, indeed, he was a very prince in bearing, and kingly in the native dignity of his unaffected manners. He suggested Macaulay's description of Bradshaw, the judge of Charles I.—as one fit to sit in judgment on a king. And in his landliness and power he resembled Job in the days of his prosperity when the candle of the Lord still shone in his talent. He made the poor and the solitary comfortable, and he made the widow's heart to sing for joy. He was of majestic presence, being nearly six feet in height, corpulent, erect, and

broad of build, his manners were frank, engaging, and sincere, his commendation hearty, and his condemnation withering.

He left his native State when a young man, and settled in Charlottesville, Virginia, where he married Mrs. Mary Lewis, a lady belonging to an ancient and honorable family long distinguished in Virginia. A brother of his wife, Nicholas Lewis, having the previous year emigrated to Kentucky where he was pleased with his new home, Isaac Miller, in 1804, determined to remove to Kentucky himself. At that time his family consisted of his wife and three children, Robert N., Warwick, and Louisa, and he took with him twelve slaves. With this household he began his westward journey in wagons, with a carriage for his wife. He traveled over that route which penetrates the Cumberland range at the gap of that name, and arrived at the future home of his family on October 11, 1804.

He spent the first night at the house of his brother-in-law, Nicholas Lewis, and on the following day cleared the site for his home near the center of the land he had bought, then wholly in its primeval forest state.

Before the winter he had erected a substantial, though plain, house for his family, cabins for his slaves, and stables for his stock. Year by year he made additions to his out-buildings, which were spread around the dwelling like a village about its court-house. His own dwelling remained until his death, in much the same style as it found for its site on its erection. Around it clustered a throng of associations, which year after year its hospitable host made dear to his guests.

He soon became a man of mark, and was made one of the judges of the Jefferson circuit court, then having three on its bench. But his social distinction and earnest broad-heartedness were his loftiest titles to honor, and crowned him with undiminished splendor until his death, which occurred on the 8th day of August, 1844, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years.

ROBERT N. MILLER

Robert N. Miller was the eldest son of Isaac Miller and Mary, his wife. He was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, December 1, 1791, and died at Clover Hill, Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 18th day of September, 1877, having reached the rare age of eighty-five years. He married on March 17, 1817, Miss Juliet Thurston Holloway, who died in 1830, having borne him eight children, two only of whom reached maturity, Isaac Price Miller and Emily Montague Miller, the wife of Dr. Thomas Buchanan.

On the 25th of November, 1830, he married a second wife, Mary Latimer Howard, eldest daughter of John Howard, of Beargrass, who bore him five children, two only of whom attained full age, Howard, and Madison Latimer.

Robert N. Miller gained for himself an honorable place among the inhabitants of his adopted home, and was early held in high esteem by his neighbors, which increased with his age.

By close attention to business he accumulated a good fortune, and was ever ready to take part in and forward public improvements in his county and State. Though never seeking public station, he was twice elected to the State House of Representatives, and served once as clerk of his county. He was one of the chief promoters in his county of the building of the turnpike from Louisville to Nashville, was an earnest advocate for the establishment of an agricultural

farm in his county, and contributed liberally of his time and means in sustaining it.

He was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at his death was probably its oldest communicant in the county. His Christianity was not demonstrative, but none the less real, true, liberal, and exalted, and gave grace to a character well high perfect.

In all the relations of life he so bore himself as to command the respect, the admiration, and the love of all who knew him; his name became a synonym for all that was lovable, charming and kindly in character, and his word for all that was true, and honorable, and just in business.

DR. WARWICK MILLER.

The son of Judge Isaac Miller, was born at Charlottesville, in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1793, and came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, with his father in 1804. He grew up at his father's residence, "Old Place," receiving what educational advantages the country then afforded, and profiting more than usual by them. He was of an ingenuous, inquiring mind, and was constantly investigating new subjects. As a farmer he was for the best and most approved methods and in all county and State enterprises—building of roads, school-houses, improvement of stock, and such matters—he was foremost and helpful. He married young, being only about twenty-one, a Miss Martha Meriwether Prather, daughter of Captain Basil Prather, with whom he lived in devoted attachment until May, 1803, husband and wife dying within four days of each other at their place of residence, in the county. Dr. Warwick Miller was at an early age inclined to science and after his marriage he studied medicine, which he practiced with great success. He loved the healing art and was a good physician and kind friend to many a poor family in the "Pond Settlement" of Jefferson county, certain portions of which were at that time very undesirable. He was genial of temper and exceedingly fond of jest. He had a passion for hunting, which he had full opportunity to indulge during his youth, for when he first came to Kentucky there was but one brick house in Louisville, and deer and wild turkeys could be readily found in the dense surrounding forest, and now and then a bear. Even in old age his aim with the rifle was sure, and so fond was he of the sport that he used to go on hunting expeditions with the almost certain expectation of paying the penalty of illness.

His wife was truly a helpmate to him, liberal in mind beyond her time, devoted and tender. She cared for all that was best and noblest. She was a lover of letters, a lover of beauty. She was the friend of the friendless. She was full of sympathy and help for the humblest slave. To the end of her life her sweet impulsiveness and enthusiasm for the right and the true, and her warm hum in sympathy drew to her all who knew her and made her loved by persons of all ages and conditions.

Dr. Warwick Miller was returned to the General Assembly of Kentucky three times, never having the necessity of making a canvass, and was a man of mark and influence in his county. However, he did not greatly care for politics, but turned himself to a career of more immediately practical beneficence, leading with his wife a life of christian usefulness.

CHARLES D. JACOB.

now mayor of Louisville, was born in that city June 1, 1830. Both his parents were Kentuckians—his father by virtue of early settlement and long-continued residence—his mother by birth. The latter, Lucy Donald Robertson, was a granddaughter of Commodore Richard Taylor, one of the naval heroes of the War of Independence.

Mr. Jacob's early education was obtained under the most favorable conditions. After a few years in the best home schools, he went to Cambridge to prepare himself for Harvard college. Professor Reginald H. Chase, of Harvard, was engaged as his tutor, and during the years 1850 and 1857 directed his studies. In the latter year, so diligent had been the work of both, that Professor Chase gave him a certificate which entitled him to admission to the junior class at Harvard, an institution whose standard of scholarship was then as now of the highest order. But just here at the very threshold of college life he met a severe disappointment. An attack of diphtheria compelled his return to Louisville. It was hoped that his illness meant only temporary suspension of his studies, but the physical prostration which supervened necessitated long rest and change of any kind during the years 1857 and 1858. Mr. Jacob traveled in Europe, returning in September of the last named year in renewed health, and feeling that the advantages of foreign travel had, in a great degree, compensated him for the interruption to his college course.

A few months after his return from abroad, and on the 12th day of January, 1859, Mr. Jacob married Miss Adèle Martin, of Louisville. In 1860, and for eight years thereafter, his state of health was such as to preclude his taking active part in the affairs of the city, whose welfare he has always had at heart, and in whose history he has since held so prominent a place. But in 1870 he accepted the Democratic nomination for councilman for the Seventh ward, and was elected; he served one term, and was re-elected without opposition.

In 1872 he announced himself a candidate for mayor. There were several other candidates, and the canvass was warm for a while, but before the election all save Mr. Jacob had retired, and he was, of course, elected, being the youngest man who had ever filled that office in Louisville.

In 1875 a call was made on him to stand for re-election. This call was signed by more than four thousand citizens, and was couched in language at once urgent and complimentary. The duties of the place had, however, weighed heavily on him, and having scruples about succeeding himself in office, he declined.

A mass meeting of the people was held on the 4th day of August, 1875, a meeting memorable for its magnitude and enthusiasm, and its demand on Mr. Jacob was so emphatic as to admit of no further refusal on his part. In the meantime the friends of the Hon. John G. Baxter had nominated that gentleman for the office, believing that Mr. Jacob's first refusal was necessarily final. The contest which ensued was one of unprecendented rancor. Both candidates were Democrats, and the issue was therefore purely personal; both sides were determined, the excitement was intense, bonfires, illumined the streets, prominent speakers harangued the people, large sums of money were thrown into the canvass, which lasted several months, and resulted in the election of Mr. Jacob by a majority of a little less than one thousand. This has often been cited as the most remarkable local struggle on record in this country, and the bitterness engendered by it served to illustrate in a striking manner the influence

of the two contestants over their respective factions. Entering upon the duties of his office for a second term, Mr. Jacob continued mayor until the month of January, 1877, when by a change in the charter the mayor became ineligible for reelection.

In September of the succeeding year, by the advice of his physicians, he went again to Europe to recruit his health, returning in September, 1880. In September, 1881, in response to urgent requests from his friends of both parties, he again became a candidate for mayor and was elected without opposition, receiving 14,290 of 15,000 votes polled at that election. He was installed in office for his third (and present) term January 2, 1882.

Mr. Jacob's inclination to engage in active business had been from time to time frustrated by periods of ill health, but in 1871 he accepted the presidency and general management of the Central Savings bank, which at that time was badly involved, and before he resigned the presidency in 1873 he had the satisfaction of seeing the bank restored to a sound financial basis.

The best comment on Mr. Jacob's personal character may be found in the manner in which he has been trusted by his fellow-citizens. The tribute which the people of his native city have paid to his intelligence and honesty by thrice selecting him for the first honor in their gift needs no comment here, but we may add in simple justice that while diligently guarding the public interest he has brought into his official life the same high-bred courtesy and kindness, which have so eminently distinguished him as a private citizen. If there be adverse opinions as to the wisdom of any part of his municipal policy, these he encounters in common with all public men who have the courage to maintain their own convictions. But in the light of his past record it is safe to predict that at the end of his third term Mr. Jacob will retire with undiminished popularity from the office which he has administered with incorruptible purity, and graced with that courtly refinement which marks the true gentleman.

HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

HON. JOHN BARBEE.

Hon. John Barbee was born September 16, 1815, at the old family residence in Jefferson county, about fourteen miles northeast of Louisville. Here his father, James Barbee, purchased a large tract of land early in the present century, and on it raised five children, two daughters and two sons, besides the one now claiming our attention.

The Barbées are an old Virgin family of English descent. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch settled in Culpeper county, Virginia, about the middle of the last century, and there raised a family of six sons, all of whom took part in the Revolutionary war in behalf of the rebel colonies. In 1780 he moved to Kentucky, followed by five of his sons, and settled on a farm near Danville. There he married a second time, after losing his first wife, and raised another family of children consisting of two sons and six daughters — having contributed a dozen and one to the pioneer men and women of Kentucky. The oldest son, John, the grandfather of him now under consideration, married Miss Martha Gaines, a relative of General Gaines of the United States army, and settled on a farm near Shelbyville, Kentucky. Here he raised a large family of children, all of whom, except one son and one daughter, removed to the State of Illinois. The son who remained in Kentucky was James Barbee, who married Miss Jane Stenard, of Virginia, while she was on a visit to Kentucky, and settled on the farm in Jefferson county where the subject of this sketch was born.

Several of the Barbées have held important places and filled them with credit. General Barbee commanded a brigade in the decisive battle on the banks of the Miami with the Indians in 1794, and shared with the commander in chief the glories of the day. Daniel Barbee was for many years postmaster at Danville. Elias Barbee was several times elected to the Legislature from Green county, beginning with the year 1800. He was more than once Democratic elector from this district, and was very instrumental in establishing the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb at Danville. As far back in our history as 1787, when Kentucky was a part of Virginia, Joshua Barbee was a member of "the Kentucky society for promoting useful knowledge," and in 1791 he was an ensign in the company of Captain James Bowman mustered at the Falls of the Ohio for the purpose of an attack upon the hostile Indians. In 1795 Thomas Barbee was a member of the Legislature, and in 1842 Elias Barbee occupied the same place from Taylor county.

In 1818 the mother of Hon. John Barbee died, leaving him an infant less than three years old, at the old homestead in Jefferson county, and in 1826 his father also died while he was yet a minor of only eleven years. By the laws of Kentucky he had then to go under the care of a guardian, and as he was not old enough to select for himself the guardian was appointed by court. So soon as his guardian got possession of him he put him in a tanyard to learn the leather making business. This was very distasteful to him, and so soon as he was fourteen years of age he went into court and chose another guardian, who took him from the tanyard and sent him to school.

The country schools of that day were few and humble. A log-cabin served for the children of an extensive neighborhood, and the books used were as far as possible of home manufacture. Hunter & Bonmont, first of Lexington, in Mason county, and then of Frankfort, had published the Kentucky Primer and Kentucky Spelling Book as early as 1798. Joseph Charles, of Lexington, in 1800, had issued Harrison's English Grammar, Murray's English Grammar, the Union Primer, Webster's Spelling Book, the Kentucky

Preceptor, a Geography for use of schools, Schoolmaster's Assistant, the American Orator, and the Book of Western Selections. John Lyle, of Paris, had printed in 1816 Murray's Exercises, McDonald's Spelling Book, Guthrie's Arithmetic, and Guthrie's American School-masters Assistant; and George C. Smeot, of Shelbyville, had issued a new Spelling book with Expo-sitor. Such was the character of the school books then published in Kentucky, and when a few others from Philadelphia, such as Goldsmith's Abridged Histories, McCulloch's United States, Pike's Arithmetic, and Walker's Dictionary were added they made up the course of study which was to be pursued by the pupils of those early days.

Young Barbee was industrious and quick to acquire knowledge. He soon went through with the books at command, and acquired as good an education as the schools open to him afforded. In 1831, at the age of sixteen, he quit the old homestead in the country and came to Louisville, with the hope and determination of making his way among the merchants and manufacturers of the city. Louisville then had a population of less than twelve thousand, and, with the exception of the Preston enlargement, was confined to the limits of the original one thousand acres confiscated from Dr. Connolly. Mr. Barbee has therefore lived in Louisville for more than half a century, and has seen the city grow from its narrow boundaries of 1831 to its present dimensions of thirteen square miles, containing more than one hundred thousand inhabitants.

In Louisville he first went into the retail dry goods store of Elisha Athly, on Market, between Third and Fourth streets. He remained with Mr. Athly as boy salesman for one year, and gradually rose from place to place until the year 1837, when his reputation secured him a place in the wholesale dry goods store of J. & J. W. Anderson, then the largest house in that line of business in the city. The suspension of specie payments by the banks of the State, and the stringency of the money market, induced this house to quit business in 1840, and Mr. Barbee was for a short time thrown out of employment. In 1841 he was elected by the city council collector of revenues for the western district, and was pronounced by a resolution of the municipal authorities the best collector the city had had up to that time. He retained this office for about eighteen months, when he resigned to resume business with his former employers, who then reopened their dry goods trade. He here remained until 1845, when the wholesale dry goods house of Anderson, McLane & Barbee was established, he being the junior partner. This firm continued for five years, when Mr. Barbee withdrew and entered into the same business with A. O. Brannin, under the firm name of Barbee & Brannin. In 1853 the business of this house was closed and Mr. Barbee went into the banking business in the firm of Tucker, Brannin & Co., in which he continued for one year.

In April, 1855, Mr. Barbee was elected mayor of the city of Louisville and served his term during one of the stormiest political periods in the city's history. The American party, then known as Know Nothings, and by numerous other names, had established itself upon the platform that "Americans must rule America." They had their secret clubs, and the names of all native born citizens enrolled on lists separate from those of foreign birth. Most of the native born citizens were members of the party and attended the meetings of the clubs. In the clubs the doctrine was taught that none but native born citizens were to be elected to office, and as the Catholic church contained much of the foreign element these clubs became antagonistic to the Catholics to such an extent that a Catholic was as much regarded by them as a foreigner. When Mr. Barbee came into the office of mayor, therefore, he found the native born citizens and Protestants arrayed as a party against the foreigners and Catholics, and bending all their powers for a sweeping election in the approaching August. The Know Nothing clubs left no means unused to accomplish their end, and what was possibly at first announced in the clubs as a sharp trick, without serious evil intent, was the

HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

immediate cause of the greatest disasters that ever afflicted the city. This was the determination for all Know-Nothingings to go to the polls early on August 27th, to vote early, and to continue voting, to the exclusion of any and all antagonistic voters—the knowing ones well understanding that in certain wards in the city there were not voting places enough to accommodate more than the Know-Nothing voters during the hours appropriated to the voting. The polls of August, 1855, opened, and early in the morning, before the polls were opened, the Know-Nothing convention met to discuss the role and keep it going on their side alone. A line of them was formed on both sides of the way of approach to the polls and through these lines the Know-Nothingings loudly poured to cast their votes, but not so with an opponent. If an American whose name was not on the list, or a German, or Irishman, or Catholic appeared he found it impossible to work his way through the lines to the polls. He was pushed and elbowed, and impeded, and told with a stern manner to wait until the Americans had voted, when his turn might come. Such doings could not continue without collisions of a serious nature, and these collisions soon began. Some Democrats, who would not stand being elbowed from the polls, nor satisfied with admonitions, combated with foolish smiles to wait until the Know-Nothingings had voted, rebuffed and got knocked down and beaten for not doing as they were advised. But those led to worse, and it was not long before all the voting places in the city, but especially those in the First and Fourth wards were in an uproar, and rioting parties were seen at different places in the city.

From the windows of the Andrus Brewery, in the upper part of the city, and from Quinn's run in the lower, some shots were fired at citizens in the street, and around these buildings an angry crowd of Know-Nothingings gathered with the velocity of the wind and the force of the storm. The Know-Nothing torch was quickly applied to these buildings and the miserable wretches within shot down as they came out, or consumed with the burning houses. Fire was applied to other buildings and it seemed that the whole city was doomed to ruin and destruction. In this time of emergency Mayor Barbee had his energy fixed to their utmost capacity to save both life and property. He showed himself equal to the occasion and by the help of good citizens who came to his relief by numbers, or voluntarily, the riot was quelled and the city restored to comparative quiet. The board of common council were the same day called and they went among the rioters when they were scattered, and by good words well spoken dissuaded them from riot or lawlessness. It was a time when words alone could be used by the mayor, for there was not force enough at his command to have grappled with such an array of angry citizens bent on mischief. The mayor used the best and only means at his command to quell the riot—he kept the cool head and used the effective speech which nature had given him until the rioters were controlled. On one occasion, however, something more was required of him than words. An angry crowd, several hundred strong, was on its way to the Catholic church, in the upper part of the city, where they said armed men were concealed, and they were going to attack them. Mayor Barbee heard of it and making his way as rapidly as possible to the head of the mob he made them a speech, assuring them that there were neither men nor arms in the church and beseeching them for the good name of the city and for the safety of life and property to disband and go home. The crowd, however, were so far gone with excitement that they could not be satisfied until the mayor proposed that they appoint a committee from their own number who should proceed at once to the church and examine its condition and report what they should do next. This proposition was finally accepted and the committee appointed and I sent to examine the church. In a short time the committee returned and reported that there were no arms, no armed men in the church, and indeed nothing there but some praying nuns half scared out of their wits by the disturbances in the street. The mayor now made the mob without speech, begone, them to listen no further to such wild reports as armed men in churches had to disperse and go home in a hope to save life and property instead of destroying it. The mob now took the mayor's advice and dispersed. His mode of managing the rioters in this instance was characteristic of his conduct during the whole of that turbulent day in the city, and it may be truthfully said that it was the best way of managing the lawless. The rioters were a numerous mob, encouraged by force, and any attempt at arrests might have led to results far more disastrous than those which occurred. By the following day the mayor had time to organize something

of a force to resist violence, and when some riotous demonstrations mind and themselves on the Tuesday after the election they were quickly quelled by the arrest of the parties. On the 7th of December was a procession from Main street up Fifth to the cathedral. The mayor, to whom the keys of the cathedral had been entrusted by Bishop Spalding, faced the mob with a box of his police men and tried to prevail upon them to disperse and go to their homes. A man of heroic frame and strength in the head of the mob interrupted the mayor, and taking upon those with him to follow, swore they intended to march on the cathedral meaning the cathedral. Mayor Barbee ordered James Kirkpatrick, chief of police, to arrest the defiant leader and take him to jail. This was a critical order, for the mob outnumbered the mayor and his force ten to one, but Kirkpatrick obeyed the order, and, grasping the leader of the mob with the clutch of an angry bear, he led him on to jail. The mob followed, howling and threatening, but none dared resist their leader, and when the jail was reached he and others of his more brawny followers were locked up and kept in confinement until they promised on being released to go home and keep off the streets, which they did.

The last message sent by Mayor Barbee to the city council was one of the best documents of the kind ever issued from the executive department of the city. It set forth the financial condition of the city in a clear light that had never been done before, and recommended a number of things to be done, the wisdom of which time has sufficiently shown. Among these recommendations were the turning of the courthouse, the tabling of water works, the turning of the old Portland turnpike into a well paved street, and the substitution of a harder and more durable material than lime stone in the future paving of streets. Had this recommendation with regard to our streets been followed, and boulders or granite blocks been used instead of limestone or coal, we should now have a much better show of streets at really no more cost in the aggregate to the taxpayers.

Mr. Barbee was elected to the city council from the fourth ward in 1851. This was the year of the reorganization of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and to the influence of Mr. Barbee in the city council, more perhaps than to any other man, that great undertaking owes the contribution of the city of Louisville, which insured its success. Mr. Barbee in the third of November that year and Mr. Barbee in the board of common council were the warm friends of the road and they gave it that constant and earnest support which placed the enterprise upon a sure footing. He was again elected to the council in 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, and during each term was always found upon the side of municipal progress. An advocate of sound city finances, an efficient police, ample fire facilities, public schools, almshouses and hospitals, well paved streets, and railroads, he was ever ready to go ahead of the reform in their promotion. Besides those positions of municipal trust to which he was called by the voters of the city he held places of trust not less honorable to him as a man in whom the confidence of others reposed. He was for a score of years one of the trustees of the University of Louisville. He has been a director in the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and a signer of the letters, rays and affidavits. He was at one time president of the Louisville board of trade. He was for thirteen years secretary of the Mercantile Insurance company, one of the most successful institutions of the kind ever established in this country. With a fine business head, quick perceptions and quick manners, he has always been a man whom others sought, and some of the many he has aided was without credit to himself and satisfaction to others.

In 1841 Mr. Barbee was married to Miss Eliza Kane, daughter of Thomas Kane, of Louisville. By her he has four children, all of whom are now living—Anne, Orinda, wife of Colonel John B. Castleman of this city, a Charlotte Mahon, wife of Esq. J. N. Gaskler, of Louisville, Thomas Kane Barbee, residing at the old family homestead in Johnson county, and John Barbee, Jr., residing at Grand Lake, Colorado.

Mr. Barbee is now senior partner of the insurance agency of Barbee & Castleman, who are managers of the Royal Louisville & Louisville Insurance company in the Southern States, and agents of a new class of the old and most profitable companies in the United States. He is in the sixteenth year of his age, and is a devoted, active, and efficient man of the old school, with no enemies and many friends who wish him yet long years of honor and usefulness in the city that loves him.

MAJOR JOHN HARRISON.

Major John Harrison was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1754. After passing through the Revolutionary struggle of 1776 as a soldier and officer in the American Army, he came to Louisville in 1783, and on the 24th of May, 1787, he was united in marriage to Mary Ann Johnston, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Johnston, at the residence of William Johnston, on his farm, "Cave Hill," now Cave Hill Cemetery. He died in the town of Louisville July 23d, 1821.

Major Harrison from 1785 resided in the town of Louisville, and was an active participant in repelling the attacks made by the Indians upon the citizens of that part of Kentucky in the neighborhood of the Falls of the Ohio. In 1788 the inroads of the savages, and their attacks upon the several forts near Louisville, were frequent and bold, and Major Harrison, for the safety of his family, placed them in the fort at Clarksville, Indiana, located immediately east of Silver Creek, on the Ohio river. In this fort was born Sophia Jones Harrison, February 15th, 1788. The Virginia Legislature had set apart a tract of land to the north of the Ohio river as bounty to the officers and soldiers who were attached to the army under the command of General George Rogers Clark, and the town of Clarksville was laid out upon a part of the grant, which was called the "Illinois Grant." Major Harrison had five children, Sophia, the oldest, who intermarried with Robert A. New, Benjamin J., Colonel Charles L., Dr. John P., and James, all of whom, except Sophia, were born in the town of Louisville, and all of whom were raised in this city. Major Harrison lived until his youngest son had attained the age of 22 years, and his remains were followed to the grave by all the military companies of Louisville of that day, and a large concourse of citizens.

Major Harrison came to the Falls in a flatboat from Wheeling, Virginia, in company with a number of other Revolutionary officers, who were seeking homes in what is now the State of Kentucky, among whom were the Wickliffes, Hardins, Andersons, Lynn, Thompson, Nelson, Patton, and Floyd. Major Harrison had learned to understand and speak the language of the Delaware tribe of Indians, who were located in what

is now the State of Indiana. Once every year a number of them were in the habit of coming to Louisville, bringing with them their squaws, laden with peltry, oil, and Indian curiosities, which they traded to the citizens of Louisville for red paint, blankets, calicoes, powder, and lead. On such occasions, the night before their departure, the braves would have a grand frolic by getting drunk. Before their frolic commenced the squaws were careful to hide the knives and tomahawks of the "braves," so that they could not injure each other.

In 1788 Robert Johnston and James Perkins borrowed from Major Harrison a favorite hunting horse, his rifle, and five hunting dogs, and went across the river to kill turkeys. Major Harrison advised them not to remain all night as the Indians might attack them that night, Johnston and Perkins found the game they sought very plentiful, and had fine sport during the day, but as night approached Perkins insisted upon their return to Louisville. Johnston prevailed upon him to stay, and to encamp for the night. They built a fire, cooked a portion of the turkeys, cut limbs of trees, and made a bed of their saddle blankets. About midnight they were aroused from their slumber by the barking of the dogs. Perkins believed that the dogs were barking at Indians; Johnston thought otherwise, as the Indians would when the dogs ran towards them retire and howl like wolves. Perkins not being satisfied, went from the fire some distance, and stood by a large tree; shortly afterwards he saw an Indian creeping towards the tree that shielded him. He immediately ran by the fire and cried to Johnston that "they were Indians." He continued the race for life, and when a short distance from the fire, he heard the report of Johnston's rifle, and immediately the almost simultaneous report of the Indian's gun. As Perkins ran an Indian, only a short distance from him, endeavored to shoot him, but his gun missed fire. Perkins ran and the Indian after him, but the superior activity of Perkins in jumping over a large fallen tree enabled him to escape and reach Jeffersonville before day. A body of some twenty men, mounted on horses, well armed, in company with Perkins, crossed the river and repaired to the scene of conflict. They found the body of Johnston perforated with several balls, his head

tomahawked and scalped, and his heart taken out of his body. The Indians took Major Harrison's horse and rifle, the dogs followed the horse. The Indians were pursued by their trail, but could not be overtaken. The body of Johnston was brought to Louisville and interred. Some years afterwards, and after Wayne's treaty with the Indians, a Delaware Indian told Major Harrison that he was one of the seven braves who had made the attack upon Perkins and Johnston; that they had heard them shooting at turkeys during the day and had secretly watched them, and would have made the attack sooner had they not discovered that they were going to encamp for the night; that Johnston had killed one of the Indians, and showed that he was brave; and that they had taken his heart out to eat it to make them brave.

James Harrison was born the 1st of May, 1799, and received a common English education at the Jefferson Seminary, in Louisville, under the tuition of Mann Butler, Richard Murray, and William Tompkins, Professors. In 1818 he went to the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson County and Circuit Court as an assistant to the then clerk, Worden Pope, and remained in his employ until the latter part of 1820. From that time until July, 1823, he was assiduously engaged in study. In the latter year he married Mary P. Overstreet, daughter of the Rev. James Overstreet, and entered into a partnership with him in merchandise, manufacturing tobacco, and cotton yarn, and in a saw-mill. The partnership closed in 1834, at which time he sold his interest in the saw-mill to David W. Keater. In 1827 Mr. Harrison was elected a Justice of the Peace of Jefferson county, which office he held until January, 1846, when by seniority in office he became High Sheriff for Jefferson county, and held the office for two years. He was elected Councilman for the Second ward in the city of Louisville in March, 1829, and introduced into the Council the first ordinance to establish the free schools in the city. From that time until 1849 he was elected to the Council eight years, and devoted no little time and all of his energies to advance the health and prosperity of Louisville. From 1843 to the present time he has been engaged in a large and important practice of the law, and now, in his eighty-third year, his superior activity and devotion to professional

duty are a marvel in the eyes of his younger brethren at the bar. In 1830 he was employed by the City Council of Louisville to codify the city charter and the laws relating to the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, and further to draft ordinances for the city. This duty was accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Council, and was published, in book form, with the author's name. In 1864 he was elected to the State Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Gibson Mallory. During his term in the Senate he rendered unusual service as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, reporting all business referred to his committee within a single day after its reference, by devoting himself, during the greater portion of the night, to the consideration of the same, and upon one occasion he reported sixty bills for the action of the Senate. He introduced measures to repeal such laws as operated against those who sympathized with the Southern Confederacy, and also measures to regulate the status of colored citizens of the State. He was urged to become a candidate for re-election, and would have been elected without opposition, but declined. He entered the Order of Odd Fellows in 1831, and, prior to his removal to the country, was very active in that society. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in August, 1820, and has since been a member of that denomination, holding the usual lay offices. He has, for a number of years, been an efficient member of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

His first wife, Mary O. Harrison, died in 1832, leaving four children. In 1834 he married Susan Howard, widow of Lee White, who bore him two children, and died in 1854. In 1858 he married Virginia Corlett, widow of James McGrain; and by her he had five children. He has lost six children, two being married daughters. Mr. Harrison is of high integrity of character, and after obtaining a release from all his debts, upon failing in business in 1840, he afterwards, out of his professional income, paid every dollar of the debts from which he had been released long before. He began practicing his profession late in life, but matured by study and business experience; his success was unusual and has always continued; and no lawyer at the Jefferson county bar is more highly respected.



HON. H. W. BRUCE,

late Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, and now attorney of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, is a native of Lewis county, in this State, born in a comfortable country home on the banks of the Ohio, one mile below Vanceburg, February 22, 1830. The name, Horatio Washington, was given him for his two uncles, Horatio and Washington Bruce. He was son of Alexander and Amanda (Bragg) Bruce. The father was of Virginian parentage and Scotch ancestry, but himself a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, and in mature life combined the occupations of lawyer, farmer, and merchant. The mother had also Virginians for parents, and was herself born in Kentucky.

Judge Bruce's earliest ancestors in America, of whom we have any authentic account, were, in the maternal line, John and Maren Gibbs, a Scotch couple, who immigrated to Virginia and died, it is said, of nostalgia soon after they settled in this then wild country. They left a daughter, Mary, who married George Neville, of the family, it is believed, of the King-maker, the last of the Barons. Anne, a daughter of George and Mary Neville, married Thomas Blakemore, and their daughter, Lucy, married Thomas Bragg; and Amanda, the daughter of Thomas and Lucy Bragg, married Alexander, the father of Judge Bruce. Alexander was the son of John Bruce, the son of a Scotchman who had emigrated to Virginia. John Bruce married Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Clay, Jr., of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. John Bruce's father had married a North-of-Ireland lady. So Judge Bruce's inherited blood is quite composite. The Gibbses and Bruces were Scotch; the Nevilles and Blakemores, English; the Clays, Welsh; Thomas Bragg's mother, French; and John Bruce's mother, Irish. An interesting account of Elizabeth Bruce's sister, Rachel Martin (*nee* Clay) is recorded in Mrs. Ellet's *Women of the Revolution* (vol. i, p. 274).

Young Bruce was well educated in private schools near his home, notably in one kept by a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and in another school at Manchester, Ohio. When but fifteen years old, however, he made a beginning of practical life as clerk in a dry-goods store at Vanceburg, where he staid about four years. In the winter of 1849-50 and the sum-

mer of the latter year he taught school in his native county, at the same time assiduously devoting his spare hours to reading and studying law. In December, 1850, he went to Flemingsburg, and continued the study of law in the office of the Hon. Leander M. Cox, of that place. He was soon favorably noted for the regularity of his habits and the eager interest he took in his studies; was admitted to the bar within less than a year, in July, 1851, his license being signed by Judges Walker Reid and J. W. Moore. The next year he opened an office in Flemingsburg. He worked hard, was rigidly attentive to his duties, and early reaped the rewards of professional success. Within about three years (in 1855) he was called as a Whig, or American, candidate to represent the people of Fleming county in the State Legislature, and served with great credit for so young a member. The next year he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the Tenth Judicial District, but resigned after a service of something more than two years to settle in Louisville. He came here in 1858, but did not resign his attorneyship until the spring of 1859, when nearly half his official term had expired. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ben Hardin Helm, afterwards a General in the Confederate Army, who was killed at Chickamauga. They rapidly built up a large and lucrative practice; but the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 induced a complete abandonment of their business for the time being. Mr. Bruce was made the candidate of the States' Rights party that year for a seat in the Federal Congress against Robert Mallory.

He decided to cast his fortunes with the Confederacy; and on the 17th of August, 1861, he left Louisville for Bowling Green, then the headquarters of the Kentucky secessionists. After reaching Bowling Green he was chosen a member of the Provisional Government of the State, having sat in the convention which formed that Government. He was a member of the Provisional Council, in which he served until January, 1862, when he was elected by citizens inside the Confederate lines to represent one of the Kentucky districts in the Confederate Congress. He took his seat at Richmond February 18th of the same year, and again in February, 1864, upon re-election. He took a prominent part in the councils of the Confederacy, making

a number of notable speeches, particularly one upon the bill introduced near the close of the war for recruiting negroes into the army. He was in Richmond when the break-up came a few weeks later, and made a rapid tour by rail south to Greensboro and Augusta, thence north to Halifax county, Virginia, Richmond, and so on to Washington City; whence he made his way homeward, arriving in Louisville June 19, 1865. After revisiting old friends and relatives in Lewis and Greenup counties, he settled down again in August in the city for law practice, in company with Samuel Russell, Esq. For three years he devoted himself to an important and growing business, and then, in August, 1868, he was called to the Bench of the Ninth Judicial District, then consisting of Jefferson, Bullitt, Oldham, Shelby, and Spencer counties. It is worthy of note that he was elected by the tremendous majority of 10,611 in a total poll of 14,817.

Judge Bruce was one of the pioneers in Kentucky in favor of making negroes competent witnesses in all cases, as shown in the following extract from a letter written by him to the Chicago Evening Post February 20, 1869:

I have for years been in favor of throwing wide open the doors in courts of justice for the investigation of truth, and making all persons competent witnesses, without regard to race, color, or interest. And this I feel authorized to say is the sentiment of the great mass of the late Confederates of this State, and of the legal profession, without regard to politics. I am not sure that I express their sentiments as to interest, but as to race and color I am sure I do. The chief opposition to making negroes competent witnesses here is outside the legal profession, and it is constantly growing weaker; and, I am sure, it is only a question of time as to when all persons will be competent witnesses in all cases.

And he showed himself the impartial friend of the colored man while he was Circuit Judge, as evidenced by the following extract from an opinion delivered by him in the case of Commonwealth vs. John Conley, of color, on the question of admitting his confession:

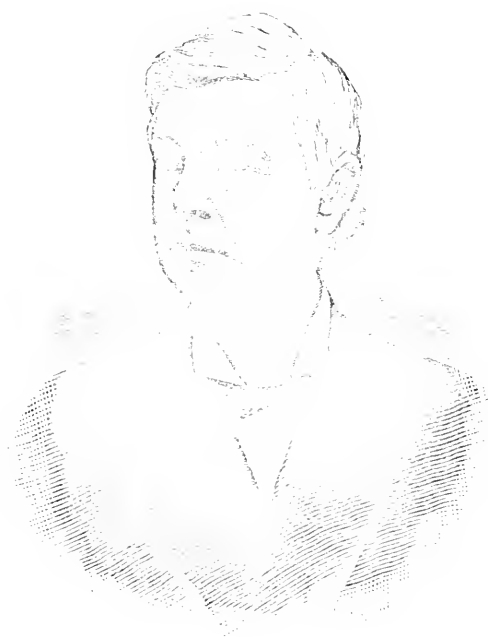
An uneducated, ignorant, helpless negro, lately a slave, and recently made free, is thrown into jail, charged with the murder of a fellow-negro, and there he lies without counsel or friends to advise him. The Superintendent of Police, and a policeman call and take him into a private room of the building—no one else present—and the Superintendent interrogates him as to where he was on the day of the supposed murder, where the deceased was that day, what they were doing, whether he did not kill the deceased that day and hide him in the woods, and other questions tending to elicit information as to the supposed murder. Some of the questions were repeated several times. How much, if any, austerity and impetuosity were employed at the time is not

shown. This poor negro had been raised in habits of obedience to the white race. His race is known to stand in awe of the constituted authorities, and particularly of the policeman. Should the statements of such a person, in such a place, resting under such a charge, made in the presence of such persons, in reply to repeated questions with which he is plied by one of them who is the active head of the Police Department, be used as evidence against the prisoner thus making them. Is it not violative of the maxim, "*Nemo tenetur seipsum prodere*?" Had an intelligent, free-born, free-raised man, with the advantages of friends and counsel, been subjected to such an examination, I might have come to a different conclusion. But in this case, considering the situation of the accused and all the attending circumstances, and *in favorem vite*, I feel it my duty not to allow his statements thus obtained to be proven to the jury.

His course as Circuit Judge was so highly approved that upon the death of Chancellor Cochran, of the Louisville chancery court, in 1873, he was appointed by Governor Leslie to the vacancy, was regularly chosen by the people at the special election in March, 1873, and re-elected in August, 1874, for the full term of six years. He made a marked impression upon the Bar and the public, even during his first and shorter term. The Louisville Democrat of March 1, 1869, speaking of the "prompt and efficient administration of the law in the criminal cases brought before Judge Bruce," said:

Such a judge is worth his weight in gold to any community like Louisville or other large city infested by thieves, burglars, and law-breakers of every description. Such offenders are only restrained from the commission of crime by the activity of the police and the certainty and promptness of punishment. The law loses half its terrors to evil-doers when it is tardily or loosely administered.

Judge Bruce while still upon the Circuit Bench gave a number of memorable opinions in important cases; as upon the application for a new trial in the case of Washington Ferguson, convicted of murder, and another in the case of William Kriel, sentenced to be hanged. His charges to the grand juries were also specially noticeable, and several of them were published. As Chancellor some of his more remarkable opinions were pronounced in the cases of the Emanuel Episcopal church property, the City vs. the Public Library of Kentucky (a suit to recover a large sum of back taxes), E. H. Paine et al. vs. the Pullman Southern Car Company (in which about \$150,000 were involved), the city vs. the Louisville Bridge Company, the Loretto Literary and Benevolent Institute vs. Henry L. Pope et al., and the Williams and Newcomb marital cases.



Hamilton Pope.

In the early part of 1880 Judge Bruce resigned the Chancellorship, to accept a more lucrative position as attorney and counselor of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. Upon his retirement, in March, a very complimentary notice of it was taken by the local Bar at a meeting held in the Chancery court-room on the 5th of that month. The following minute was reported by a strong committee of prominent lawyers and unanimously adopted:

Horatio W. Bruce has held the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court for eight years. He has been distinguished as a judge by his promptness and dignity, his patience and urbanity, and his research and firmness. He has conducted the great and difficult business of the court over which he has presided with such system and laborious application that perhaps in no court in the country have litigants obtained a speedier settlement of controversies. He has gained the confidence of the Bar by the entire absence of any discrimination between counsel, and of the public by the sound sense and justice that have characterized his decisions. He leaves an office which he might have retained by the common consent of the Bar and the people. He has sat worthily in the seat of his distinguished predecessor. The members of the Bar, while regretting his retirement from the Bench, with unfeigned pleasure welcome his return to their ranks.

A public testimonial was also given the retiring Chancellor in the shape of a reception at the Galt House, where many handsome things in his behalf were said by leading attorneys and other citizens.

Judge Bruce has since been engaged by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, occupying one of the elegant offices of that great corporation at the corner of Main and Second streets. It is needless, after the foregoing notice, to descant upon the ability with which the legal interests of the company are guarded and guided. Judge Bruce is also called somewhat frequently to address the public on literary and other general topics; and his address to the graduating class of the Law Department of the University of Louisville, in which he was a professor, was much admired. He served seven or eight years in this school as Professor of the History and Science of Law, the Law of Real Property and Contracts, and Criminal Law, but resigned some time after taking his attorneyship for the railroad company. He was also for a time President of the Board of Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, and has otherwise been conspicuously identified with the affairs of the city.

Judge Bruce led to the altar June 12, 1856, at

Helm Place, in Hardin county, Kentucky, Miss Lizzie Barbour Helm, daughter of Governor John L. Helm, and granddaughter on the mother's side of the Hon. Ben Hardin. They have five children surviving—Helm, a graduate of the Louisville High School and the Washington and Lee University, and also very recently of the Law Department of the University here; Lizzie Barbour, Maria Preston Pope, Mary, and Alexander;—all still residing with their parents, in their pleasant home on the corner of Third street and Weissenger avenue.

As member of the State Legislature, Commonwealth's Attorney, member of the Council of the Provisional Government of Kentucky, member of the Confederate Congress, Circuit Judge, and Chancellor, Judge Bruce has spent about twenty years in the public service of his State.

In person Judge Bruce is tall, erect, and well formed, stands six feet two inches in height, and weighs from 175 to 180 pounds; has blue eyes and straight, dark brown hair, in which the gray has not yet appeared; has straight nose and square, well-formed chin. His manner is very courteous and dignified; he is known for his kind thoughtfulness and consideration for the feelings of others, and for his unswerving rectitude and high moral character. He impresses people with his kindness and hospitality, and is a worthy representative of the pure, chivalric gentleman of the South.

WORDEN POPE

was born in the year 1776, on Pope's Creek, in Virginia, in sight of where General Washington was born. Indeed, between the latter and the Popes of that day there was a relationship, as General Washington's grandmother was a Pope. Such a relationship was an honor to the Pope family, which is recognized and claimed, as to them and to Americans; and it is grander and far more ennobling than a relation to kings or princes.

At an early day, probably in 1779, Benjamin Pope, the father of Worden Pope, determined to emigrate to Kentucky, and did so. In doing so he crossed, in his wagons, the mountains of Virginia, descended the Ohio river, and landed

at the Falls thereof, at Patton's Fort, then situated on what is now the corner of Main and Seventh streets. Whilst there, he remained outside of the fort, and, having no corn, he bought for \$150 in the Continental currency, a bushel thereof; and, having submitted to his family how it should be used, they unanimously voted it should be made into mush, with milk, he having a cow, and whilst the same was so used and eaten, the cry of Indians, who had crossed the Ohio river from Indiana, was heard. Benjamin Pope and his wife, with their children, rushed into the fort; but their son Nathaniel, older than Worden, was missing, and they supposed he had been killed or captured by the Indians. In a short time, however, he entered the fort and was upbraided, if not punished, by his mother, for his temerity; and he responded, "Indians or no Indians, I was determined to eat that mush and milk."

The "Falls," as they were then known, and Louisville now, being full of ponds, with no springs, and being unhealthy, Benjamin Pope, like all Virginians there, who cared nothing for money, but health and water, left the Falls, and emigrated to Salt River, in Bullitt county, Kentucky, where he thought those advantages, as well as good land, could be had, and where he made his home. That home is now occupied by his grandson, James Y. Pope, his worthy descendant, a gentleman, a fine farmer, of the utmost probity and the highest character.

When Benjamin Pope, the father of Worden, removed to Bullitt county, he established a ferry at Shepherdsville, as it is now known, and placed Worden in charge thereof. One day the Hon. Stephen Ormsby, who was then the Clerk of the Courts at Louisville, and afterwards Judge thereof and a Representative in Congress, an Irishman, distinguished for his knowledge of men, his independence of thought and action, and his good education and ready wit, as well as his large acquirement of property, was ferried over Salt River by Worden. Whilst doing so they talked, and Ormsby said: "I am going to Bardstown [where he practiced as a lawyer], and if, on my return, you will go with me to Louisville, I will make a man of you." Worden gladly accepted the offer, and on Ormsby's return Worden came to Louisville with him. He entered the then town with leather breeches and a coon-skin cap,

with the tail turned downwards, the prevailing style of dress.

Ormsby placed Worden in his office, where he soon acquired a knowledge of its duties; and on the resignation of the former, the latter was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court and the County Court. The former he held until 1834, when he resigned, and his third son, Edmund Pendleton, was appointed; and the latter he held until 1838, when he died, and his fourth son, Curran Pope, was appointed in his stead.

In the commencement of his career as clerk, Worden Pope studied law, and always, down to his death, studied and practiced it. Being forbidden to practice it in Jefferson county, the county of his office, he practiced in Oldham, Nelson, Hardin, Bullitt, and Meade, but, as he grew older, he confined it to Oldham and Bullitt. His name was a tower of strength, and he was engaged on one side or the other of nearly every case therein, and his employment was regarded as an assurance of success by those who employed him.

The writer of this was informed by the Hon. R. J. Browne, formerly of Washington county, now of this city, himself an eminent lawyer, when the Hon. Benjamin Hardin was a candidate for Congress, he was rebuked by his clients for his consequent inability to defend large ejectment cases brought for their lands in that county, he replied, "I have asked my friend, Worden Pope, a greater land-lawyer than I am, and the greatest in Kentucky, to represent me, and he will do so, and that will satisfy you." It did satisfy them, and Mr. Pope did attend to and gain them.

In addition to this, he practiced in the Federal court, and, after his resignation as clerk, in the Louisville Chancery court. In the great case of Beard's heirs against the city of Louisville and others, in the former court, he was counsel for the latter. The case occupied weeks, and, said a gentleman, "Mr. Pope, you have beaten the Duke of Town Fork, but you can't beat 'Old Blue-skin'" (the late Judge Mills of the Appellate Bench); but Mr. Pope won the case, which involved thousands, and even against two of the greatest lawyers in Kentucky.

Thoroughly comprehending and preparing his cases, leaving nothing undone requisite thereto, loving work, and doing it well, he was masterly in his argument thereof, and won them.

He was a decided politician, and the consistent, unflinching friend of General Andrew Jackson, whose first nomination was made by him, the late William Pope, and Alexander Pope, at the house of the last on Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh. This they made because they thought Hon. Henry Clay, the "Great Commoner," as he proved to be, and who was the most practical statesman and the greatest and most eloquent leader this country produced, could have prevented the Hon. John Pope, their kinsman, from having been burnt in effigy at Lexington, and in the General they could produce and develop a candidate for the Presidency who would keep Mr. Clay, who aspired thereto, therefrom.

In this canvass Worden Pope, under the *nom de plume* of Publicola, was the urgent and consistent advocate of the General in the Advertiser, edited by S. Penn, Jr., then the oldest newspaper in the West, which exerted a powerful influence therein. The General and Mr. Pope were intimate friends, and the latter, at his house, gave the former the largest party ever then given in Louisville, when the General visited it.

General Jackson was a great man, recognizing not only the loyalty of his friends, but their ability and qualifications for office; and upon his accession, by election, to the Presidency, tendered to Worden Pope any position within his gift, but being near-sighted and wholly unable to see in the night, the latter declined it, and asked that the Hon. John Pope, his cousin, should be placed on the Supreme Bench. This the General agreed to do, but did not do so; but yet he made John Pope Governor of Arkansas.

In the memorable struggles in this State between the old and new Court parties, which convulsed it, Worden Pope was the stern and bold and steady advocate of the former. His character, ability, and able articles, placed him in the front rank of its best leaders. It felt and recognized his wide-spread and powerful influence, and it sought him as their leader, and wished to nominate him as their candidate for Governor; but, for the reasons indicated, he declined their nomination.

In person he was six feet high and weighed about one hundred and ninety pounds. Laborious in the extreme, and loving work for work's sake, amassing a fortune, but giving it away for

his friends, until he reduced himself to poverty, he seemed to think his life was not for himself, but his people and friends.

In his charity he was munificent, and he gave without knowing or counting what he gave. The late Coleman Daniel, a staunch Methodist, one of the purest and noble citizens of our city, told the writer of this that when he would hand the box around in his church for charitable purposes, Worden Pope would empty his purse, not knowing what he gave, and that, for curiosity sake, he, Daniel, would count it, and that "it would amount to hundreds of dollars."

His home was always open to the poor and needy, and his ear to the cry of distress. He was, it may be said, the adviser of his county, and in the advice he gave the utmost confidence was placed. For he never charged, nor did he ever charge a widow, orphan, or minister of the Gospel, or a young lawyer. He adjusted difficulties amongst his friends and prevented litigation by his counsel; and when rebuked by those who thought suits should have been brought and fees obtained, he would respond, "My advice is my own, and I will give it." In his practice, however, he aided young lawyers, devoting his abilities to them, rejoicing in their success, but refusing fees they insisted on sharing with him.

Unflinching in his friendship, stern and unyielding in his opposition to fraud or wrong, of the loftiest integrity, and bold in his assertion of right, he was yet placable in his hostilities, and charitable with the faults of others.

He had thirteen children—Patrick, the eldest, who defeated Hon. Henry Crittenden for Congress in a Whig district of a majority of six hundred; John Thruston, Edmund P., Edmonia, Curran, who was the Colonel of the Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment in the late war, and whose regiment behaved with so much gallantry on the battlefield of Perryville and covered itself with undying honors, where his gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Jouett and his brave Major Campbell were killed at his side, and he was wounded, from the effect of which, with typhoid fever he had at the time of the battle, he died at the Rev. E. P. Humphrey's in Danville; Hamilton, Elizabeth, Gideon Blackburn, Felix Grundy, Paul, Alfred, and Mary, and a child unnamed, and Hamilton, a practicing lawyer of the Louisville bar, who is his only surviving child.

This sketch of Worden Pope, his life, character, and career, would be incomplete unless mention was made of what D. R. Poinard, a farmer of Spencer county, now old, a cultivated gentleman, of polished experience, wonderful accomplishments, and an eloquent conversationist said. It is this: "Sir, knowing Worden Pope as I did, and what he did for his country, it ought to erect to his memory a monument; it is due him, and I will subscribe thereto." He but echoed what people thought.

His funeral was attended by thousands. So many, for that day, who mourned his loss, revered his memory, and spoke of his life with pride and reverence. So large was that funeral that George D. Prentice, editor of the *Journal*, though a political opponent, spoke of it as a wonderful and just tribute to the dead.

To this day, among the old people, his character, career, and deeds are spoken of and remembered, and his maxims quoted and cherished.

He was a constant reader of the Bible, and carried a pocket edition with him. In it he firmly believed, and often quoted from it, regarding it as the Word of the great God, by which he sought to be, and was, in all his actions, guided. That Bible is now kept and held by the surviving son. In his daily life he was governed by its precepts, and tried to live on and be governed by it. When not engaged, he turned to it, and in his lonely hours he seemed to be supported and sustained by it.

ALEXANDER SCOTT BULLITT,

the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1761 or 1762. The record on his tombstone is: "Died, April 13, 1816, in the 54th year of his age. Emigrated to Kentucky in 1783."

He was the son of Cuthbert Bullitt and Helen Scott, mentioned in a previous part of this work, and was born in Prince William county, Virginia. His father designed him for the bar, and from his talent, courage, and enterprise, conceiving great hopes of his future, kept him engaged in collegiate studies until his twenty-first or twenty-second year.

He thus laid the foundation of an education somewhat unusual in those days, but in after

years he informed his son, William C. Bullitt, that this rigid and long-continued course of study had disgusted him with books, and to his father's wish that he should enter upon the law, he replied that he would rather make his fortune in fighting the Indians. The thought of the years of further study necessary properly to prepare him for the bar was repulsive to him. Doubtless he was animated also by the love of adventure which characterized so many of the youth and even the older men of that day. Accordingly he emigrated to Kentucky. The earlier and the latter portions of his life were in singular contrast.

Three times he crossed the mountains lying between Kentucky and Virginia, preparatory to his final settlement in the State; and in those days each passage of the mountains was fraught with hardship and with peril. On one of these trips he was seized with a violent fever and felt that it was impossible for him to proceed. But being in a wilderness, it was equally impossible for his party to remain. The certainty of death from the Indians or by starvation stimulated his expiring energies, and on horse-back he accompanied his companions to the stations.

He first settled on Bull Skin, in Shelby county. He resided there for a short time, and deeming his settlement too far from the Falls of the Ohio, he removed to Jefferson county, and purchased the farm Ox Moor, about eight and one-half miles from Louisville, which is still the property of his descendants.

In the fall of 1785 he married Priscilla Christian, the daughter of Colonel William Christian, then scarcely fifteen years of age. He was with Colonel Christian on the 9th of April, 1786, when the latter was killed in an engagement with the Indians on the north side of the Ohio river. The exact date of this engagement, left uncertain in the Histories of Kentucky, is fixed by the inscription on the tombstone over Colonel Christian.

The early and thorough education of Colonel Bullitt now proved of value to him. He soon became a man of influence, which he retained as long as he consented to remain in public life.

In 1792 (then about thirty years of age) he was elected and served as a member of the convention at Danville, which formed the first constitution of Kentucky.

He was president of the convention of 1799, which formed the second constitution of the state. In 1800 he was elected and served one term as Lieutenant-Governor of the State; and from that time until 1808 served as Representative or Senator in the State Legislature.

At this time he retired from public life, being about forty-six years of age.

Meanwhile, having acquired a handsome fortune—his farm Ox Moor being a very fertile and beautiful tract of about 1,000 acres, and having a considerable family of slaves—his habits of life changed. From the active and energetic youth, who courted all the hardships of frontier life, he now became sedentary, devoting himself to books and to the retirement of a country life. Doubtless the death of his wife, which occurred November 11th, 1806, exerted an influence in this direction. He married a second time. This lady was a Miss Churchill, who survived him, but there is no living posterity descended from this marriage.

Colonel Bullitt displayed excellent judgment in his library, which was extensive for those days and well selected, and is still in existence.

He was a man of stern will and quick temper, but withal a man of social disposition. Society was in those days a thing to be sought, and frequently Colonel Bullitt would walk to the road to waylay travelers to bring them for the night under his roof. His sedentary habits during the latter years of his life brought on disease, and to this his family attributed his death at the early age of fifty-three years.

We have referred several times in this article to the records upon the tombstones. These are found in the old graveyard, located on the farm belonging to Colonel Christian and adjoining Colonel Bullitt's farm, Ox Moor. It is doubtless the oldest graveyard still existing in Jefferson county, and perhaps in the State. It is surrounded by a strong and substantial stone wall. The earliest burial in it was that of Colonel Christian, in 1786, and it now contains the remains of five successive generations; three of which generations have all passed from the stage of human life. A corporation known as the "Ox Moor Burying ground Company," has been created and a considerable sum of money been provided by the descendants of Colonel Bullitt to keep the grounds permanently in order.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN BULLITT.

William C. Bullitt, son of Alexander Scott Bullitt and Priscilla Christian, was born at the farm Ox Moor, in Jefferson county, on the 14th of February, 1793. His father dying in the year 1816 devised to him this farm, upon which he lived the greater part of his life, and owned it at his death. He was admitted to the bar in Louisville in December, 1812, being not twenty years of age. He practiced at that bar with considerable success until the year 1817, when he came under the ban of the dueling law, by reason of a challenge sent to the Hon. Ben Hardin. By the operation of that law he lost the right to practice his profession, but returned to it within a few months, the Legislature by a general law having relieved the then existing disabilities of all persons who had incurred its penalties. On the first of September, 1819, he married Mildred Ann Fry, the daughter of Joshua Fry, who was early distinguished as a teacher in Kentucky. Finding the law too great a strain upon a somewhat delicate constitution, he retired from the bar early in 1820, and settled upon his farm, where his family were all raised. His education was derived almost entirely from his father, having attended school but a very short time during his youth. He at all times took a deep interest in politics, was a constant student and well versed in history, but never entered upon public life, the only public office which he held being that of a member of the convention in 1819, which formed the present constitution of Kentucky. In youth he was of a gay and joyous disposition, but of quick temper. In later years he became reserved and somewhat stern. Clear, strong sense, and unyielding firmness of purpose, perfect candor in his dealings with men, and a strong sense of justice, were his marked characteristics. While he mingled but little in society, his home was distinguished for that rare hospitality which marked the early days of Kentucky. During the late war the disturbed condition of society in the country induced him to remove to the city of Louisville, and he never afterwards resided on his farm. He died August 28, 1877, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and his wife died July 12, 1879, in the eighty-third year of her age. They left surviving them six children, Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, of Louisville; John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia; Thomas W. Bullitt, of

Louisville, all of whom are lawyers; and Henry M. Bullitt, a farmer, who resides upon a part of the old farm. The daughters are Mrs. Sue B. Dixon, wife of Hon. Archibald Dixon, of Henderson, Kentucky, and Helen M. Chenoweth, wife of Dr. Henry Chenoweth, of Jefferson county.

JOSEPH B. KINKAD, Esq.

This well-known resident of the Kentucky city at the Falls of the Ohio, long one of the prominent members of the Bar in Louisville, is a native of Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky. He was the second son of Robert and Elizabeth (Bryson) Kinkead. His father was a prosperous owner of a large flouring-mill and cotton-spinning establishment in Versailles, and also Postmaster of that place for about a quarter of a century, under the administration of Presidents Monroe (appointed about 1827), Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, and in part that of Fillmore. He had become a citizen of Woodford county about 1812, immigrating thither from Rockbridge county, Virginia. The mother's family was from Washington, Pennsylvania. On both sides the stock is from the excellent Scotch-Irish, which has given so many reputable and useful citizens to the New World.

Young Kinkead was trained in elementary education in the schools of the period at Versailles, and also prosecuted a preparatory course for a time at Augusta College, below Maysville, on the Ohio, then one of the most famous institutions of learning in the State. At the age of eighteen he received an appointment as midshipman in the United States Navy, through the voluntary kindness of Senator Thomas H. Benton, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson, and Major Herman Bowmar, Sr., of Versailles. Ordered at once to the steamship Missouri, he found the second in command of it Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, who shortly afterwards hanged at the yard-arm of the Somers young Spencer, son of the Secretary of the Navy, for mutiny. Captain John Thomas Newton was the superior commander. By request at Pensacola some time after, he was transferred to the receiving-ship Ontario, at New Orleans, with which he remained but a few months while awaiting a leave of ab-

sence. It being granted, he returned to Kentucky, and there resigned his commission, at the instance of his father, who preferred to have his son nearer home; and resolved to study law. He entered the office of a distant relative, George B. Kinkad, Esq., at Versailles, with whom he completed a course of professional reading, and was granted in 1845 a license to practice, by the Honors John Mason Brown and Richard A. Buckner, two of the then Circuit Judges of Kentucky.

He began practice at once in his native place, alone; but presently joined his interests with those of Caleb W. Logan, who had then a fine local business, but afterwards removed to Louisville, and there became Chancellor of the Chancery Court in that city. This removal closed the partnership; Mr. Kinkead assumed the practice of the firm single-handed, and maintained it until 1859, when he also removed to Louisville, where he has since resided as a practitioner at the bar. He was at first alone in the business here; but, in 1854, was joined by the present Judge John W. Barr, of the United States District Court, who was also a native of Versailles, and is the subject of another sketch in this chapter. The new firm was Kinkead & Barr, and it lasted about eight years, when it was dissolved.

In 1855, June 20th, Mr. Kinkead was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Ridgely Short, fourth daughter of Dr. Charles W. and Mary H. (Churchill) Short. Her father was widely known as one of the most learned and industrious botanists and professors of medicine in the Ohio Valley, and his distinguished life and public services form the subject of a biographical notice elsewhere. She departed this life April 8, 1868. They had children as follow: Elizabeth, married Mr. William O. Eastin, of Versailles, now of Lexington, Kentucky, and died in January, 1880; Peyton Short, married Miss Sallie Johnson, of Lake Washington, Mississippi, February 8, 1832, and resides in Versailles; Robert C., married Julia, daughter of William F. Grinstead, of Louisville, February 24, 1881, and is a practicing lawyer in partnership with his father, at No. 8 Center street, in this city; Mary Churchill, Charles Short, and Annie Lucy, still residing with their father, in their pleasant residence at 917 Second street, near Broadway.



J. B. Linthead

After the dissolution of Kinkead & Barr, the former remained alone in practice for many years, but spending most of his time necessarily in discharging the duties of large fiduciary trusts committed to him. In 1880 he took his son Robert into professional partnership, as above noted, under the name and style of J. R. & R. C. Kinkead, by which it is now well and reputationally known.

Mr. Kinkead has often been solicited to embark in politics, and to accept various local, State, and Federal offices; but has almost invariably declined, and studiously avoided the vicissitudes and excitements of official or political life. Many years ago, however, he occasionally made speeches in the campaigns of the Democratic party, with which he trained until the Presidential canvass of 1860, during and since which he has been quietly identified with Republicanism. He was also Pension Agent in Louisville from 1854 to 1861; but has never been in any way an office-seeker or professional politician. He is a Presbyterian in religious convictions, a member of the College Street church; was one of the founders of the House of Refuge, and for years a member of the Board of Directors; has long been associated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and was a charter member of De Molay Commandery of Knights Templars; and has otherwise been somewhat conspicuously identified with affairs in the city of his adoption. He has served in both branches of the City Council, and also in the Directory of two of the heaviest local moneyed institutions—the Bank of Louisville and the National Bank of Kentucky.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Judge Fortunatus Cosby was born in Georgia in 1766, December 25th. After graduating at William and Mary College and studying law, he was married to Mary Fontaine, daughter of Captain Aaron Fontaine, who was then but sixteen years of age. In 1798, he came to Kentucky, and with his father-in-law's family settled near Louisville. After a time he moved into Louisville and began law practice, in which he met with marked success. In place of his little log cabin he built the second brick residence put up

in Louisville. In 1810, he received the appointment of Circuit Judge. This place he held for a period of years, establishing, meanwhile, the reputation of being an able lawyer and an impartial officer. At one time he was the owner of a large part of the land where Louisville now stands. Possessing, too, the capability of quickly and easily amassing wealth, he with this quality had a heart full of generous impulses, which prompted him to do for others as much or more than he did for himself. Brilliant and scholarly, he became the chosen friend of many people of note, among them Henry Clay. His noble wife, also, made their home ever an attractive place. He died October 19, 1847.

Fortunatus Cosby, Jr., son of the preceding and one of a family of seven children, was widely known as a poet and scholar. He was born at Harrod's Creek, near Louisville, May 2, 1801. First a student at Yale, he finally graduated at Transylvania University. A student of law, he never practiced his profession. During a period of years he was the able principal of a female school of great reputation, and afterward became the Superintendent of Public Schools in Louisville. While engaged in educational pursuits he was a constant contributor of criticisms, poems, essays, etc., of a high character of excellence. At one time he was editing the Louisville "Examiner," and at another was employed in a Government office at Washington. In 1861, he became Consul to Geneva, Switzerland. In 1826, he was married to Miss Ellen Blake, a beautiful and accomplished lady, whose death occurred in 1848. Mr. Cosby died June 15, 1871. The oldest child, Robert Todd, a poet of ability, died in 1853, aged twenty-five years. George, who received his education at West Point, finally became a General in the Confederate army. Frank C. is an officer in the United States navy. Of the remaining four children Ellen married John S. Carpenter, and Mary was first the wife of Colonel Lucius Rich, Confederate States army, and, after his death, married Thomas Bradley, Washington, District of Columbia. The writings of the Cosby family have never been put into book form.

The Hon. Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., was a native of Louisville, born August 4, 1788, son of the celebrated surveyor, Colonel R. C. Anderson, Sr., and Elizabeth (Clark) Anderson, sister

of General George Rogers Clark. He graduated at William and Mary College, read law with the celebrated Randolph Tucker, in Virginia, returned to Kentucky and practiced for many years with eminent success, served several terms in the Legislature and twice in Congress, where he added materially to his fame, was appointed by President Monroe in 1823 Minister to Colombia and negotiated an important treaty with that Government, and in 1826 was Envoy Extraordinary to Panama, but died on his way thither, at Turbaco, July 24, 1826. His successor to Colombia was General W. H. Harrison. He was engaged in his last years in writing a History of that Republic and its political institutions. He is remembered as a pure, upright, and very able man.

William Rowan, father of the distinguished lawyer, statesman, and orator, John Rowan, a resident of Louisville for about thirty years, was a pioneer in the Indian period at the falls of Green river. The son was trained at Dr. Priestley's famous school, in Bardstown, and studied law under George Nicholas. Only four years after his admission to the bar he was chosen, in 1799, a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He removed to Frankfort in 1800, and was Secretary of the State during Governor Greenup's administration. In 1807, then residing in Nelson county, he was chosen to the Federal House of Representatives, and served with distinction. Ten years after this election, when he had become a resident of Louisville, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1824 was elected by the State Legislature to the Senate of the United States. Here, among other notable occurrences, he took part in the great debate upon the Foote resolutions in 1829, and it is said that after his speech Mr. Webster declared to a fellow-Senator that the States'-rights party had displayed consummate generalship in bringing up Mr. Rowan as a reserve, since his effort was one of the most masterly of the debate. His family—of whom Hon. John Rowan, for several years American *charge d'affaires* at Naples, was one—had also remarkable talent, and of his law-pupils at least five became members of Congress. He died in Louisville July 13, 1843.

Judge Samuel Smith Nicholas was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in the year 1797. He

was the son of George Nicholas, who was an influential member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State of Kentucky, and whose family figure prominently in the history of Virginia. His mother came from a well-known Maryland family named Smith, members of which were statesmen and patriots during the Revolution, and held important Cabinet positions in early times of the Federal Government. General Samuel Smith was United States Senator from Maryland for twenty-nine years, and for distinguished services during the War of 1812, received a sword from Congress. The subject of our sketch was the twelfth of thirteen children, the two youngest alone remaining out of the entire family at the end of eight or ten years. Through security debts and the mismanagement of executors, these children came penniless upon the care of relatives, although their father had been in possession of a large fortune. General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, the uncle for whom the subject of our sketch was named, received him into his family and gave him work in his counting-room, where, during intervals of leisure, he pursued several studies alone with wonderful success. His early education was received entirely in three or four years at a country school. When sixteen years old he was sent on one of his uncle's vessels on two voyages to South America and China, during which he gained the Spanish language and kept an excellent journal of his travels. On his return he began mercantile life at New Orleans, but becoming satisfied of his unfitness for that business he exchanged it for the study of law in Frankfort, Kentucky. In 1825 he began law practice in Louisville, and was soon appointed agent and lawyer for the old United States Bank. He was first married in 1829 to Matilda Prather, of Louisville. She died fifteen years later, leaving him seven children. Four years from her death he was again married, to his cousin, Mary Smith, the granddaughter of General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, who became the mother of three children. She died after her husband in 1874. In 1831 Judge Nicholas was appointed by Governor Metcalfe to that office in the Court of Appeals, but six years later resigned. He afterwards was appointed to the place of Chancellor at Louisville by Governor Letcher, which he also resigned from principle when the office became

elective. In 1850 he was appointed with others by Governor Crittenden, to revise the Code of Practice in Kentucky. In the emancipation movement in this State he was a zealous leader, although himself owning slaves. After retiring from the position of Chancellor he resumed the practice of his profession, but limited his work to the most difficult cases, giving much of his time to writing and study. A patriot of the higher type, he could never be called a party man. During early secession times, he probably did more than any other man to keep his State loyal to the Union. His death occurred in November of 1869. While in the social circle he seemed cold and distant, as a judicial officer he was ever courteous and just. Always interested in the advancement of those about him, he did a great work in education and benevolence.

Hon. Patrick H. Pope was born March 17, 1806, in Louisville, Kentucky, and was the eldest son of the distinguished Worden Pope. Graduating as valedictorian from St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, he began the practice of law in the city of his birth, in 1827. Speedily rising to distinction in his profession, he declined the place of Secretary of State under Governor Breathitt, but, in 1834, was elected to Congress, which position he filled with credit to himself and acceptance to his electors. In 1836 he represented Jefferson county in the State Legislature. His death occurred May 4, 1840. He was a consistent believer in Christianity, being a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Jackson Democrat. July 17, 1827, he was married to Sarah L. Brown. Their son, Worden, lost his life at 19 years of age, in Walker's expedition to Nicaragua. Their other children are Elizabeth T., wife of Dr. William H. Galt; Urith, wife of J. Fry Lawrence; Ellen E., wife of Dr. John T. Thruston; and Mary A., wife of George Nicholas. Although dying so early in life, Mr. Pope held in possession rare qualities socially, and had gained an enviable public rank. His conversational powers, integrity of character, and eloquence made him one of the first lawyers of his time.

Hon. Joshua Fry Bullitt was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, February 22, 1822. During his boyhood he attended a private school, and then spent some time clerking, before entering

Centre College. Following his course here he attended the University of Virginia one year, when he returned home and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Louisville, in 1844. He has been associated in business at various times with Messrs. F. Fairthorne, J. C. Bullitt, Ballard Smith, S. B. Smith, Henry Stites, W. O. Harris, and Thomas W. Bullitt. He has filled a number of public offices—one of the Board of Aldermen of Louisville, a member of the State Legislature, member of the Court of Appeals, and then Chief Justice of that Court. On the 5th of July, 1863, on the pretense that certain persons were conspiring to invite the Confederates into the State and so bring about civil war, the Government authorities caused the arrest of Judge Bullitt and other prominent citizens, and either sent them to prison or banished them from the State. Subsequently he was appointed to aid in revising the Code of Practice in Kentucky, and afterwards one of the editors of the Civil Code. In politics he was a Whig up to 1855, after which he became a Douglas Democrat. December 6, 1846, he was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Smith, of Louisville. They have three children.

Andrew J. Ballard, son of James Ballard and grandson of Bland Ballard, the famous pioneer and Indian fighter, was a native of Shelby county, received an academic education in the Shelbyville Seminary, read law with Hon. George M. Bibb, and attended Transylvania University in 1835-36. He was admitted to the bar at Louisville in 1837, and at once began practice, which he continued ably and successfully for a quarter of a century, or until his appointment as Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the District of Kentucky, in which office he served from 1862 to 1870. The next year he became the chief political writer for the Louisville Commercial; but remained with the paper little more than during the campaign of General John M. Harlan as a candidate for Governor. He then retired substantially from active business, and during the next five or six years made two visits to Europe. April 27, 1848, he was married to Miss Frances Ann, only daughter of Charles M. Thruston, and a grandniece of General George Rogers Clark.

Addison W. Gazley was born at Edmiston, Otsego county, New York, December 31, 1818.

He was educated in the public schools and an academy near Rochester till his fourteenth year, when for five years he was a clerk in a store at Binghamton. In 1837 he borrowed \$100 from his brother and started west. After visiting a number of the larger cities he came to Louisville, and soon found employment with Mr. A. Bayless, with whom he remained three years. Between 1840 and 1845 he divided his time between commercial affairs and the study of law, at the latter date was admitted to the bar, and one year later began practice in Louisville, where he has since labored. His professional life has been a success, affording him the means of discharging long-standing, burdensome debts, some of them contracted while a student, and one to his older brother dating back to his twelfth year. In 1874 he organized the Louisville Plate Glass company, and refusing the presidency, he accepted the vice-presidency. He has long been identified with the order of Masons. On the 11th of February, 1851, he was married to Miss Sallie L. Wheeler, daughter of Josiah Wheeler, of Oldham county, Kentucky. They have five living children. Mr. Gazley has had a busy and laborious life, but his pecuniary success and the eminence he has gained in his profession have given him ease and competency, with the esteem of all who know him, for his old age.

Judge Bland Ballard was born September 4, 1819, in Shelby county, Kentucky. His early education having been gained at Shelby and Hanover Colleges, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hon. James T. Morehead. The year following, he graduated in the law department of the Transylvania University, and at once began practice in Shelbyville. The winter of the same year he removed his practice to Louisville. In 1846 he was married to Miss Sarah McDowell, daughter of Dr. William A. McDowell and granddaughter of Samuel McDowell, the first marshal of Kentucky. She was sister, also, to the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Ephraim McDowell. In 1861 Judge Ballard received the appointment from President Lincoln of United States District Judge, and long retained the position. He was President of the Kentucky National Bank, President of Cave Hill Cemetery Company, and a Trustee for the Institution of the Blind. For years he was one of Louisville's most enterprising and public-spirited men. A

member of the City Council several terms, he was interested in everything that could be of benefit to the city and its inhabitants. Strongly anti-slavery in sentiment, he always acted in public and private on his belief. As a judge he ranked high, but always kept himself unassuming. He died in Louisville, July 29, 1879, leaving five children.

General William Preston was born near Louisville, October 16, 1816. His great-grandfather emigrated from the county of Derry, Ireland, and settled in Virginia as early as 1739. His only son was William Preston, a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, who died from a wound received at Guilford. He was one of those who planned the battle of King's Mountain. He also had charge of the surveys of the western part of the State of Virginia and the whole of what is now Kentucky, and received a military grant of one thousand acres of land, a part of which is now occupied by Louisville. This he left to his son William, who served in the regular army under Wayne, subsequently marrying Miss Caroline Hancock, the daughter of a Revolutionary officer and a member of Congress. His son, General Preston, after studying at Augusta College, St. Joseph's College, and at New Haven, Connecticut, finally graduated from the law department of Harvard University, in the twenty-second year of his age. In 1840 he became associated with Hon. William J. Graves in law practice, but much of his time was necessarily used in the management of his large estate. During the war with Mexico he was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He was at various times member of the convention which formed the present constitution of Kentucky, the State Legislature, the State Senate, and Congress; Presidential elector; a member of the convention at Cincinnati that nominated Buchanan in 1856; and two years later Minister to Spain. On the breaking out of the war he was one of the first to join the cause of the South. Colonel, Brigadier-General, Major-General, and Division Commander, in many of the severest encounters he distinguished himself by his military bearing and bravery. In 1866 he located at Lexington, and three years later was sent to the Legislature. He married in 1840 Margaret Wickliffe, daughter of the Hon. Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington.

Hon. John James Marshall was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, August 4, 1785. In 1806, he graduated from New Jersey College. Following this date, he prepared for and entered upon the practice of the law, in which he attained considerable eminence. As a politician he also ranked as a leader, and for several terms was a member of the State Legislature. His public office, however, did not stop here, for from the year 1836 up to the time of his death he served acceptably as Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1831-34, he published in seven volumes, octavo, his reports of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Three years after the last date, he placed his entire fortune at the disposal of his friends, and became himself a poor man. In June, 1846, at Louisville, he died. He has always been considered one of the strongest and most learned members of the great Marshall family, which Kentucky may justly be proud to call her own.

Henry Clay Pindell was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, born in 1823, son of Thomas Pindell, a banker, and grandson of Dr. Richard Pindell, also of Lexington. He was educated in Transylvania University and the College of New Jersey, read law with Chief Justice Robertson, and finished his professional course at Transylvania. He began practice in Lexington, where he was elected to the General Assembly; but in 1846 removed to Chicago, and the next year to Louisville, where he formed a partnership with the late Judge W. S. Bodley, which existed seven years. He was for seven years cashier of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and then of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, returning to his profession in 1871, after two years in Europe. He was attorney for two of the Kentucky railroads, and filled other important positions. His death in Louisville, March 8, 1882, caused a deep sensation.

Hon. William Jourdan Graves was born in 1805. After the thorough study of the law, he was admitted to practice, and stood high among men of the legal profession. He first served in the State Legislature, and afterwards in the lower House of Congress. In 1848 he was candidate for Governor in the same convention that nominated Hon. John J. Crittenden. In 1838, at Bladenburg, Maryland, he engaged in a duel with Jonathan Cilley, in which the latter

was killed. Ten years later Mr. Graves died in Louisville.

Judge Henry C. Wood was born November 27, 1821, at Munfordsville, Kentucky. In 1841 he graduated at Centre College, after which he prepared for the practice of the law, upon which he entered in due time. He soon took a leading place among the lawyers of his native town, where, for a time, he served as County Attorney. The year 1848 saw him elected to the State Legislature, and two years afterwards he became a resident of Louisville. He was elected to the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1858, and died February 11, 1861. Mentally and morally among the strongest, his physical powers were crippled by a delicacy which time did not overcome. In the memories of those who knew Judge Wood best, he will always remain a just and righteous man.

Hon. Pierce or Percival Butler was born October 4, 1794. In 1820, he was elected from Fayette county to the Legislature, and at the expiration of the term was re-elected from Woodford county. After this term he moved to Louisville, and represented the city in both branches of the Legislature. He has become widely known as a capable lawyer and successful legislator. He died in Louisville in 1850. Two daughters survive him—Mrs. Dr. Urban E. Ewing, of Louisville, and Mrs. Judge James Pryor, of Covington. The father of Hon. Percival Butler was General Percival Butler, the first Adjutant-General of Kentucky, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1760. His parents, Thomas and Eleanor Butler, were both natives of Ireland. Conspicuous, first in the Irish rebellion, and afterwards, with his five sons, in the War of the Revolution, this family of patriotic men received what they well deserved—honorable mention from Washington and Lafayette. The five sons became officers of distinction, and three died or were killed while in service. General Percival Butler removed to Kentucky in 1783, after which time he was married to Miss Mildred Hawkins, and of this large family of children five are still living. Among these are Hon. Percival Butler, the youngest son; General William O. Butler, soldier, statesman, and poet; Major Thomas L. Butler, and Richard P. Butler.

Judge George W. Johnston was born in Shelbly county, Kentucky, in 1807. His great-grand-

father settled in the colony of Virginia, and came from Scotland, near Dumfries, some time before the Revolution. Both the father and grandfather were born in Virginia, the former removing to the State of Kentucky as early as 1800. When serving as a member in the State Legislature, in 1814, he died at Frankfort. In the War of 1812 he commanded a company of mounted volunteers at the battle of Mississinaway; and in the battle of the Thames, an entire battalion. George W. Johnston received his education in the best private schools of that time, and in the Shelbyville Academy. For a few years he worked at office writing, after which he began the study of law. Having thoroughly prepared himself he was admitted to the bar, and continued his practice, associating with it the work of various local offices, till 1851. He was soon after this time elected to the State Legislature, and remained there during two succeeding sessions. He next became a member of the State Senate, and was one of the convention that framed the present constitution of the State. The following year he was again sent to the lower house of the State Legislature, and became Speaker of that body. In 1851 he came to practice law in Louisville, and three years later was elected Judge of the City Court, where he was retained during eleven years. He then resigned, and became soon after Judge of the Jefferson Circuit. At the end of three years of service he retired from active business. Judge Johnston has been twice married, and has one son and two daughters. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in 1846, and has long been identified with the order of Masons.

Colonel Philip Lee was born October 22, 1832, in Bullitt county, Kentucky. His father, Wilford Lee, came at an early day from Virginia, and was one of the distinguished Lee family in that State. When but eighteen years of age Colonel Lee graduated from St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, following which he studied law in the University of Louisville, and entered into practice in 1852. The next year he was elected to the Legislature from his native county, and three years after re-elected. In the beginning of the civil war he warmly advocated the cause of the South and, after recruiting a company, aided in organizing Camp Boone, on the Tennessee border. As a part of the Second Kentucky

Confederate infantry, his company made the first raid of the war into Kentucky, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. At Fort Donelson he was captured and remained six months a prisoner. During the war he was in every engagement except one in which his regiment had a part, and was several times wounded. He was promoted twice, first to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, and afterward to the position of Colonel. At the war's close he resumed his law practice at Bardstown, but removed to Louisville in 1866. He was, after this date, twice elected as the Commonwealth's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District. His death occurred at Louisville, in 1875. Colonel Lee was married June 23, 1866, to Belle B. Bridgetford. In his profession he was considered an able man. As a soldier and officer he was daring, resolute, and capable. As a citizen he was greatly admired and esteemed.

Franklin Goring—the first white child native to Barren county—was born May 3, 1798. His father, General John Goring, was in the Revolutionary War, served in the Indian wars under General Wayne, and had a part in the battle of the Thames in 1812. He was in the lower House of the Legislature, and also served eight years in the State Senate. He was descended from a French Huguenot family, his paternal ancestor having settled in what is now the District of Columbia some time during the seventeenth century. Franklin Goring began the study of law in 1819, under his brother-in-law, Judge J. R. Underwood. Not long after, having attended law lectures at Lexington, he was regularly admitted to the bar. For fifteen years he held the office of Attorney for Barren county, when he resigned and was elected to the Legislature. After serving the second term in that place, he became the law partner of Hon. John Bell, of Nashville. Following this partnership, he was similarly associated with Hon. John R. Rogers, of Glasgow, and Chief Justice William Sampson, of Louisville, but finally returned to Glasgow. He has been three times married, and has three children.

Hon. Wm. B. Hoke was born August 1, 1837. His father, Cornelius Hoke, was of German descent, although born in Kentucky. His mother, Jane Dunbar, of Scotch-Irish descent, was also a native of Kentucky. His early education was obtained wholly in the country schools. After

spending three years in college, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. James Speed, and attended lectures in the Law School of the Louisville University. Here he graduated at the head of his class, and was admitted to the bar, beginning his practice in the office of S. S. English. In 1866, he was elected Judge of the Jefferson County Court, and has since been twice re-elected. In 1859, he was married to Miss Whartie English, one of a leading Kentucky family, her father, Mr. S. S. English, taking high rank in his profession. In politics, he has always been in the Democratic party. Judge Hoke is a man of remarkable memory, excellent judgment, and great legal ability. A dignified and conscientious officer, a fine writer, and forcible speaker, his decisions are rarely reversed.

General Benjamin H. Helm was a native of Hardin county, born June 2, 1831, son of Governor John L. Helm and grandson of Thomas Helm, who came from Virginia to Louisville in 1780, and the next year settled at the old "Helm Place," near Elizabethtown. His mother was of the famous Hardin family, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Hardin, one of the ablest lawyers of his time in the State. Young Helm received a military and general education in the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, and at the West Point Military Academy. He served for a time in the regular army, but resigned from ill health, studied law with his father and in the Law Department of the University of Louisville; was associated in practice with his father, and then with Judge M. H. Cofer, at Elizabethtown; served one term in the State Legislature, and was chosen Commonwealth's Attorney; came to Louisville in 1858, and associated himself in practice with his brother-in-law, Hon. H. W. Bruce, and soon commanded a fine business; joined the Southern army at the outbreak of the war, was made a Brigadier-General, and fell at Chickamauga September 20, 1863. He was a brother-in-law of President Lincoln, by his marriage in 1856 to Miss Emily, daughter of Robert S. Todd, of Lexington.

Hon. Joseph B. Read was born October 2, 1829, in Hardin county, Kentucky. His father was an emigrant from Virginia, a well-to-do and useful farmer. After obtaining a good common school education, Joseph began the study of law with his brother, W. B. Read, a distinguished

lawyer of Kentucky. In 1859 he was admitted to practice in Louisville, and soon made a good reputation in the profession. Consecutively, he was elected to be member of the lower House of the Legislature, one of the Board of Education in Louisville, and a representative for Louisville in the State Senate. February 28, 1860, he was married to Miss Lucretia A. Brown, and is the father of six children now living. Mr. Read has always evinced an active interest in the public welfare, and, as a public officer, discharged his duties in a manner honorable to himself and satisfactory to those who chose him to fill such positions. As to political faith, he is a decided Jeffersonian Democrat. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Church.

Governor Charles S. Morehead was born July 7, 1802, in Nelson county, Kentucky. Graduating from Transylvania University, he began the practice of law in Christian county. In 1827 he was elected to the Legislature, and at the expiration of his term received a re-election. His profession was after-ward continued in Frankfort till he was appointed Attorney-General of Kentucky. Between the years 1838 and 1859 he held, at various times, the offices of member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House, to both of which places he was twice again chosen, member of Congress, and finally that of Governor of Kentucky. The last-named office he filled with the wisdom and justice that become so important a responsibility. In 1859 he came to Louisville, and again engaged in the practice of his profession. Two years later, he was a delegate to the Peace Conference at Washington city, and at a later date was a member of the Border State Convention which met in Frankfort. For a time he became a civilian prisoner, and during the war lost a large portion of his property. Governor Morehead died at his plantation near Greenville, Mississippi, December 23, 1868. A distinguished lawyer, a popular public officer, his memory is one which his State will always hold sacred.

Thomas A. Marshall, formerly Chief Justice of Kentucky, was among the more noted Louisville dead of 1871. Mr. Collins furnishes the following sketch of his life and services:

Thomas A. Marshall, above, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, January 15, 1794, and died in Louisville, April 16, 1871, aged seventy-seven. When a boy he spent

some time in Washington City, while his father was United States Senator. One day, dressed in homespun, he climbed up one of the huge posts in the vestibule of the old capitol, and wrote his name. Some one inquired what he was doing. "I am writing my name," he replied, "and I want to see if it will be here when I come to Congress." He was but seven years old. In 1831-35 he came to Congress from the Paris and Maysville district, but the name written in infancy had been painted out. He had previously, in 1827 and 1828, represented Bourbon county in the Kentucky House of Representatives, as he did the city of Louisville, 1829-35. From April, 1835, to August, 1850, and for a short period in 1856, he was upon the court of appeals bench, and from 1847-51, 1854-56, and in 1896 was chief justice. His claim to greatness and renown will be found in the twenty-four volumes of Kentucky Reports from Third Dana to Seventeenth Benjamin Monroe. From 1835, when he removed to Lexington, to 1849, he was a professor in Transylvania law school. In November, 1816, he married Miss Price, of Lexington, a niece of Mrs. Henry Clay. Several of their sons have attained distinction, Colonel Thomas A. Marshall, of Charleston, Illinois, and Judge Charles Marshall, of Paducah, Kentucky.

Hon. Edward Young Parsons was born in Middletown, Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 12, 1842. His father, Rev. C. B. Parsons, became one of the most eloquent ministers in the Methodist Church, going into the church from a tragedian's place on the stage. The son laid the foundation of his education in St. Louis and Louisville, from the High School of which he graduated with the highest honors in 1861. Then followed brief terms of service as principal of the Fifth and York Street Ward school, teacher in the Male High School, and professor of elocution in the same institution. Meantime he was busy in the study of the law, and entered, in 1864, the Louisville Law School, where he graduated in one year as valedictorian of his class. He first located at Henderson, but soon returned to Louisville, where, in 1868, he formed a partnership with Judge W. L. Jackson, which ceased only when the latter gentleman took his place on the circuit bench. Following this time, while in business connection with Colonel M. Munday, he figured in some noted legal cases and gained the reputation of being one of the ablest and most eloquent young lawyers of the Louisville bar. In 1874 he was elected to Congress, where he afterward made a record greatly to his credit. In Washington, July 8, 1876, he died, and his remains were brought to Louisville, where they were buried amid almost numberless tokens of respect and sorrow. Mr. Parsons, like his renowned father, was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was

a consistent Christian, bright and agreeable to all around him. Mr. Parsons leaves a wife and two children. The wife was formerly Miss Mary S. Belknap, daughter of Dr. Belknap, of Little Falls, New York.

General John Marshall Harlan is the son of the late Hon. James L. Harlan, a celebrated lawyer of Kentucky, and Attorney General of the State at the time of his death in 1863. He was born near Danville, Kentucky, in Boyle county, June 1, 1833. After graduating at Centre College, his law studies were pursued under his father; he finally graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington. The practice of his profession was begun at Frankfort. Previous to his coming to Louisville in 1861 he had served one year as Judge of Franklin county. Soon after becoming associated in practice with Hon. William F. Bullock, the civil war broke out, when he recruited and organized the Tenth Kentucky United States volunteer infantry. While serving as commander of his brigade, in 1863, he was nominated Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, which promotion he never accepted, however, since his father's death at this time compelled the resignation of his place in the army. In the fall of the same year he was elected by an immense majority to the position of Attorney-General of the State, but in 1867, as a candidate of the Union party, he failed of re-election. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes on the Louisiana Commission, on the part of the Government, and his wise course had much to do in bringing about its good results. He is now on the Supreme Bench of the United States. A man of magnificent personal appearance, General Harlan is one of the ablest and best among the distinguished men of the West. In his religious connection he is a Presbyterian. In 1856 he was married to Miss M. F. Shanklin. He has six children.

Eugene Underwood was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, April 4, 1818. His great-grandfather was Rev. David Rice, a celebrated Presbyterian minister—the first, in fact, of that denomination in Kentucky. His father was Judge Joseph Rogers Underwood, of Bowling Green, at which place his son pursued his preparatory studies previous to entering Miami University. In 1835 he went to Centre College, Danville, and gradu-

ated in the class of 1838 with several who are now distinguished men, among them J. C. Bruckmridge. Following his college course, he pursued the study of law with his father, and afterward became his partner in that business for Bowling Green and the adjacent counties. In 1848 he removed to Nashville, where his success brought him not a little popularity. In 1846 he was married to Catherine R. Thompson, the daughter of a noted lawyer of Nashville. He has now three children. In the year 1861 he moved to Louisville, where he was married to Mrs. F. V. Wilder, and in 1864, on account of his wife's ill-health, he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. During the war he retired from his profession, and up to 1874 was employed in farming, real estate, and other operations. At this date he returned to Louisville. In the Masonic fraternity he has taken the high degree of Knight Templar, and while a resident of Minnesota was active in the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. He has given much time, too, to the advancement of railroad interests, and has served as railroad director and attorney a number of years. With all his varied occupations, he has, however, found time to cultivate his taste for literature, and contribute not a little of permanent value to the journals of the day. Mr. Underwood is an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is prepossessing in his personal appearance, and has the dignity and ease of action of a cultivated gentleman.

The Hon. John Watts Kearny, who came from Fayette county to Louisville in about 1868, was trained to the legal profession, but did not enter upon its active practice. He is a native of Paducah, born July 25, 1845, son of the famous General Philip Kearny, who was killed at Chantilly, Virginia, during the late war. His mother's maiden name was Diana Bullitt, of the famous Louisville family. He was finely educated, and took his law course at Columbia College, New York, graduating in 1866. After a European tour, he settled on a farm in Fayette county, but removed to Louisville two years afterwards, where he has since lived. In 1873 he was elected to the Legislature. He is well known as a writer and speaker on subjects of tariff and taxation. In 1866 he was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of Dr. T. L. McNary, of Princeton, Kentucky.

Hon. Benjamin Helm Bristow was born in July of 1832, at Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, and is second in a family of four children. The Hon. Francis M. Bristow, his father, was a celebrated lawyer of the southern part of the State. His mother, who still is living, was Emily Helm, of Elizabethtown. Young Bristow received a thorough education, and was graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and afterward studied and practiced law with his father until 1857. From this date till the opening of the civil war, he was with his brother-in-law, Judge R. J. Petrie, in Hopkinsville, engaged in law practice. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty fifth Kentucky Regiment, he was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh. Between 1862 and 1863, he was in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, first as Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterwards as Colonel. In 1863, he was sent to the State Senate, where, as one of the committee on military affairs, he zealously stood by the Union. Toward the close of his term he resigned his place, and removed to Louisville. Subsequently he was appointed to the position of assistant United States District Attorney for Kentucky, Solicitor-General of the United States, and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. In the winter of 1874, he was nominated for Attorney-General of the United States, but owing to the non-confirmation of Attorney-General Williams as chief justice of the Supreme Court, he never entered upon the duties of the office. In 1876, the reform element of the Republican party, in the national convention at Cincinnati, made great efforts to gain his name a place as candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Bristow now resides in New York, and is still in the practice of the law. Of singularly fine personal appearance, dignified, intellectually strong, he still impresses those who know him as a modest, unassuming man. At the same time he ranks high among the able men of his day.

Theodore L. Burnett was born November 14, 1829, in Spencer county. His father had been a prominent young lawyer, but died at the age of thirty-four. The son received a superior education, ending at Transylvania University, studied law with Mark E. Houston at Taylorsville, was graduated from the Law Department of Transylvania University in 1846, opened an office in

Taylorsville, was elected County Attorney in 1847, entered the Southern army in 1861, but was soon sent to the Confederate Congress, in which he served till the close of the war; removed to Louisville in 1866 and recommenced law practice; was elected City Attorney in 1870, and has been continued in the place for several years by successive re-elections. He was married January 29, 1852, in Spencer county, to Elizabeth S., daughter of Stephen Gilbert.

Judge John E. Newman was born in 1819 in Spencer county, Kentucky. He graduated at St. Mary's College, and afterward studied law at Taylorsville with Martin McHenry. His practice began in 1842 at Smithfield. Fifteen years after this date, in partnership with his brother-in-law, William R. Grigsby, he removed his practice to Bardstown. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and served one term. Coming to Louisville in 1867, he became a partner with John M. Harlan and B. H. Bristow. In 1847 he was married to Miss Marian Olin, and became the father of four sons and two daughters. His death occurred in Louisville in 1873. In religion he was a Catholic, earnest and consistent. Socially he ranked high, being able intellectually, and upright in all his dealings with others. He was the author of a book of some value in the law—Pleading and Practice. All during the civil war he stood firm in his loyalty to the Government, and suffered both personally and pecuniarily for his determined zeal and unflinching devotion.

Hon. Samuel McKee was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, November 4, 1833. His maternal grandmother came to this State from North Carolina with Daniel Boone and others. His mother was, before marriage, Miss Sallie Wilkerson, of Montgomery county. James McKee, his father, was a native of that county also. He was at different times colonel of the militia, member of the lower House of the Legislature and of the State Senate, dying while a member of the last-named body in the year 1860. The paternal grandfather, Samuel McKee, was a Revolutionary soldier. From Virginia he came to Kentucky about 1783. The early years of Samuel McKee, the younger, were spent on the farm till he entered Miami University. He graduated in 1857, and at once entered the Cincinnati Law School. Following the completion

of his course here, he began the practice of law at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. Entering the army in 1862 as captain in the Kentucky Fourteenth Union Cavalry, he was captured at Mount Sterling and taken to the Libby prison, where he remained until exchanged in 1864. His time for enlistment then having expired, he returned home and resumed his law practice. Following this date he was consecutively Assistant Elector for the Ninth Judicial District on the Republican ticket, twice Congressman from the same district, and, finally, by President Grant's appointment, United States Pension Agent at Louisville, whence he removed in 1869. Two years after this date he began again his practice in the law, and has since resided in the same city. A staunch Union man, he is yet unpretending and unaggressive. As a lawyer he is able and industrious. Since a mere boy, Colonel McKee has been a member of the Christian Church. In 1859, October 5th, he was married to Miss Sophia Brainard, the daughter of a prominent clergyman of Ohio. They have four children.

Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, the war Governor of Kentucky, was born in Cumberland county, January 3, 1817, and died in Louisville, January 12, 1875. He was well trained in general education and law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, soon won reputation and success, was elected to the Legislature in 1841, and for nearly a quarter of a century thereafter was almost constantly in public life. For two years, 1849–51, he was Commonwealth's Attorney; in 1852 began practice at Columbia, Adair county, where he was presently made Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, and filled the place for six years. It is remarked that his decisions were very seldom reversed in the Court of Appeals. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he became a Colonel in the Federal army, and raised the Third Kentucky Infantry, which he commanded, but resigned in 1862, to accept the post of United States District Attorney for Kentucky, when he removed to Louisville; the next year was commissioned Major-General, and was also elected Governor of the State by a large majority, as a Union candidate. The Kentucky delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1874 was instructed to vote for him as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. After the close of the gubernatorial term he became a lawyer in Louisville, and

spent this last years chiefly in the effort to found the Public Library of Kentucky, now the Polytechnic Library.

Richard H. Collins, editor, lawyer, and historian, was born May 4, 1824, at Maysville, Kentucky. His father was Judge Lewis Collins, also an editor and historian. His paternal grandfather was Richard Collins, a soldier in the Revolutionary War from Virginia, and his maternal grandfather, Major Valentine Peers, was likewise a Virginian soldier in the same war. The latter was a competent officer on the staff of General Wheedon, and was with General Washington at Valley Forge. Richard Collins obtained his early education at Maysville Seminary, entered Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, in 1840, when sixteen years of age, and graduated two years later. In 1845, he received the title of A. M., and has since been honored with that of LL. D. The study of law next engaged his attention, and he was graduated from the Transylvania Law School at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1846. Between 1845 and 1857 he was nearly all the time engaged in editorial work upon the Maysville "Eagle," and was at a later date the founder and publisher of the Danville "Review." Between 1851 and 1871 he was also engaged, more or less, in the practice of his profession, at Maysville and at Cincinnati, while residing in Covington, Kentucky. The great work of his life, however, was his History of Kentucky, a production of one thousand six hundred pages in two large volumes, published in 1874. This was an enlargement of his father's history of the State, published twenty-seven years before this date. The older history was but the beginning of the work, being but a single volume of five hundred and sixty pages. The large work is considered accurate and comprehensive, and much praise is everywhere bestowed upon the indefatigable worker who sacrificed so much to put into lasting shape the fullest and most comprehensive history thus far compiled of any State in the Union. It is complimentary to the industrious author that the State Legislature contracted with him, before the work was finished, for some five thousand copies of the work, for the use of the common schools. Mr. Collins is at the present date an esteemed citizen of Louisville.

THE LAW SCHOOL

of the University of Louisville was opened in the fall of 1846, and has been steadily maintained for now thirty-six years. The pioneer graduating class received their diplomas as Bachelors of Laws at the first commencement, held on the first Monday of March, 1847, and consisted of the following-named gentlemen: B. Applewhite, Carroll county, Mississippi; J. P. Chambers, Louisville; Joseph Collins, Columbia, Pennsylvania; H. C. Hicks, Brandenburg, Kentucky; R. A. Maupin, Louisville; W. P. Monroe, Frankfort, Kentucky; Benjamin W. Pollard, Louisville; F. M. Rawlings, Shawneetown, Illinois; W. P. Robinson, Liberty, Mississippi; R. P. Trabue, Columbia, Kentucky; John W. Tyler, Louisville; S. D. Ward, Flemingsburg, Kentucky. Many distinguished men have since been graduated from this school. In the class of 1849 were B. Gratz Brown and R. J. Oglesby. With them graduated Patrick Joyes, Esq. of Louisville. The class of 1850 included Milton P. Dunham, since Congressman, and R. T. Durrett; that of 1851, John A. Logan and James S. Robinson, of Illinois; that of 1861, Congressman Lashley F. Wood, of Mississippi; and others might be named.

THE LOUISVILLE LAW LIBRARY

is kept in suitable rooms in the county Court-house, and is composed of six thousand volumes, mostly reports. It is owned by a corporation chartered February 8, 1839. The act of incorporation authorized the establishment of a law school, a law library, and a miscellaneous library. When the corporation was organized in 1841 an attempt was made to establish law lectures and a law school, but it fell through. In 1844 a room was obtained in the basement of the Court-house, and six book-cases made. No librarian seems to have been chosen until 1847, when John W. Tyler was elected.

In 1853 a contract was made between the Library company and the University of Louisville, by which law students of the University were to have the use of the library during the term, and their matriculation fees (\$5 each) were to be paid to the library and invested in books. From time to time books were given to the library, and books were bought as fast as could be done with the scanty income.

In 1864 William Atwood was chosen treasurer of the society, and until his death remained an officer of the same. To his energy and attention the library owes much. At first the shares of stock were \$100 each, and annual dues \$10. In 1870 there was a membership of about forty; \$75 had been paid in on each share. There was thus an income of \$400 per annum, which was much less than was needed. At Mr. Atwood's instance the price of shares of stock was reduced to \$25, and each holder of the old stock was treated as holding three shares. In consequence of this arrangement, thirty-eight persons purchased shares of stock from the library, and the extra shares of many of the old members were sold or given away, so that the membership soon rose to above hundred. This arrangement gave the library a much greater income, and put it upon a solid basis.

In 1874 it was decided to issue certificates of stock and to open a transfer book. Up to that time no formal records had been kept, and the lists held by Mr. Atwood were not found after his death. The corporation has power to issue new shares of stock without limit, upon receipt of their face value in cash. The annual dues are \$10. For many years no text-books have been bought; the net income has been invested in reports, digests, and statutes. Since 1865 the library has occupied rooms on the second floor of the Court-house.

The present officers are: Byron Bacon, president; C. B. Seymour, secretary; E. W. C. Humphrey, treasurer; W. O. Harris and James A. Beattie, managers. The same officers have been annually elected ever since 1874, except Mr. Beattie, who has been a manager since 1880.

For many years the successive librarians had been students of the law school, but in 1874 it was deemed necessary to have a librarian who could devote his entire attention to the library. Mr. S. F. Johnson was then elected librarian, and still holds that position.

The annual increase of the library is about one hundred and thirty volumes.

THE LOUISVILLE BAR ASSOCIATION

was organized June 10, 1878, with Professor James S. Pirtle as President.

THE KENTUCKY LAW JOURNAL

is a monthly publication of a high order, started

in this city in July, 1881, by George Iaber, Esq., its present able and accomplished editor.

CHAPTER XXII.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Introductory.—Manufacturing.—The Statistics of 1880 Showing the Situation.—The Tobacco Trade.—Finances and Banking.—History of the Banks.—Insurance.—Street Railways.—Miscellaneous Statistics.—The Board of Trade.—The Industrial Exposition.—Biographical Sketches of E. D. Standtord, James Bridgeford, Charles Tilden, Thomas L. Jefferson, Joseph J. Fischer, E. P. Alexander, II., Victor Newcomb, Charles F. Kincaid, Captain Joseph Swagar, A. A. Quarrier, George W. Morris, Benjamin F. Avery, James S. Lithgow, Dennis Long, James S. Phelps, James Anderson, Jr., James Brown, Richard A. Robinson, Robert J. Ward, Samuel Casseday, Joseph Danforth, H. Verhoelf, Jr., Levi Tyler, Alexander Harrison, George H. Moore, and Samuel Coggeshall.

This chapter will not recapitulate the historical facts given in the annals of Louisville, concerning the progress of industry, trade, and finance in this city, nor attempt to give a chronological account of their development. It will be sufficient if, in the brief space which can be given to these subjects, the position which Louisville has attained in a material point of view, be measurably indicated.

MANUFACTURING.

An account of the leading local industries in 1832 has been detailed in our annals of that year. It may here be further noted that the Cotton Factory employed eighty hands, moved one thousand and fifty-six spindles, and had a yearly consumption of five hundred bales of cotton. The Directory of that year says: "The yarns from this factory are esteemed preferable to those sent to this city for sale." The Woolen Factory had steam for its motive power, employed thirty hands, and used twenty-five thousand pounds of wool annually. The Fulton Foundry consumed seven hundred tons of iron per annum, and employed eighty men; the Jefferson five hundred and seventy-five, respectively. Keats & Co.'s planing-mill had two machines and two circular saws, with a capacity of planing, tonguing, and grooving four thousand feet of boards per day. The Barclay Lead Factory used up three hundred tons of pig lead a year,



VIEW OF MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

and the rope-walks and bagging factories six hundred tons of hemp.

The rapid rise of the manufacturing interest here was graphically sketched by Mr. John E. Green, President of the Board of Trade, at the opening of the Louisville Industrial Exposition in the fall of 1881, in an address during which he said :

The number of manufacturing establishments has grown from 620 in 1860 to 1,191 in 1880, the capital invested therein from \$10,000,000 to \$21,000,000, the number of hands employed from 10,000 to over 20,000, and the value of the product from \$18,800,000 to \$36,000,000. These figures for 1880 do not include the product of our iron and steel works, the manufacture of worsted or woolen goods, coke, glass, ship-building, distilleries, breweries, etc., which, being taken by special agents of the Government, are not yet obtainable, but will, when reported, swell the aggregate for 1880 at least twenty-five per cent.

This progress has been exhibited more in detail in the United States census returns, which are thus tabulated in the Report of the Board of Trade for 1881 :

| | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| No. of establishments. | 456 | 801 | 1,191 |
| No. hands employed. | 7,397 | 11,570 | 21,007 |
| Pop. of Louisville. | 66,033 | 100,753 | 127,553 |
| Capital invested. | \$5,023,421 00 | \$11,120,201 00 | \$20,074,449 00 |
| Am't of wages paid. | \$1,120,179 00 | \$4,464,403 00 | \$7,753,207 00 |
| Value of material. | \$7,897,891 00 | \$13,374,346 00 | \$23,373,764 00 |
| Value of products. | \$14,135,517 00 | \$20,324,340 00 | \$36,000,000 00 |

Upon this Report we shall now mainly rely for the facts enabling us to make a rapid exhibit, in alphabetical order rather than the order of importance, of the industries of Louisville. It is by Major J. M. Wright, superintendent of the Louisville Board of Trade, for 1881-82, which we use at times in his own words, or nearly so. When no other date is specified, it will be understood that the statistics are for 1880.

The manufacture of axes and hatchets began here about 1876, and has grown from sales of \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year to \$40,000 to \$50,000. Value of material used per year, \$25,000; annual product, \$45,000.

Making artificial limbs is also comparatively new in Louisville. About \$1,000 worth of material is used up per year.

Awning- and tent-making, like the latter above, has started up within ten years, but has an annual product of \$58,000.

Axle-grease has one establishment opened within a decade, and using \$1,000 worth of material a year.

The manufacture of agricultural implements

is noted as "one of the oldest and largest industries connected with Louisville's productive commerce. Between the years 1850 and 1860 it grew up to such an extent that, with the exception of plows, the product at that time was almost as large as at the present date. The panic of 1873 was exceedingly calamitous to this industry, but it has since bravely recovered itself. Louisville is thought to be the largest producer of plows in the world, some of the establishments for their manufacture being simply gigantic. As may be seen below, about 100,000 plows and cultivators are turned out per annum, nearly the whole of which go to the Southern States. The following are the statistics for 1880:

Establishments, 7; capital invested, \$1,915,100; greatest number of hands employed, 911; value of lumber used, \$49,000; value of iron and steel, \$367,000; other materials, \$222,600; total value of materials, \$640,600. Product—corn-planters, 530; cotton-planters, 500; grain drills, 45; cultivators, 19,000; harrows, 13,100; dozen hoes, 9,700; plows, 80,000; corn-shellers, 1,500; fanning-mills, 250; separators, 15; threshers, 50; cane-mills, 400; cider-mills, 1,100; straw-cutters, 350; hay presses, 3; cotton-presses, 50; horse-powers, 275; saw-mills, 40; evaporators, 200; steam elevators, 8; hydraulic elevators, 10; agricultural engines, 2; churns, 300; value of all other products, \$280,000; total value of products, \$1,220,700.

The bagging industry has fallen off in ten years, there being but one establishment where formerly were two or three. It is a pretty large factory, however, employing one hundred and seventy-five hands, with \$150,000 capital, and using a like value of material in 1880.

The manufacture of leather belting and hose commanded a capital of \$19,000 and the labor of seven hands in 1880.

The boot and shoe industry was begun in Louisville less than twenty years ago. At first only women's shoes were made, then men's wear to the extent of about five hundred pairs a week, a production now multiplied by twenty at least. There are ten factories, with \$188,800 invested capital, employing 527 hands and 152 sewing machines, using up \$345,473 worth of material a year, and turning out a product of \$584,832, besides \$252,705 from the small shops and custom work, etc. Besides boots and shoes, shoe

uppers were produced in 1880 to the value of \$39,700; and for leather slippers, \$480 worth of material was used.

Paper boxes were produced \$5,500 worth the same year. Packing boxes employ 118 hands and a capital of \$50,172, with an annual product of \$107,000.

The bread and other bakeries have 230 hands, \$218,000 capital, and \$625,000 product. The steam bakeries alone use \$172,000 worth of material.

Brick-yards and tile-works exhibit 414 hands, \$127,350 capital, \$45,680 materials used, and 20,500,000 common brick produced, and 600,000 pressed brick, with a total value of \$150,175.

As to bridge-building, Major Wright's Report says:

This industry started in 1831 as the outgrowth of the demand for a bridge over the Ohio at Louisville, which structure was the first job undertaken. Since then the single establishment at Louisville has been doing a steady and healthy business. It is the only large iron-bridge manufacturing establishment south of the Ohio river. In 1870 capital invested was \$150,000. The product has been largely marketed West and South, some of it, however, crossing the Ohio, and all of it standing the tests of comparison and usage by the side of any Northern or Eastern-made work. Competition from Pittsburgh and vicinity and Chicago. In 1880 annual value of product, \$175,000.

Boat-building is carried on principally in the cities on the other side of the Falls, but is accounted as substantially a Louisville industry. The boat-yard at Jeffersonville is the largest in the West. Number of hands employed in 1868-69, 275; capital, \$350,000; yearly product, \$425,000.

Brush- and broom-making has been a local industry only since the war, but produced in 1880 \$35,480 worth of brooms, and \$33,000 in brushes.

Of baking powder, the value of the product of 1880 was \$18,000.

Blacksmithing and horse-shoeing, annual product, \$147,455.

Baskets, annual product, \$7,820.

Bitters, annual product, \$40,000.

Blueing, materials used yearly worth \$4,000.

The manufacture of carriages in Louisville is one of its oldest, though not one of its largest, industrial interests. Horses now in business are from twenty to forty years old. The manufacture of farm wagons at this city promises to be-

come quite an extensive industry. The location is favorable, materials are cheap and easy of access, and the demand for these goods is increasing with surprising rapidity in all portions of the South and West. Besides the smaller establishments which have been doing a healthy business for years, there has recently been organized an extensive wagon-making establishment at Louisville, started July 1, 1879. For baby buggies Louisville has had during a series of years a good and somewhat extended reputation. The statistics of the trade are as follows: Capital, etc., invested in 1880, \$390,000; hands employed, 522; value of product, \$818,415. This product is divided into carriages, \$283,625; carriages and wagons, \$473,900; baby-buggies, etc., \$60,890.

Before the war there were but two hydraulic cement mills about the Falls, and the annual product was from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand barrels. Now the capacity of the mills existing around the Falls is about four thousand barrels per day, though as this amount is greater than the demand, none of the mills make full time. The production is to be much further increased, however, by the product of another mill now in progress of erection. For 1880 the showing of the two Louisville mills is as follows: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$275,000; largest number of hands employed, 192; value of product, \$145,000. The manufacture of cement at Louisville dates back as early as 1829 (when some was made while excavating the Louisville and Portland canal), and its manufacture in greater or less quantities has continued ever since. Pipe and terracotta have had one or two establishments in operation ever since the war. Value of annual product, \$32,500.

The clothing business is one of the older forms of Louisville industry, and one in which the trade of that city extends over a considerable area. Latest statistics: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$699,300; greatest number of hands at one time, 1,332; value annual products, \$1,303,718; manufactured clothing proper, \$797,300; custom work, clothiers and tailors, \$511,418.

The industry in coffins (metallic cases, etc.), but little over a decade in age, has grown into quite an extended trade, and has good prospects for the future. In 1880 the capital, real



and personal, invested was \$195,300; hands employed, 156; value of product, \$200,800.

The confectioneries in 1880 employed in capital, real and personal, \$95,800; hands, 74; value of product, \$139,580.

Cooperage in 1880: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$361,300; hands employed, 582; value annual product, \$762,800.

The manufactures of candles and soap industry at Louisville is an old and established one, though as compared with some other cities is not so extensive. The business has always been vigorous and prosperous. The value annual product 1880, \$401,925.

Chemical works in 1880: One establishment. Value of material used annually, \$1,000.

There have been at Louisville ever since its infancy, a large number of concerns engaged in the cigar manufacture business, of moderate size, individually, but making in the aggregate an important feature in the business of the city. In 1880, the business employed a capital, real and personal, of \$109,027; hands, 368; value annual product, \$354,988.

Of the car-work industry may be said what will apply equally well to a large number of manufacturing establishments around the Falls outside of the Louisville city limits, viz: that it is run by Louisville capital and is due for its existence to Louisville energy. The interests of all manufacturers located around the Falls are closely identified with those of Louisville, and advantages or hindrances in the commercial world affect both alike. It is hence not only proper to include most of these enterprises in a report of Louisville manufactures, but manifestly unjust to Louisville to omit them in such a summary. The car works are located in Jeffersonville, and for that reason their statistics are not given for 1880. In 1870, as reported to Board of Trade: Capital invested, real and personal, \$180,000; number of hands employed, 75; value annual product, \$340,000.

Carpenters' and builders' product, \$631,100.

Cider and vinegar product, \$89,000.

Cigar box product, \$21,000.

Coppersmith, one establishment, material used annually worth \$50,000.

Corks, one establishment, material used annually, \$3,500.

Cutlery product, \$7,500.

For making chains, one establishment has been recently founded; material used annually, \$26,400.

Dress-making product, \$354,700.

Dentistry product, \$49,500.

Dye-houses product, \$7,000.

Electrotyping, one establishment, materials used annually, \$2,500.

Electroplating, materials used annually, \$700.

Electric batteries, one establishment, materials used annually, \$1,600.

Elevators, one establishment, materials used annually, \$1,500.

An establishment for the manufacture of edge-tools was started at Louisville in 1869, and in a year or two grew into a quite extensive trade, employing fifty hands. The articles turned out were carpenters', coopers', carriage and wagon-makers', and stone-masons' tools, also machine knives, etc., besides hot-pressed nuts. The quality of the work was first-class, but either from lack of encouragement or from the undue pressure of competition from other cities, or from some unknown or at least unexplained cause, the works failed, and the remains were moved to Cincinnati after an existence of four years.

The manufacture of furniture, including chairs and cabinet-making, is one of the large and important branches of Louisville's productive commerce, and one which has materially increased in magnitude and importance since the war. Several factories are engaged in the business, with sales aggregating over \$1,000,000. Before the war the total sales of furniture would hardly exceed \$200,000 per annum. Cabinet-making, as distinct from furniture manufacturing, is confined mostly to small shops, and does not form an important feature of Louisville commerce. For 1880 the statistics were: Capital, real and personal, \$551,600; hands employed, 971; value of product, \$1,029,910.

In January, 1882, there were eight flouring-mills, with a daily capacity for producing 1,575 barrels of flour, and a yearly production (1881) of 129,000 barrels. Statistics showed in 1880: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$260,000; greatest number of hands employed, 105; estimated capacity per day, bushels, 3,247; wheat ground per annum, 633,000 bushels; value, \$625,850; other grain ground per annum, 377,-

800 bushels; value, 168,300; value of mill supplies, \$43,165; total value of materials used per annum, \$837,315. Product—wheat flour, 132,168 barrels; rye flour, 1,600 barrels; corn-meal, 12,990,000 pounds; mill feed, 6,376,000 pounds; hominy, 1,800,000 pounds; total value of products, \$951,850.

There are two large architectural foundries, besides several of lesser magnitude, in Louisville, producing architectural iron-work, including cast-iron columns and fronts, iron fences, wrought-iron girders, etc. They have been in successful operation since several years before the war (one of these started in 1853 with an annual product of \$20,000 and now turns out work yearly amounting to \$150,000). The business is steadily growing at the rate of ten to twelve per cent. per annum, and the work wherever known is satisfactory. The total product for all the architectural foundries at Louisville, per annum, is \$216,799.

Brass foundries reported as follows in 1880: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$33,600; hands employed, 61; value annual product, \$111,276.

Bell foundries, value annual product, \$34,300.

Car-wheel foundry, one establishment, materials used annually, \$154,000.

One cast iron pipe foundry, at Louisville, which is quite an extensive one, has been in operation about fifteen years, during which time it has increased from an annual product of about 5,000 tons to the present capacity of 20,000 tons. Materials used annually, \$425,000; annual product, 800,000.

A limited business in stoves, mantels, and grates was done at Louisville before the war, but the main trade in mantels and grates has grown up since, mostly within the past six years. About 68,000 mantels are now made in Louisville per annum, ranging in price from twelve to fifty-five dollars each. Six establishments make these goods here. The manufacture of stoves and hollow-ware is also an increasing business. About 60,000 stoves of all kinds are made here annually, and the trade is prosperous. Value of annual product, \$736,000.

The total statistics for iron castings, stoves, etc., are as follows: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$1,569,250; number hands employed, 1,119; value annual product, \$1,531,709.

Files and saws, annual product, \$6,000.

Feather dusters, one establishment, material used per annum, \$4,000.

There are at Louisville two or three extensive manufacturers of frames, moldings, etc. (besides the small shops), who export a very fair percentage of their product. For 1880, value annual product is \$111,557. The export trade in these goods has grown up entirely since the war, as also has the larger part of the entire business.

Fringe and buttons, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$1,400.

Fertilizers, annual product, \$40,000.

Gas, capital invested in 1880, \$1,500,000; hands employed, 189; value materials used per annum, \$54,782.

The manufacture of glue commenced on a small scale directly after the war. Product for 1869-70 was reported at \$5,019 in value. All of the factories for this article are outside the city limits.

There were at one time three large plate-glass manufactories around the Falls, one of which was located in Louisville. The business of the last-named enterprise, however, became involved, through some disagreement of the stockholders and mismanagement of its affairs, and it wound up at a severe loss to all concerned. The only glass works now existing in Louisville is a small concern making only fruit jars and glass bottles; capital and trade limited.

The manufacture of stained glass is a new enterprise at this point. It has commenced in a modest way, but bids fair to increase steadily, and has every indication now of permanent prosperity. Value of materials per annum, \$5,000; product, \$54,782.

The industry in human hair has been represented in the city since before the war. In 1880 the value of its product was \$25,600.

Statistics of hats and caps only for 1880 show value and annual product, \$7,000.

Hide curers and tallow manufacturers, annual product \$125,700.

Hosiery, annual product \$6,100.

Hubs and spokes, annual product \$34,000.

Hickory handles, for tools, furnish a new industry at Louisville, comprising but a single firm, which came to the Falls City three years ago on account of an easy access to abundant supply of timber. This firm works about one hundred

hands, making nothing but hickory handles of various kinds. Value materials used per annum, \$58,740.

Galvanized iron, annual product, \$38,493.

Ink, annual product, \$11,800.

Ice cream, annual product, \$17,630.

Surgical instruments, annual product, \$10,000.

Jewelry, annual product, \$59,903.

The leather trade has grown from very small beginnings in 1864. Now the tanneries of Louisville and the Falls represent a very important element in the productive commerce of that city. Sole and harness leather are made exclusively. The business is now at least twenty times as large as before the war. The reputation of Louisville sole-leather is second to none in the world. Formerly there was a large amount of leather made here and exported. Now none whatever goes abroad, the exports being confined to a cheap quality of leather made East.

Seventeen of the twenty-three tanneries about the Falls are located at Louisville. They consume from 150,000 to 200,000 hides per annum. Statistics as follows, in 1880: Capital invested, \$1,704,000; greatest number of hands employed, 518; tons oak bark consumed yearly, 28,245; number of hides tanned, 154,334; number of skins, 5,320; total value of materials, \$1,294,381; of annual product, \$1,916,850.

Planed lumber, including sash, doors, and blinds: Capital invested, \$398,376; hands employed, 449; value annual product, \$740,194.

Lumber- and saw-mills, for 1880: Capital invested, \$300,000; greatest number hands employed, 118; total annual wages paid, \$25,582; value of logs, \$124,000; value of mill supplies, \$2,375; value of other material, \$126,375. Product 10,800,000 feet lumber and 3,342,500 laths. Total value of product per annum, \$212,500.

Locks and bell-hanging, annual product, \$35,400.

Liquid salts, annual product, \$3,900.

Lithographers, annual product, \$59,270.

Linseed oil, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$50,000.

Malt for 1880: Capital invested, \$89,000; hands employed, 31; value annual product, \$510,000.

Marble and stone works for 1880: Capital invested, \$172,395; hands employed, 386; value annual product, \$265,400.

Machine shops, product, \$388,200.

Cotton gin machinery, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$11,711.

Mill-wrights, product, \$136,000.

Mineral water, product, \$26,693.

Millinery, product, \$176,900.

Music-publishing, product, \$6,227.

Mattresses and bedding, product, \$36,800.

Musical instruments, product, \$31,150.

Church organs, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$9,000.

Oleomargarine, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$200,000.

Vegetable oil, capital invested, \$75,000; number hands employed, 18.

The pork-packing industry, measured by the amount of money which is annually employed for its necessities, is by far the largest and most important element in Louisville productive commerce. It represents an annual product in value two or three times as great as the business in manufactured tobacco at Louisville, and probably almost as much larger than the whisky and distilled spirits produced in the immediate vicinity of Louisville. The entire slaughtering interest here is larger in fact than the product per annum of the entire Fifth Kentucky District in distilled spirits. Until recently Louisville stood fifth in the list of magnitude of Western pork-packing cities, but, in at least five out of the six past seasons, it must exchange places with Indianapolis and rank sixth. The business in Louisville is not nearly so large as it was twenty-five years ago, before the war. The special statistics of hog packing at Louisville for the winter season 1879-80, are as follows: Number of hogs killed, 231,269; average weight, 212.5 pounds.

The statistics for the entire industry of slaughtering and meat packing, including pork packing, for 1880, are as follows: Capital invested, \$2,520,000; Greatest number of hands employed, 1,224; number of bees killed, 23,731; value, \$699,500; sheep killed, 21,903; value, \$58,052; hogs killed, 241,261; value, \$2,511,061; value of animals slaughtered, \$7,716,586; of other materials, \$64,937; total, \$7,812,720.

Product: Beef, fresh, 10,155,290 pounds; beef, salted and cured, 300,000 pounds; mutton, fresh, 1,679,940 pounds; pork, fresh, 3,708,832 pounds; pork, salted, 89,198,161 pounds; bacon

and hams, 82,780,345 pounds; lard, 8,276,343 pounds; value of other products, \$352,027; value of all meat products, \$9,006,718.

Proprietary medicines: Capital invested, \$105,500; hands employed, 71; value annual product, \$264,800.

Before the war there was only one paper mill at Louisville, making about 4,500 pounds "news" per day. There are now four mills, making about 30,000 pounds daily, including "news," "book," and "manilla." One of the largest of these mills runs entirely on "news," the other solely on "book," whilst the third mill in size makes only "manilla," and the last and smallest concern makes "wrapping" and a little "news."

Statistics of this industry are as follows: Capital invested, \$600,000; greatest number of hands employed, 220; wages paid for year, \$92,460; value materials, including mill supplies, \$363,070; total value of product, \$619,420.

Job printing and publishing: Capital invested, \$991,900; hands employed, 853. Annual product: Publishers, etc., \$633,115; book and job printing, \$307,225; printing and binding, \$124,000; total, \$1,064,340.

In this summary the statistics of one of the largest establishments are omitted, a fact which makes the total value of the product show 25 per cent too small.

Pumps: Capital invested, \$22,250; hands employed, 40; value annual product, \$33,789.

Paints (not including white lead) capital invested, \$14,200; value of material used per annum, \$25,733; value of annual product, \$42,480. There was before the war one white lead factory, making 450 tons of all grades, equivalent to about 350 tons of pure lead. Capital invested, \$302,000; value of materials used per annum, \$152,500; hands employed, 65; annual value of product, \$195,555.

House-painting, product, \$107,127.

Sign and carriage painting, product, \$13,000.

Photographers, product, \$68,685.

Plumbing and gas fitting, product, \$123,975.

Patterns, product, \$18,400.

Pickles, sauces, etc., product, \$3,800.

Pipe, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$10,500.

Refrigerators, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$1,900.

Roofing, product, \$40,000.

In saddlery and harness there was considerable done before the war in a distributive way. Three or four houses employed perhaps 10 to 12 hands each, also in manufacturing. Now there is a single house in the trade, which employs 150 hands. All of the manufacturers are doing a good business, and have fine prospects for increasing their trade. Capital invested, \$366,750; hands employed, 398; value of annual product, \$749,000.

Horse collars, value of annual product, \$133,542.

Saddlery hardware, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$2,200.

Scales, product, \$28,500.

Show cases, product, \$6,900.

Spice mills, product, \$112,900.

Shirts, product, \$65,513. Louisville is an extensive producer of shirts, custom-made.

Street cars, product, \$39,500.

Stair-building, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$1,000.

Tin, copper, and sheet-iron works, capital invested, \$172,200; hands employed, 125; value of annual product, \$253,460.

Tin-ware and roofing, product, \$192,920.

Toys, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$9,500.

Taffy, tolu, and chewing gum, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$4,500.

Tools, mill picks, etc., product, \$7,850.

Trunks, valises, etc., capital invested, \$59,800; hands employed, 137; value annual product, \$164,000. The manufacture of trunks may be called one of the staple industries of Louisville.

Umbrellas, one establishment, material used annually, \$2,000.

Upholstery, capital invested, \$13,100; hands employed, 18; value annual product, \$38,200.

Underwear, one establishment, materials used annually, \$25,000.

Before the war there were at Louisville but two small woolen-mills. Now there are three on the Kentucky side of the river and one in New Albany. As an indication of growth of this industry, one of the mills, above mentioned as existing before the war, ran from 1858 to 1865 with one set of looms (about 15); now they have seven sets, and have not shut down a day in four years, except during the strike. This report may be taken as a fair index of all the



trade. The Louisville mills run exclusively on "jeans." The New Albany mill has done some work for the Government (all wool).

Wood turning, product, \$12,250.

Wire sifters, one establishment, material used \$650.

Wire signs, one establishment, wages paid for year, \$4,890.

Watch-making, product, \$14,650.

The trade in distilled spirits belongs virtually to the productive element of Louisville commerce, although, as the product is mostly made outside the city limits, it can only lay claim to the trade strictly as a part of that city's distributive commerce. With regard to breweries it may be stated that this industry has only gained prominence or magnitude since the war. There are in or near Louisville, twenty-one distilleries and twenty-two breweries. One of the former covers twenty-five acres with its buildings, etc.

TOBACCO.

The importance of the tobacco trade and manufacture in the business of Louisville demands that they receive some special notice in this chapter. Statistics of this trade have happily been preserved from a quite early day. During the year from the opening of Todd's warehouse in 1826 to November 1, 1827, the total receipts there were 2 261 hogsheads; at Booth's warehouse, during the same time, 2,093; total, 4,354, at an average price of \$2.59 per hundred weight. During the preceding year (ending November 1, 1826,) the total receipts were 1,100 hogsheads: the succeeding two years (1827-29), 6,984. During the decade 1829-39, 31,983 were received; 1839 49, 62,135; 1849-59, 136,360; 1859 65, 237,300. In 1839 were received 46 hogsheads that sold for an average of \$73.73 each, or \$3,390.84 in all. The largest sale in any one tobacco year (November 1st to October 31st) before 1865 was in the next preceding year 1863-64, when sales aggregated 63,322 hogsheads, at an average of \$188.90 apiece, or a total value of \$11,961,802.

The sales of the tobacco year 1864-65 were 46,677 hogsheads, with a total value of \$6,519,289; those of 1865-66 were 37,373, at \$4,379.717; 1866-67, 34,902, at \$4,434.758; 1867-68, 29,568; 1868-69, 29,419, at \$4,315.988; 1869-70, 43,351, at \$4,823,330.48, 1870-71, 48,165, at \$4,601,416.38.

From this time we have used the remarkably full and lucid reports of Colonel W. H. Chilton, commercial editor of the *Courier-Journal*, to prepare a brief history of the local market during most of the years since the date last above given.

1871-72. The tobacco year now, as before, and for several years to come, did not correspond with the calendar year, but reached from November 1st to October 31st, inclusive. Louisville was now designated at "the central emporium of the West" for the tobacco trade, "the point where the greatest accumulations of the staple come to meet the most varied demand and the largest capital." The bulk of sales, however, was below the high standard that had prevailed in 1870-71, by nearly ten thousand hogsheads. The money balance, however, was the other way, and represented a gain on the transactions of the year. It was expected that fifty thousand hogsheads of the current crop would be marketed in Louisville. Prices during the year ranged from \$6.00 to \$7.50 at the beginning for common lugs to \$6.25 @ 8.25 at the end; good lugs, \$6.25 @ 7.75 to \$7.00 @ \$8.75; common leaf, \$6.75 @ 9.25 to \$8.75 @ \$10.50; medium leaf, \$7.75 @ 10.00 to \$9.75 @ \$11.50; fine and choice leaf, \$8.75 @ 14.00 to \$13.00 @ 17.00; bright wrappers, \$30.00 @ 60.00 to \$25.00 @ 55.00; and bright fillers, \$20.00 @ \$30.00 to \$15.00 @ 25.00. Cutting sorts—good leaf, \$10.00 @ 12.00 to \$15.00 @ 18.00; fine to choice leaf, \$28.50 @ 30.50 to \$20.00 @ 30.00. The sales of the year were 38,342, with an aggregate value of \$4,616,459. Hogsheads received, 37,008; delivered, 36,684.

1872-73. This was reported as a "prosperous one to all classes concerned, whether as producers, warehousemen, or buyers." The only unfavorable periods were at the beginning and the end of the year, and they were transient. Prices ranged somewhat lower than in the next preceding, principally from an extraordinary advance in the cost of exportation. An eager competition in buying, however, had aided to keep up the market. In the spring the movement of tobacco became more active than it had been at any time since the war. The money market was fairly encouraging until the panic of the fall of 1873 set in, when it suffered more from the immediate results of the crisis than any other

interest. The exhibit of warehouse transactions was very favorable, showing inspections of 15,300 hogsheads more than in the previous year, and 5,600 over the very active season of 1870-71. The total inspections were 53,607. The sales were \$1,175,000 above the aggregate of 1871-72;—total, \$5,775,983.03. Receipts, 51,494, and deliveries 50,498.

1874-75. A curiosity of trade was made manifest this year, in the shape of five hogsheads of tobacco shipped across the continent from California, for sale in Louisville. It brought \$8.20 @ 8.30 per cental. The year was one of shrinkage and loss, although it closed hopefully. Louisville continued to lead the van of the primary markets of the world, and there was not a single failure among its tobacco firms. The Exchange warehouse closed in July, but only by reason of the closure of the bank connected with it. The city had become well known in both Europe and America as a distributing centre, as well as a forwarding market. "There is no other market," said Colonel Chilton, "which presents as great a diversity of styles or affords so liberal a supply."

Buyers are resorting here who formerly confined their operations to New York. There has also been during the year a considerable amount of direct exporting to Europe. Freights were lower than in any year before known—20@40 per cent. below the average of former years. The receipts of the year were 25,087 hogsheads; deliveries, 24,936; sales, 28,525; values, \$3,880,326.13. The extreme range of prices October 31, 1875, as compared with the market of the corresponding day in the four previous years, was \$4.00@7.50 for hogsheads, against \$9.50@14.00 in 1874; \$5.25@10.00 in 1873; \$6.25@13.00 in 1872, and \$6.00@7.75 in 1871. For leaf tobacco in the same years, \$7.00@25.00, against \$12.50@35.00, \$7.00@30.00, \$8.75@30.00, and \$6.75@30.50.

1876. The crop of 1875 is described as "not only a decidedly low average in quality, but also a high average in quantity." All who dealt with it, except as mere agents or forwarders, lost money. At least three fourths of it was "non-descript and inferior." A brisk speculative movement occurred in the spring, resulting in a decided advance in medium to good grades, but with disastrous results to those engaged in it. Some spring buyers, it is said, lost \$30 to \$40 a

hogshhead. There was considerable fluctuation in prices through the year, which closed with a market slightly in advance of its beginning. The trade was dull in the winter months, but lively and uninterrupted from February to October. The total handling of the year was: Receipts, 54,883; deliveries, 53,611; sales, 61,322; values, \$5,878,789. Three new warehouses were started during the period reported. The Falls City, opening in November, 1875, retired in the following October. The Grange Warehouse began operations in December, 1875; but was small and limited in its transactions, and closed after less than six months' business. The third, Gilbert, Hudson & Co.'s, began in April, 1876, about the time the Grange retired, and held its own to the end of the year. The older houses maintained themselves, with some changes in their owners. Transportation was uncommonly cheap during the year, most shipments to New York being made on the basis of 20@27 cents per 100. The trade year was changed to correspond with the calendar year, and reports were thereafter made up accordingly.

1877. The general summary of receipts for the year exhibited a total of 50,532 hogsheads; deliveries, 50,462; sales, 56,219; values, \$4,374,580. The receipts for the last quarter of the year were 5,878 hogsheads, against 3,215 in the corresponding quarter of 1876. A decline of 50 cents to \$5 was experienced in various types of tobacco between the beginning and end of the year. One prominent concern, the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse, went to the wall during the year, from old losses and advances to country shippers. But many dealers lost money, and few made any. Says the reporter for the year: "In its great character as a distributing market, Louisville has fully maintained its pre-eminence. . . . The whole tobacco world is represented in the daily auction sales, and nothing in the shape of tobacco comes amiss." The tobacco for this year, in general, was of "exceeding inferiority."

1878. An immense crop was on hand at the beginning of the year's business; but it was of unsatisfactory character. The year's trade developed as a prominent feature the constant and increasing popularity of colony leaf and lugs. These advanced 25 to 40 per cent. over the prices of 1877, while most dark tobaccos fell off

10@25 per cent. The stemming trade had been overdone and declined materially, closing the year with prices extremely low. Planters were earnestly advised to decrease the area of tobacco cultivation, and devote their energies to the improvement of the quality. The principal statistics of the year are as follow: Receipts, 66,016 hogsheads; deliveries, 61,072; sales, 70,528; values, \$1,196,978. This was the largest volume of business recorded here to that time, the receipts exceeding those of 1874 by 4,574 hogsheads, and the receipts and deliveries showing an excess of 3,610.

1879. The statistics of the local warehouse movement in leaf tobacco for the year are as follow: Receipts, 48,870; deliveries, 49,037; sales, 58,035; values, \$3,906,410. The prices at the opening of the year were: For common lugs, \$2.25@ \$3.00; good lugs, \$3.50@ \$7.50; common leaf, \$4.00@ \$7.50; medium leaf, \$5.00@ \$10.00; good and fine leaf, \$9.50@ \$35.00. At the close of the year these grades were, respectively, \$2.75 @ \$9.00, \$4.50@ \$12.00, \$4.75@ \$14.00, \$6.25@ \$16.00, and \$8.00@ \$25.00. Bright wrappers, common to fancy, sold all the way from \$10 to \$70. In the first four months of 1879 the market was steady, but a speculative movement afterwards set in, which culminated about June 20th, with some decline following. In November manufacturing tobaccos began to advance, and slowly appreciated to the end of the year. In December there was an advance in all types of the weed.

In May about 35 buyers seceded from the Tobacco Board of Trade, and organized a separate body.

1881. The largest business in the tobacco history of Louisville was transacted, except that of 1874 and 1876. The sales of this year reached to 67,403 hogsheads. The average of the ten years ending with this showed a gain of 255 per cent. in the volume of transactions as compared with the decade ending 1861. The sales of 1881 represented a gain of 20 per cent. over the average of other years of its decade, and 72 above that of the several years of the decade ending with 1871. "This rapid progress," said Colonel Chilton, "can hardly be equaled by any city in any staple department of trade." The extreme range of prices during the year had been from \$2 to \$6 for common lugs; \$3.50 to \$8 for

good lugs; common leaf, \$4 to \$10.50; medium leaf, \$5 to \$12; good and fine leaf, \$3@ \$35. The quotations included dark and heavy types, as well as Burley tobacco, but not bright wrappers.

The development of the industry in manufactured tobacco—which is a thing of much later introduction than the trade in leaf tobacco—may be inferred from the figures of 1880, which represent 5,206,313 pounds manufactured and sold, and those of 1881, 6,098,258,—an increase of 831,945 in a single year. It was expected that three or four new and large manufactories would be established in 1882, and that Louisville would ere long become the leading tobacco manufacturing city, as well as the largest market for leaf tobacco, in the world. Already the manufacturers pay out about half a million a year to their operatives.

FINANCE AND BANKING.

The rapid increase in the volume of bills of exchange, during the years 1825-31, affords some indication of the enlarging business of Louisville. The statistics of domestic bills on hand in the United States Branch Bank and unpaid January 1st of each year, are as follow: 1826, \$46,392; 1827, \$108,287; 1828, \$184,144; 1829, \$350,354; 1830, \$615,455; 1831, \$915,075; 1832, \$1,281,178. It was believed that the actual amount of bills purchased in the city in 1831 was nearly \$5,000,000. The amount of paper discounted here the same year was estimated at \$10,200,000. In 1825 the total of bills and discounts had been but about \$1,150,000. The increase in financial transactions during the six years had therefore been more than 200 per cent. The aggregate in business in the one year 1830 was something more than \$13,000,000.

The year 1877 was the first of the operations of the Louisville Clearing House. The bank clearings that year were \$229,320,854; for 1878, \$216,950,317; for 1879, 255,706,175; for 1880, \$299,114,416; for 1881, \$396,341,005; total for five years, \$1,397,432,767.

Many paragraphs concerning the early banks of Louisville have appeared in the chapters conveying the history of the several decades. The Branch Bank of the United States was located in Louisville in 1818; but little was done under the arrangement until 1825. In 1832 its capital

was \$1,250,000. W. H. Pope was president; Edward Shippen, cashier; G. C. Gwathmey, teller, with eight clerks. The Directors were Messrs. George Buchanan, James Anderson, Samuel Bell, James Stewart, V. McKnight, D. S. Chambers, and D. D. Addison. It was open only from 10 to 2 o'clock. Among its announcements were these: "The Exchange Committee sits daily." "Notes offered for discount must be deposited in the bank before 2 o'clock Monday and Thursdays; answers given at 10 o'clock on Tuesday and Fridays."

The Bank of Louisville is the oldest now in existence in the city, dating from 1833, when it had an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, and a paid-in capital, when opened, of \$1,080,000. Its presidents have been John S. Snead, 1833-40; Joshua B. Bowles, 1840-68; Charles Tilden, 1868 to this time. Cashiers, Alfred Thruston, Charles Tilden, E. D. Morgan, and J. A. Leech. The original charter was extended for twenty years in 1863, and has already been extended by the Legislature for twenty years more from 1883. Two branches were established in 1813, at Paducah and Fleningsburg, and another at Barks-ville in 1858, which was closed upon the outbreak of war in 1861, and has not since been re-opened. The capital of the bank is \$722,300.

The Bank of Kentucky is but one year the junior of the Bank of Louisville. It was formed in 1834, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000; paid-in capital, \$3,750,000. It was originally on Market street, but occupied the building on West Main street, near Second, built for the Branch Bank of the United States, after that institution ceased to be, and is still in the same. Presidents of the Bank—John I. Jacob, 1834-37; William H. Pope, 1837-40; Virgil McKnight, 1840-72; Henry A. Griswold, 1872; Thomas L. Barret, 1873 to this time. Cashiers—George C. Gwathmey, S. H. Bullen, T. L. Barret, W. G. Hume. It had formerly eight branches in the State, of which seven were extinguished by the war, and only that at Frankfort now remains. The active capital of the bank has also been reduced to \$1,645,100.

The private banking-house formed in 1851, by Messrs. C. N. Warren and J. P. Curtis, under the name of C. N. Warren & Co., was reorganized in 1865 as the Louisville City National Bank, with Mr. Warren as President, the only

President it has ever had. The house had previously received the Government "greenbacks" from the first day of their appearance at its counter, when other banks of the city were refusing to recognize them as currency. Present capital, \$400,000.

The People's Bank of Kentucky was organized under the State laws in 1856, at Bowling Green, with paid-in capital of \$250,000. It removed to Louisville in 1862, on account of the war troubles; went into liquidation in 1876, and was reorganized in June, 1881, on the original charter extended. Mr. B. C. Grider was the first President, and W. B. Hamilton became President on the removal to Louisville. A. G. Hobson and J. H. Huber were Cashiers at these respective periods.

The Merchants' National Bank of Louisville was organized as a State bank in 1860, with a subscribed capital of \$500,000, which was reduced by two-thirds, under authority of the Legislature, after the derangement of the war began. It remained otherwise on the old foundation until 1874, when it was reorganized as a National bank, under its present name, but retaining its old officers and returning to its original amount of capital. Mr. H. C. Caruth has been the first and only President of the bank, and J. H. Lindenberger Cashier from the beginning in 1860.

The Citizens' Bank was formed in 1861, under the State laws, a successor of the old Southern Bank of Kentucky, with a capital of \$350,000; and became the Citizens' National Bank in 1874. Its capital has since been increased to half a million. Presidents, William B. Belknap, J. G. Barret; Cashiers, J. G. Barret, H. C. Rodes.

The first National Bank of Louisville was, as its title indicates, the local pioneer under the National Banking Act, and was one of the few of the kind existing here that started upon no other foundation. It was organized in October, 1863, with a paid-in capital of \$120,000, which has since been successively increased to \$200,000, \$300,000, and \$500,000. It is a United States depository, and itself deposits \$300,000 in Government bonds at Washington as security. George A. Lewis has been the only president of the bank. R. M. Cunningham was cashier in 1878. His successors have been F. P. Schmidt (to October, 1879), and A. L. Schmidt.



February 24, 1864, the Masonic Savings Institution was chartered; and it opened in the following January, with but \$56,000 capital. In 1868 the capital was increased to \$250,000, the present amount; and the name was changed to the Masonic Savings Bank, by which it is now known. For a time during the late financial crisis, in 1875, its capital was increased to \$300,000, \$50,000 of which were bought up in 1880. President, Jacob Krieger, Sr.; Cashier, William Egelhoff.

The Second National Bank is another creation of 1865. Its original paid-in capital was \$200,000, which has since been increased by one-half, or to \$300,000. Its officers have been the same from the first—Mr. James Bridgeford, who is the subject of a biography below, president, and George S. Allison, cashier.

The Western Bank also had its origin in 1865, starting with half a million authorized capital, and half that sum paid in. Its present capital is \$250,000. C. H. Finck was president till 1868, when he was succeeded by A. F. Coldewey, who now holds the post. Jacob Krieger was cashier to 1868, and William Reinecke to 1870, when the present officer, Henry Hurter, succeeded him.

The German Security Bank was chartered and organized in 1867, and opened for business May 8, of that year. It began with \$100,000 paid, in capital, which was increased in 1879 to the present amount, \$179,000. It was organized as a savings institution, but no longer makes this a special feature. Mr. John H. Detchen, president; J. S. Barret, cashier.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank was chartered February 18, 1869, and opened August 2d, the same year. Beginning with a cash capital of \$50,000, it was successively increased to \$100,000, \$200,000, and \$350,000, of which about \$40,000 has been called in. It has the right, under the charter, to raise its capital to \$500,000. Its Presidents have been D. O'Bannon (till his death in March, 1870) and Dr. E. D. Standiford, of whom a biographical sketch appears below. Cashiers, R. S. Veech, now President of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and J. W. Nichols.

The German Bank also opened in 1869, with authorized capital of \$500,000, and \$150,000 paid in. Its original officers were Henry Dep-

pen, President, and P. Viglini, Cashier. The latter became President on the death of Mr. Deppen in 1879, and Mr. H. C. Walbeck was made Cashier.

The Kentucky National Bank of Louisville dates from October 12, 1871, when it was organized. It was opened December 27, next following. Its capital is \$500,000. The Hon. Bland Ballard was its first president, then upon his death, July 29, 1879, came in Logan C. Murray, who resigned in March, 1881, and was succeeded by W. H. Dulancy. Cashiers—Mr. L. C. Murray, James M. Fetter.

The German Insurance Bank was chartered in 1872, and opened with a fully paid-in capital of \$300,000, which has since been reduced to \$258,900. Mr. F. Reidhar has been President, and J. J. Fischer Cashier from the beginning.

The German National Bank was founded the same year, upon the pecuniary basis retained to this day, a paid-in capital of \$251,900. Henry G. VonSeggern was President till 1873; then A. N. Struck to 1875, and thenceforth Mr. A. Reutlinger. Cashiers—Mr. Reutlinger, George Vissmann, and Henry Vissmann.

The Louisville Banking Company became the successor, in 1872, on an amended charter of the Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, an institution of 1867. Its original capital was \$100,000, which had been increased to \$118,653 at last report. Mr. Theodore Harris, President of the Louisville Insurance Company, has also been President of this institution from its origin; Mr. W. J. Duncan, Cashier.

The Third National Bank was organized upon its present basis, in August, 1874, with \$500,000 authorized capital and \$200,000 paid in—which latter figure is retained. Its predecessor was the Western German Savings Bank, formed as a State bank in 1872. Its officers—S. Ullman, President; E. C. Bohne, Cashier—became the officers of the Third National. After January, 1875, Mr. J. Van Borries was President until March, 1881, when J. H. Wrampelmeier succeeded him. Mr. Bohne has remained Cashier.

The Louisville Safety Vault Company was formed in 1880 with a stock capital of \$100,000, and Mr. T. L. Barret, President of the Bank of Kentucky, for President, and Charles Merriwether, Secretary and Treasurer. The property of the Savings Bank at Louisville, at

No. 64 Fifth street, was bought for it, and its vault, containing 630 separate steel boxes, is situated there. It is the only institution of the kind in the city.*

INSURANCE.

Many facts of historic interest belonging to this topic will be found noted in the annals. In 1832 the only local companies seem to have been the Life, Fire, and Marine, at No. 5 Cross street, near Main, with a capital of \$100,000, James Marshall President and B. N. Hobbs Secretary; and the Merchants' Life, at 7 Prather's Row, north side of Main, between Fifth and Sixth, capital \$100,000, W. J. Vennor Secretary, L. D. Addison President. The Etna, Madison, and Protection & Fire foreign companies, had agencies here.

The local companies are much more numerous now, at the end of half a century; but we have memoranda of but two or three.

The Kentucky & Louisville Mutual Insurance Company was organized in 1839, by a few corporators, for the purpose of insuring their respective dwelling-houses, stores, shops, and other buildings, and household furniture, against loss or damage by fire, "to secure relief to its members, and their legal heirs and assignees, by mutually associating persons in order to equalize the risk of fire." Its benefits have since been indefinitely extended, and it has become a strong and prosperous institution. Its losses in forty-three years have been but \$288,985.85, an average per year of \$6,720.60. Mr. Thomas L. Jefferson, of whom a biography is given below, is President of the company; Mr. W. A. Cocke, Secretary.

The Louisville Insurance Company was organized in May, 1872, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It is the successor, in the insurance business, of the Louisville Insurance & Banking Company of 1867, and Mr. Theodore Harris remains its President and active manager. Its business is conducted in Mr. Harris's bank, the Louisville Banking Company.

The German Security Insurance Company is managed in connection with the German Security Bank, at the corner of Market and Preston

streets, and by the same officers—Mr. John H. Ditchen President, and J. S. Barret Secretary. It has a capital of \$100,000, and confines its risks exclusively to Louisville.

STREET RAILWAYS.

It was said by a local writer of 1879 that, "of the 900 miles of street railroads, now in operation in the United States, the first three miles were built and operated in Louisville by the late Isham Henderson." These were upon the track of the old steam railway from Louisville to Portland, which the opposition of citizens along the route had forced the company to abandon.

The present horse-car system in Louisville had its principal development in 1864-65-66, under contracts made by the local authorities with the City, Citizens', and Central Passenger Railway companies. Cars began to run on Main street in November, 1864; on Preston in August, 1865; on Second and Broadway to Cave Hill Cemetery in April, 1866; on Fourth street in June, 1866; Sixth and Twelfth and Broadway about the same time; on Twelfth, Jefferson, and Second in November, 1865; and Portland Avenue in May, 1865. All these lines were the property of the City Railway company, which had 23.085 miles of track.

The Citizens' Passenger company opened the Market Street line from Thirteenth to Brook June 1, 1866, and from Brook to Woodland Garden half a month after, and Thirteenth to Twentieth streets July 29th following. July 1, 1866, this company bought the lines to Portland and Main and Twelfth, and the New Albany ferry landing at Portland: had double tracks on both lines, and ran from Woodland Garden to Portland without change.

The Central Passenger company began work on the Walnut Street line in April, 1866, and on Fourth in May, opening both lines with single track soon after. At the close of that year it had four cars on Fourth street, and as many each on East and West Walnut street.

All the lines are now concentrated in the hands of the City and the Central Passenger companies. The latter was incorporated in December, 1865, with J. L. Danforth, G. H. Cochran, R. H. Woolfold, H. A. Dunnsmick, J. M. Robinson, M. M. Green, and J. M. Armstrong, as incorporators, and commenced building its road, as already noted, in the following spring.

*The material of these sketches has been derived almost altogether from the admirable brief histories in *The Industries of Louisville*, a valuable work compiled and published in 1881.

Additions or extensions have been made from time to time until it has the longest horse railroad in the country, being about thirteen and a half miles in length from east to west, or twenty-seven miles to the round trip. The road runs north and south through the city and into the country four and one-half miles. Its different lines or routes are East and West Walnut street, Fourth Avenue, Beargrass, Riverside, and Race-Course or Fairground road. The present officers of the company are: B. Du Pont, president; A. V. Du Pont, vice-president; T. J. Minary, superintendent; and T. C. Donigan, secretary. It owns about 60 cars and 300 mules, and employs 125 men.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

For the year ending August 31, 1881, 27,207 bales of cotton were received in Louisville, and 27,751 shipped. On hand at the beginning of the year, 1,605 bales.

The amounts of duties collected on foreign goods imported into Louisville the last four years are as follow: 1878, \$56,652.88; 1879, \$44,034.16; 1880, \$58,788.96; 1881, \$75,053.22.

The collections of internal revenue in the Fifth District of Kentucky (the Louisville District) for the last three years have been: 1879, \$3,399,411.67; 1880, \$3,464,016.16; 1881, \$3,896,500.

During 1879 204 brick and 314 frame buildings were erected in Louisville—a total of 518, valued at \$650,288. Four hundred and sixty-five buildings were improved, with an added value of \$158,357, or a total improvement of \$808,645, against \$651,718 in 1878.

The value of Louisville real estate conveyed in 1879 was 2,936,927, an increase upon 1878 of \$102,024.

In 1878 forty-seven steamers were inspected at Louisville, with a total tonnage of 16,137.38. Twelve of the steamers were built in this district, measuring altogether 8,960.89 tons. The inspectors granted 226 licenses in 1878, and 262 in 1879.

In the year from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880, inclusive, the consumption of leading articles in the city was as follows: Bituminous coal, 15,897,500 bushels, worth \$1,954,550; coke, 1,142,524 bushels, \$105,524; anthracite, 5,270 tons, \$38,207; wood, 32,388 cords, \$115,852; charcoal, 50,000 barrels, \$15,000; total,

\$2,220,133. Ice was consumed to the amount of 24,873 tons, with a retail value of \$373,095.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Legislature had granted a charter to the Louisville Board of Trade March 17, 1862, and an amendment April 23, 1873. The present Board of Trade was organized at meetings of business men held in April, 1879. On the 29th a Board of Directors was chosen, and by them officers were elected the next day, and standing committees appointed May 29th. Stock subscriptions were obtained to the amount of \$46,145, and the Board presently became possessor of the splendid building erected by James S. Lithgow in 1872-73, at the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, at a price of \$100,000, which was less than half its prime cost (\$217,000, with the site). The transfer was made July 7, 1879. A lot adjoining on the north was afterwards purchased, and a new building, called Exchange Hall, and connecting with the other, for the meetings of the Board, was erected thereon, and completed on the 1st day of February, 1880, at a cost, with the lot, of about \$5,500. From the main building the Board derives an income in rents of \$8,000 to \$10,000, including the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Louisville City National Bank, the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad Co., the Kentucky Land Co., and other important institutions, among its tenants.

The Presidents of the Board have been F. D. Carley, 1879; John B. McFerran, 1880-81; John E. Green, 1881-82. Treasurer, J. H. Lindenberger; Superintendent, J. M. Wright, whose annual reports are among the best of their kind, and have been of great service to us in making up this chapter.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

was organized in 1872, its fine building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets put up that year, at a total cost, with the ground, of \$225,000, and the first of a distinguished series of annual Expositions opened therein in September of that year. The displays have been made every year since, except in 1876, the Centennial year, when everything centered upon Philadelphia; and they have become a very marked feature of business and entertainment in Louisville. It is believed that the Exposition is

worth several millions a year to the city. Mr. John T. Moore is President; E. A. Maginness, Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager.

HON. E. D. STANDIFORD.

The Hon. Elisha D. Standiford, M. D., President of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, and late President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, is a native "to the manor born." His natal day was December 28, 1831, and he was born in this (Jefferson) county, son of Elisha and Nancy (Brooks) Standiford. His father was also a native Kentuckian, but of descent from Switzerland, whence his American progenitors emigrated at an early day and settled in Maryland. He was born, however, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. The mother was of Irish stock, but belonged to a pioneer Louisville family, her parents having located in the place more than eighty years ago. She was born in Pennsylvania, but removed with her parents to Point Pleasant, Virginia, before coming to Louisville. Dr. Standiford thus, on both sides, traces his ancestry through early Kentucky families. He was liberally educated. Although he left the school early, at about the age of sixteen, he was already a good Latin and French scholar, and it was designed that he should pursue a course at Georgetown College, with a view to becoming a civil engineer. This plan was not executed, however; and, after some study, partly at the well-known St. Mary's College, in Marion county, this State, he began his medical studies with the well-known Doctor and Professor J. B. Flint, and heard lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, from which he was graduated in due time. He opened an office for practice in the city, and was soon actively and profitably engaged.

Preferring, however, a more stirring and varied business, after several years' practice he abandoned the profession, and engaged in agricultural and other enterprises of the larger and more public character. He invested his means somewhat heavily in manufacturing and banking; became by and by, and remained for a number of years, President of the Red River Iron Works, which was developed into one of the greatest operations of the kind in the West or Southwest; was long President of the Louisville Car Wheel

Company, then, as now, the largest concern of the kind in the Valley of the Ohio; and also President of the influential and strong Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Kentucky, on Market street, above Fourth, the heaviest bank of deposit in the State—a position which he still retains, and to which he gives the major part of his time and energies. It is confidently averred that all these corporations owe their prominent standing and success largely to his business ability. In 1873 an election by the Directory of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad added to his numerous duties the responsible relations of Vice-President of that corporation. His service in this position was so responsible and satisfactory that in 1875 he was promoted to the Presidency of the road, and filled the place during several important years. A writer in the Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky, published during his service at this post, says: "Under his management the commercial importance of that road has been greatly advanced, its entire working thoroughly systematized, many of its superfluous offices dispensed with, the running expenses of the road largely reduced, its actual condition greatly improved, its local business increased, its general earnings greatly augmented, and the standing of the road permanently fixed in public confidence." It is probably no exaggeration to say that the way was prepared by the Presidency of Dr. Standiford for the present power and far-reaching influence of this great corporation. The writer further says:

He is a man of uncommon business and executive ability; is ready for any emergency, is remarkably clear-sighted; is possessed of uncommon energy, turns almost everything he touches to advantage, and is, emphatically, one of the most active and enterprising, public-spirited, successful, and valuable business men of Louisville. Dr. Standiford is attractive in manners, genial, and companionable; is over six feet in height, in the very prime of life, and is a splendid specimen of physical manhood.

Notwithstanding all his busy and seemingly absorbing vocations, the subject of this notice has found time to do the community service in still more public positions. He served faithfully and for several years upon the Louisville Board of Education; was sent by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens to the State Senate in 1868; was returned to the same body in 1872, and was there the main instrument in securing important legislation looking to the large and permanent benefit of the State. While serving this term



E. S. Woodford

Dr. Standiford was chosen by the Democrats of the Louisville district to represent that constituency in Congress. He was elected, and entered the Federal House at the opening of the Forty-third Congress. Here, says our authority, "he was distinguished as an active worker and a debater of great ability; and was influential in the passage of the bill authorizing the Government to take possession of the Louisville & Portland canal, a measure greatly beneficial to the interests of commerce on the Ohio river, his speech on the subject exciting favorable comment throughout the country. He also appeared prominently in the debates opposing the reduction of wages for revenue agents, the reduction of certain tariffs, the repealing of the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, and in favor of granting a charter to the Iron Molders' National Union, making for himself an honorable and valuable Congressional record. At the close of his term he was tendered the renomination by both parties, which he declined, believing that in his large business and home interests he could better serve the people."

JAMES BRIDGEFORD.

Mr. James Bridgeford, President of the Second National Bank, and head of the great foundry firm of Bridgeford & Company, is a native of this region, born in Jefferson county, about twelve miles from the city of Louisville, November 6, 1807. He had but limited facilities for education in his youth, and left the schools altogether when he was but thirteen years old. The main feature of his long business career then began to be developed, in an apprenticeship under his brother-in-law, Mr. John B. Bland, of this city, in a copper, tin, and sheet-iron shop. He remained with Mr. Bland for five years, and closed his services an accomplished workman in all departments of the trade. He had now some ambition to see the world and familiarize himself with methods of work elsewhere; and accordingly traveled about four years through the South, laboring at his trade in St. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans, and other cities. In 1829, at the age of twenty-two, he had accumulated a considerable stock of practical knowledge of men and things, and the handsome amount, for a

young man in those days, of nearly a thousand dollars. With his skill, experience, and savings as his sole capital, he came back to Louisville and undertook independent business.

His first connection was with Mr. Cocks, in the firm of Cocks & Bridgeford, as dealers and workers in tin, copper, and sheet iron. Both partners were energetic, masters of their business, and faithful to it; and the new establishment had soon a considerable reputation for the excellence of its work and wares. At the end of five years the firm was dissolved, and a new one formed, with the name and style of Bridgeford, Ricketts & Co., in which, as will be observed, Mr. Bridgeford was already senior partner, although not yet thirty years of age. Another reconstruction occurred four years later, when the house of Wright & Bridgeford was organized. This endured for about eighteen years, when, in 1856, our subject bought the entire interest of Mr. Wright in the business, and, summoning to his aid several of the more meritorious and promising young employes in the house, and admitting them to partnership, they formed the firm of Bridgeford and Company, which, with some changes in its component parts, has been maintained under that name to this day. Their foundry and workshops, and the volume of their general business, have steadily grown with the years, until they have become among the largest in this branch of industry existing anywhere in this country, occupying a great block of buildings below Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, and employing at times more than two hundred men. Three thousand tons of metal per year, on an average, are required in their manufacture of stoves, ranges, grates, and hollow-ware. The manufacture of the first-named was begun as early as 1842, by Messrs. Wright & Bridgeford, and has been prosecuted for now forty years with great success,—so much so, indeed, as to contribute very largely towards making it a leading industry in this city. Another very heavy branch of their business is the supply of steamboats with the large number of vessels and other articles in iron and copper required for their equipment. It is the heaviest house of the kind in the West or South, in this line of trade. The magnificent success achieved by Bridgeford & Company in this and other departments of manufacture is the more memorable,

from the prejudice which long existed against Southern manufactures, and the difficulty of meeting Northern competition with the limited means which the older firm was only able to command. The reputation of the wares turned out by this house is now quite too well assured to be shaken.

Mr. Bridgeford, like so many others of his class in Louisville, has manifested a public-spirited willingness to serve his day and generation, if called to do so, outside of the strictly business walks of life. He was for many years an ardent Whig of the Henry Clay school, but was never an office seeker, much less a professional politician. In 1838, however, and again in 1851, he was a member of the board of councilmen, in the city government. He has been evermore ready to forward with purse and voice any enterprise that promised well for the public good. His private means have generally been so invested as to give him a direct and personal interest in the growth of Louisville, showing a cordial disposition to share her fortunes, whether for weal or woe. His superb business qualifications have often been called into requisition in the service of financial and other local corporations. For about sixteen years he has served most acceptably as president of the Second National Bank, at the northwest corner of Main and Bullitt streets, and he has from time to time been called to the directory of many incorporated companies during his long business career in Louisville. Says the writer of *Louisville Past and Present*, in concluding a sketch of Mr. Bridgeford:

He has always displayed business qualifications of the first order. The secret of his marked success may perhaps be divined from the foregoing remarks; but we regard it to be his untiring industry and energy, his strict economy, his financial ability, and the rigid integrity that have characterized his dealings with his fellow-men. No one is more emphatically a self-made man, and no one more richly deserves the success that has thus far crowned his life labors. His quiet and unassuming manners, his goodness of heart, and soundness of judgment have won for him the esteem of all; and we can but hope that he may long enjoy the good things of life by which he is surrounded, and be a blessing still to the community for which he has done so much.

CHARLES TILDEN.

This gentleman, President of the venerable Bank of Louisville, was born on the 12th of November, 1810, in Kent county, Maryland.

His father, Edward Blay Tilden, and his grandfather, William Blay Tilden, were both born and reared in the same county and State. His ancestors emigrated from Kent, England, before the Revolutionary War. The subject of this notice came from Baltimore, Maryland, to Louisville in October, 1833, and accepted a position as salesman in a retail dry-goods store, where he remained about two years, and then obtained a position as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery and commission house, filling the same place up to a short time after his marriage with Miss Sarah T. Dubberly, of this city, in May, 1842. He soon after commenced the grocery and commission business on his own account, and about three years thereafter he was compelled on account of ill health to quit the business, and by the advice of his physician, he removed to the country. Regaining his health he entered the Bank of Louisville as book-keeper in February, 1851; in 1856 Mr. Alfred Thruston, the Cashier, resigned on the 1st of November, 1856, Mr. Tilden was elected to fill the vacancy, which position he filled till May, 1868, when the President of the Bank, the late Joshua B. Bowles, retired, and Mr. Tilden was elected President, which position he still occupies, (April, 1882), having served the Bank of Louisville for thirty-one years.

HON. THOMAS LEWIS JEFFERSON.

This distinguished gentleman, President of the Kentucky & Louisville Mutual Insurance Company, one of the most reputable and useful citizens of Louisville, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 15, 1826, the oldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Smallread) Jefferson, who were both natives of that city, and were there united in marriage May 10, 1825. The elder Jefferson was born March 17, 1803, and is accordingly now in his eightieth year, a remarkably hale and well-preserved old gentleman, still residing in Louisville. He was early left an orphan, his father dying at sea while master of a fine sailing vessel. His mother died in Baltimore a few years afterwards. He was apprenticed in youth to Mr. Henry Winter, of that city, a blacksmith, and served out his term with the expiration of his twenty-first year. He continued in this business prosperously, was married as



Cha. Pitten

above noted, in 1825, and lived happily with his worthy consort for nearly forty years. He remained a blacksmith for a quarter of a century, and then embarked in the grocery trade, as is more fully noted below. This he followed about twenty years longer, and then retired, from the infirmities of coming age, to enjoy his well-earned competency. He left a prosperous business to his sons, John F. and Henry T. Jefferson, who continued it at the old stand on the southeast corner of Brook and Market streets, until the year 1865, when they closed it to unite in business with their elder brother, Thomas L., the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Jefferson is now one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Louisville. His honesty, liberality, and benevolence are proverbial; and the poor and needy of the present and preceding generations, to whom he has extended a helping hand, may be well said to be almost innumerable. Elizabeth Jefferson, his mother, was born October 25, 1805. Her parents, Frederick and Catherine Smallsread, left their home near the city of Strasburg, in the French province of Alsace, and emigrated to America in 1803, locating at Baltimore. Both have long since passed away, the death of the former occurring at Baltimore in 1810, and that of the latter in Louisville in 1856. Mrs. Jefferson was a remarkable woman. She was gifted with rare executive abilities, possessing great decision of character, and was eminently industrious and persevering. Whilst her husband was busily engaged in attending to the requirements of his trade, she found time, amid constantly increasing household duties, to open a store, with a small capital of her own. It was not long before this business grew to such proportions as to require the services of her son, Thomas L., the subject of this sketch, who was then attending school, and finally the personal supervision of her husband. For many years previous to her death she was a useful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and her husband has also been a valuable member of the same church for a period covering the greater part of his life. She died at Louisville May 8, 1864, in full hope of the Christian's glorious reward in Heaven. This notable pair had five children, all sons: Thomas Lewis, born in Baltimore, February 15, 1826; William Henry, born in Baltimore, August

16, 1829, deceased February 10, 1831; John Frederick, born in Louisville, September 9, 1833; William Franklin, born in Louisville October 31, 1836, and died June 29, 1841; and Henry Theodore, also born in this city November 8, 1840. Three of them are now living—Thomas L., John, and Henry, all residing in Louisville.

The family came from Baltimore to Louisville in 1831, where Thomas L. has been a continuous resident for more than half a century. He received but the ordinary English education, and left the schools at the age of sixteen, to aid his mother in the store. His last academic training, however, was under the remarkable corps of teachers of whom two were the renowned Noble Butler and J. H. Harney. Beginning his active business career as a grocery clerk in 1842, he remained with his parents for ten years, and then gave up his place to a younger brother, and formed a partnership with Mr. Charles Gallagher, in the wholesale grocery business. This connection was brief, however, the partnership being dissolved at his request, January 1, 1853, when Mr. Jefferson undertook an independent venture as a wholesale and retail grocer on Market street, below First. In a short time thereafter he built a commodious business house on the southeast corner of Market and First streets, into which he moved, and very soon established the trade upon a satisfactory foundation, and maintained it successfully for twelve years, his business each year growing in size and profits. During this time he was for a number of years the sole agent for the Kenawha salt manufactories for the sale of their product in this city. The wholesale feature of his business having grown to such dimension as to require a much larger house, he then formed a partnership with his two surviving brothers and Mr. A. N. Jennison, under the name and style of T. L. Jefferson & Brothers, for the transaction of a general wholesale commission business, with salt and flour as specialties, on the northwest corner of Main and First streets. Here, as elsewhere, he was eminently successful. A sketch of his life in the Kentucky Freeman for June, 1876, says:

He had the confidence of the public from the beginning, and has never sacrificed an iota of trust in his integrity throughout his continued successful career. He has engaged in no speculations, but by a regular business has accumulated a fortune of from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

He is devout enough to attribute his success to the blessing of Divine Providence. His word to-day is as good as his bond. The dying desire him for an executor, and the living lean upon his promises with all the confidence possible to mankind. He is one of the solid Main-street business men of Louisville, who has done much, in a quiet way, by wise counsel and diligent attention to his own affairs and those matters which appealed to his judgment or enlisted his heart, to build up the material, mental, and moral interests of the city.

Having been appointed executor and trustee by the will of his friend Dr. John Bull, who died in the early part of the year 1875, and accepting the trust, which not only embraced settling up the affairs of the estate, but a continuation of the business, which was a very large one, he felt compelled, on account of the heavy demands upon his time in discharging his duties as executor and trustee of Dr. Bull's will, to withdraw from the old established house of T. L. Jefferson & Brothers on January 1, 1877, giving giving place to his eldest son, T. L. Jefferson, Jr., and John W. Day, who had been for many years a clerk and salesman in the house, and who, with his two former partners, H. T. Jefferson and A. N. Jennison, formed a partnership under the name of Jefferson & Co., and continue the business at the old stand. Finding a great difference in his views of the construction of Dr. Bull's will, under the best legal advice he could get, with the surviving members of the Doctor's family, he resigned that trust in January, 1879, rather than continue it under such circumstances. The business of the estate, the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines, during the continuation of his trust, was eminently successful, producing very large net profits during the term, and the estate was very materially increased both in real estate and investments. Since that time he has not been actively engaged in business, devoting his time and attention mainly to his own estate and the education of his minor children. The different public institutions with which he remains connected also make very large demands upon his time and labor, all of which he cheerfully meets and satisfies.

With all his great personal interests, Mr. Jefferson has, like so many other public-spirited citizens of Louisville, but far more than most of them, been able to do large and wide service to his day and generation. As early as 1851, while yet a young man of twenty-five, he was

elected a member of the Common Council, to fill a vacancy, and served so acceptably that he was re-elected in each of the two following years, again in 1859, and in April, 1860, was chosen a member of the Board of Aldermen for two years. In 1867 he was sent to the lower House of the State Legislature, in which he served with credit for two sessions, and was promoted to the State Senate in November, 1873, with no opposition worth recording, and declined a re-election at the close of his term. He was chairman of the important Committee on Ways and Means in the House, and of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, where he was also a member of the Committee on Banks and Insurance. It may here be mentioned that the political connections of Mr. Jefferson have always been with the Democracy, although he has never been a professional politician, much less office-seeker. He has, however, done his party service as a member of the city Executive Committee, and for several years as a member of the State Central Committee. He has been often a delegate to city, district, and State conventions, and was also a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of July, 1868, in New York City.

While in the City Council he was made chairman of several of the more important committees, and was at the same period filling the responsible positions of Trustee of the Louisville Marine Hospital, the Almshouse, the Workhouse, and the Pest-house. In May, 1870, he was chosen by the General Council a member of the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge for three years, and has served by successive re-elections to this date. He was Trustee for a series of years of the Louisville Female College, until its close through the death of its president, the Rev. S. S. Prettyman. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Leslie a Trustee of the Kentucky Institute for the Blind, and continues in that office by the re-appointments of Governors McCreery and Blackburn.

He is an active, energetic, and very useful member of the board, and is one of the committee for purchasing the supplies for that institution. His work in that committee has always commanded the warm approval of the board of trustees and of the State authorities. He is also a prominent member of the board of trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind,



which has become a national institution. All the members of that board bear cheerful testimony to the great excellence of his services in this board. He aided materially in organizing the method of keeping the accounts of this institution, and under this method its affairs work smoothly and satisfactorily. His fellow members in these two boards would scarcely know how to get along without him.

Mr. Jefferson was one of the incorporators of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, was elected a director at the organization under the charter February 1, 1867, and remains such, having been also president of the board since May 7, 1869. In 1861 he took all the degrees of symbolic, and afterwards successively the degrees of capilar and the order of chivalric Masonry. His business has been of such a pressing character, and the Masonic Home has commanded so much of his time, that he has not sought but steadily declined the offices of the lodge, chapter, or commandery. He is at present a member of Excelsior lodge No. 258, Free and Accepted Masons, of King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter No. 18, and of De Muly Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, of which he has been the treasurer since January, 1873. Whilst at times he has filled some subordinate offices in these respective bodies, he has felt, and his brethren have accepted his views, that his peculiar and especial work in Masonry has been with the Home. In this he has assisted in its organization, in building, establishing, and sustaining this great work of Kentucky Masonry.

The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary of the State of Kentucky, which to-day gives home and shelter to about one hundred and seventy-five widows and orphans of deceased Kentucky Masons, stands, and is acknowledged by Masons everywhere, to be, the noblest monument of Masonic charity upon the continent of America. There were no existing models after which to fashion it, and therefore it has required original and protracted thought and patient attention by those who have provided its fortunes and engineered it to its present gratifying success.

Mr. Jefferson was formerly an active member of the Sons of Temperance, and was for a time presiding officer of his Division and D. G. W. P. of the District. Having joined the Methodist

Episcopal Church South in 1848, he was made a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of that body in 1854, and until the removal of its principal offices to Nashville. He was for a number of years Secretary of the Louisville City Missionary Society of the Church; was Superintendent of the Bethel Sunday school for fifteen years, which school he organized; and assisted in organizing the Schon Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, was member of its official board, Recording Steward, and Superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with it, which he also organized. Later he became a member of the Brook street Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a member of its official board also, filling at different times the place of Recording Steward, Treasurer, and class-leader. When this church changed its location and name to become the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church South, he remained actively connected with it until 1871.

In business circles Mr. Jefferson's services have not been less in demand. Under different organizations of the Board of Trade, of which he has long been a member, he has been a Director and Vice-President of that body, also serving on important committees. He was elected a Director of the Bank of Louisville about 1859, and has since served in that capacity, with brief intermissions. He was a Director of the Louisville & Frankfort and the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad Companies from 1872 to 1874, when he declined further re-election. In January, 1878, he was chosen to the Directory of the Kentucky & Louisville Mutual Insurance Company, one of the oldest and safest companies in the State, dating its existence from 1839. He has since his first election been continually on the Board, and in July, 1880, was elected President of the company, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Joseph Monks, and has been retained in that position.

Mr. Jefferson has been actively identified with the charitable efforts of the city as well as with its charitable institutions. He was for many years an active member of the ward and city societies organized during the winter months for the relief of the poor, rendering valuable services as a collector of funds, as also upon committees to raise funds in behalf of sufferers by calamities in other cities. He was prominently identified

with the organization and work of the South-western Relief Commission, an association formed in the fall and winter of 1866, to send supplies of food and raiment to the destitute places in the South, caused by the ravages of the war, associated successfully in this work with such men as James Trabue, H. D. Newcomb, R. A. Robinson, B. C. Levi, Arthur Peter, and others. A very large quantity of supplies was raised in Louisville and elsewhere in the State through the instrumentality of this commission and sent forward by it to the destitute, thus relieving and averting much distress and want. He was chairman of the committee appointed to receive and disburse the funds raised by the Masons of Kentucky to assist the sufferers by the great fire at Chicago on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, and of the appropriation made by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Kentucky at their October session, 1871, to the sufferers by fire in Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

He, in company with his co-committeemen, C. H. Fricke, A. N. Gardner, and P. G. M. Charles Tilden, going promptly to Chicago, arrived there the night of the 12th instant with the offerings of their brethren, and also to offer by authority the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home building, one wing of which had just been completed and made ready for occupancy, to their Chicago brethren, as a temporary home for their suffering women and children. It may not be out of place here to remark that Kentucky ranked sixth in the list of States, in her amount of Masonic contributions.

Mr. Jefferson was married by the Rev. James Craik, D.D., of Christ church, May 28, 1846, in Louisville, to Elizabeth Ann, only surviving daughter of John and Ann (Humphrey) Creagh, with whom he has led a most happy wedded life for thirty-six years. They have had nine children—four daughters and five sons: Ann Eliza, Catherine, Mary Holman, Thomas Lewis, Jr., John Wesley, Lillie Emma, Henry Theodore, and Charles William. Ann Eliza was born on the 11th of August, 1847, and was married to Jabez Balmforth on the 25th of May, 1869; her husband is a successful merchant, being a member of the old successful and well established wholesale commission house of James Todd & Co. He is also one of the incorporators and treasurer of the Todd Donigan Iron Company.

Catherine Louisa was born on the 3d of October, 1849, and married to J. W. Vanderveer on the 22d of March, 1871. Mary Holman was born on the 26th of October, 1851, and died on the 1st of May, 1853. Thomas Lewis was born on the 16th of April, 1854, and was married to Miss Katie Welman on the 17th of February, 1878; he is a member of the firm of Jefferson & Wright, successors of the old established house of Hebbitt & Son on Market street near Third, and is doing a very large wholesale and retail grocery business. Son was born and died September 4, 1856. John Wesley was born July 20, 1857, and died July 6, 1864. Lillie Emma was born July 24, 1860. Henry Theodore was born August 4, 1864. Charles William was born February 8, 1866. The three younger children remain at home with their parents.

The parents of Mrs. Jefferson were natives of Ireland. Mr. Creagh was born near the city of Cork and Mrs. Creagh in the city of Cork, where they were united in marriage, shortly after which, in the year 1819, they emigrated to America, settling and residing some years in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where their daughter Elizabeth Ann was born August 19, 1826, moving from thence to Madison, Indiana, a few years afterward to Louisville, on the 19th of November, 1843. They were for many years devoted members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They each died in Louisville, Mrs. Creagh December 15, 1862, in the sixty-third year of her age, and Mr. Creagh on November 13, 1869, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, both dying, as they had lived for many years, in full exercise of faith in God and an assurance of an eternal rest in Heaven.

Mr. Jefferson is a man of about the average size, is in good health, and bears himself with the quiet ease of one who is conscious of power. His hair is black, his nose Roman, his cheek bones high, and he is, altogether, rather prepossessing in appearance. He talks slowly, but without redundancy of words. While he never seems to be in a hurry, he is seldom behind time. He is warm in his personal friendships, and is a reasonably good hater. He could hardly "take tea with a stratagem." While he has something of reserve in his manner, he is far from concealing and totally void of hypocrisy. He is more swift to confess his own faults than to correct an-



other's. As a neighbor, he is considerate, peaceful, and obliging. He is not insensible to ingratitude, meanness, and injury, yet he seldom speaks of those whom he most dislikes, and then only when he regards it essential to a prudent vindication of himself or a maintenance of right. He will never purchase favor with unmeant compliments. In private converse, in committee or board councils, in drawing reports, he is a felt power. He sees the main point readily, and yet is not indifferent to the lesser details. As a business man he has been timid in speculation and cautious in execution, and, hence, he has mourned over but few financial losses. He is liberal and disinclined to lay burdens upon others which he is himself unwilling to bear, and he usually takes the lead in every enterprise for which he solicits subscriptions. We would not lift the veil to exhibit his private hours and his home-life, but we will say that we never looked in upon a more serene circle nor sat at a more hospitable board than in the house of our subject. His moral influence is good, his friends may be counted by hundreds, and his customers thoroughly respect him.

In all his various duties, in his business, in the church, in the varied public offices entrusted to him, Mr. Jefferson has always fulfilled the expectations of his warmest personal friends. He has been actively engaged in business during the past forty-three years, yet his habits are so active and well ordered that each one of these multiplied duties upon him is quietly met and well disposed of. His physical frame is well adapted to these varied works. He has great ease of manner, calm, quiet, and free from anything like bustle. He has an appearance and peculiar magnetic gifts which attach to himself all who know him. He has that marvelous power, unshaking, unflinching, by which he accomplishes a world of duty without ever seeming to be nervous or flurried. He has great frankness of manner, by which he wins warm friendships, and holds them with tenacity. He has come through the wielding of immense interests, through a long life, and never had his good name stained with even the suspicion of a blemish. In his public work he is everywhere respected and honored, and he turns from these toward his happy home, confident that he will find there that bliss without which all other things are void of pleasure.

MR. JOSEPH J. FISCHER.

Few of the younger business men of Louisville have made more steady and substantial business advancement than has Mr. Joseph J. Fischer. Mr. Fischer was born at Biebrich, Nassau, Germany, December 6, 1842. In 1854 he came with his parents to Louisville, and almost immediately became an apprentice in the composing room of the *Anzeiger*. As apprentice and compositor he remained in the *Anzeiger* office for four years, when he began to study at Myers's Commercial College in Louisville. In 1862 he entered the German Insurance Bank as messenger. Rising gradually he was, upon the reorganization of the bank in 1872, appointed its cashier, and was, in 1878, elected a director. In 1865 he was elected Secretary of the German Insurance Company, then identical with the banking corporation, and, in December, 1878, became one of its directors. All these offices he now holds. Mr. Fischer has always been prominent among his fellow-Germans. He was, for a number of years, president of the Louisville Liederkranz Society, and has been an officer and director of many social and benevolent societies.

GENERAL E. P. ALEXANDER.

General Alexander, First Vice-President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was born in Washington county, Georgia, May 26, 1835, son of Adam and Sarah (Hillhouse) Alexander. After acquiring a good elementary education, he received an appointment to the West Point Military Academy, where he graduated, the third in his class, in 1857. He was at once appointed a Second Lieutenant in the United States Engineer Corps, and put on duty as Instructor in Engineering at the Academy. He also served with the engineers accompanying the army in the Utah campaign of 1858, and was assistant to Signal Officer A. J. Myers in developing the system of military signals adopted by the United States Army in 1860. In 1860-61, he was on duty with the Engineer Corps in Washington Territory; but, upon the outbreak of the civil war, he promptly decided to rest his fortunes with the Southern cause. He entered the Confederate Army as Captain of Engineers on

General Beauregard's staff, and after the first battle of Bull Run was made Chief of Ordnance to the Army of Virginia, serving in that capacity on the staffs of General Joseph E. Johnston and Robert E. Lee, until November, 1862. He had developed special talents as an artilleryist, and was now promoted to the colonelcy of the Alexander Battalion, comprising six batteries, and won the compliment from General Lee of being the best officer in that arm of the service in the Confederate army. He was but a stripling in years and stature, and yet was placed in personal direction of all the guns of Longstreet's corps, in the Army of Virginia, whenever an important action was pending. A writer from Atlanta to the *Courier-Journal*, at the time of his removal to Louisville, says:

He was advanced over superior and favorite officers at the battle of Gettysburg, and was in absolute charge of the artillery of [Longstreet's corps] Lee's army during that pivotal and terrible fight, known as the most tremendous artillery duel ever fought on this continent. It was he who handled the batteries, under cover of whose fire Pickett made his furious charge on July 3d, and in this and other supreme tests he so demonstrated his ability and gallantry that, until the close of the war, he had charge of the artillery of this grand old army. [This is rather too strong. General Alexander was subsequently, in February, 1864, promoted to Brigadier-General, and placed permanently in charge of all the artillery of the corps, General Longstreet's.] No officer in his branch of the service, on either side of the war, emerged from the struggle with a more illustrious reputation.

General Alexander's services were much in request by the commanders of the different armies. The following is an extract from a letter written by General J. E. Johnston, February 27, 1864, while preparing for the eventful Atlanta campaign:

The artillery also wants organization, and especially a competent commander. I therefore respectfully urge that such a one be sent me. I have applied for Colonel Alexander [also recommending his promotion], but General Lee objects that he is too valuable in his present position to be taken from it. His value to the country would be more than doubled, I think, by the promotion and assignment I recommend.

He also received complimentary notice in the reply of General Bragg to this letter, dated March 4th, as follows:

Colonel Alexander, applied for by you as Chief of Artillery, is deemed necessary by General Lee in his present position. . . . It is more than probable that such a junction may soon be made as to place Colonel Alexander under your command.

In 1865, when the conflict was over, the General, like most of his comrades, found himself totally impoverished. He first accepted the po-

sition of Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the University of South Carolina, which he held from 1866 to 1869. In the latter year, on the reconstruction of the State of South Carolina, the University was practically broken up by the carpet-bag party, when he resigned, and till 1871 was President of the Columbia Oil Company, engaged in manufacturing oil from cotton seed, at Columbia, in that State.

In that year he received an offer from the Khedive of Egypt, of the distinguished position of Chief Engineer of the Egyptian army, which he accepted and was about to depart, when he was induced to alter his plans and enter railway business as Superintendent of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad. From this he passed, in October, 1872, to the Presidency of the Savannah & Memphis railroad, then a new project. He built and managed this road with great ability, and then accepted a superior position as President of the Western Railroad of Alabama. Serving this with his usual signal success, he was presently called, under peculiarly flattering circumstances, to supersede the veteran Judge John P. King in the Presidency of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Co., of which the latter had been in charge for the long term of thirty-seven years. The writer before mentioned says of General Alexander's administration:

Succeeding the illustrious ex-Senator King, General Alexander had hard work to meet public expectation, but he more than surpassed the hopes of his friends. Under his rule the price of his stock went up to one hundred and ten, larger dividends were paid, and \$1,000,000 added to the surplus account. New energy and new life were infused into all departments, and the road became the most popular property in Georgia. His directors heard of his leaving them with the liveliest regret, and offered him every inducement to remain, among which may be mentioned a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

The last reference in this extract is to the appointment conferred upon General Alexander in April, 1881, by President H. D. Newcomb, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, to the vice-presidency of that great and powerful aggregation of railways. He removed to Louisville the following month and entered upon his duties, which now include the presidency of the Henderson Bridge company and of the "Short Line," or the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington road, one of the recent acquisitions of the Louisville & Nashville. Of late he has acquired special celebrity as a speaker and writer in defense of railway



interests and methods, and is called from far and near to address important committees and other bodies.

General Alexander was married, in April, 1860, and in King George county, Virginia, to Miss Bettie Mason, daughter of Dr. A. H. Mason, of Falmouth, Virginia.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB.

Some account of Horatio Dalton Newcomb, former President of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and father of the subject of this brief sketch, has been given in a previous chapter. His son, H. Victor, also, in the fullness of time, President of the great Louisville & Nashville corporation, was born in this city on the 26th of July, 1844. Before he had completed his twenty-first year, in the spring of 1865, then residing in New York, he became a clerk in the famous mercantile house of Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., of that city. In the fall of the same year, having then reached his majority, he became a partner in the new house of Warren Newcomb & Co. In this important association he applied himself so closely to business as to impair his health in a few months, and in the spring of 1866 he took a European tour for health and recreation, during which he extended his travels somewhat widely, spending much time in Southern Europe and Northern Africa. In the autumn of that year he returned to New York and found his uncle, Mr. Warren Newcomb, head of the firm to which he belonged, had died. The partnership was of course dissolved, and his next business connection was with the great firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., of Louisville, with which he aided to maintain a very prosperous business. In 1874 his father, then President of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, sent him abroad in his stead to represent the interests of the road; and notwithstanding his youth and comparative inexperience, he successfully negotiated in London the sale of a large block of the bonds of the company. So great was the confidence now reposed in his abilities that, upon the death of his father shortly after, he was elected a Director of the road, and the next year became its Vice-President. A writer upon "Men of the Hour," in a New York

publication called *The Hour*, says: "It was owing to his excellent and energetic management that the Louisville & Nashville railroad was raised from its somewhat subordinate position and made the centre of one of the chief systems of railroads in this country. He did so by judiciously buying, leasing, and combining with other roads until he had acquired a complete control of a large number of railroads."

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Newcomb was promoted to the high position of President of this powerful railway organization; but he was not physically equal to its burdens, and a return of ill health compelled him to resign in the December following. He has been retained as a director, however, and retains a strong practical interest in whatever affects the reputation and prosperity of the road. He was soon again in influential position, having organized in February, 1881, at No. 35 Nassau street, New York, in association with a number of prominent men, as General U. S. Grant, Morris K. Jessup, William K. Travers, and Henry B. Hyde, the United States Bank. He was made its president,—the youngest bank president, it is said, ever elected in that city,—and remains in that office, achieving already a remarkable success for his institution.

In December, 1866, in Louisville, Mr. Newcomb was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Florence Ward Danforth, of that city. They have had three children—Edyth Ward and Hermann Danforth, both living; and Florence Danforth, who died in infancy.

The writer in *The Hour* says of Mr. Newcomb:

He is a member of the Union Club, but, being a man of domestic tastes, takes more delight in the pleasures of his home than in outside amusements. He is fond of good horses and field sports, from which, however, the active business life that he has led has somewhat debarred him. His remarkable success in business has enabled him to gratify a strong love of art, and in his collection of pictures many fine specimens, which he picked up with good judgment during his extensive travels in Europe, are to be found.

HON. C. E. KINCAID.

Charles Easton Kincaid was born in Danville, Kentucky, in 1855; graduated at Centre College, Danville, June, 1878; stumped part of the Eighth Congressional district that autumn for the Hon. Philip B. Thompson in his hot contest

for Congress; afterwards removed to Anderson county, and owned and edited the *Anderson News*, the Democratic paper of that county. After a residence of eight months he was elected judge in that county, but resigned and went to Frankfort and reported the long legislative session of 1879-80 for the *Louisville Courier Journal*. At the close of the session he was appointed State Railroad Commissioner on the first railroad commission Kentucky ever had, which office he held till the spring of 1882. He was the youngest State officer in Kentucky, and by far the youngest Railroad Commissioner in the United States. His ancestors were of Scotch Presbyterian stock, and among the pioneers of the State. He descended through one branch of the family from James Wilson, who signed the Declaration of Independence. The first member of his family in this State was a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, who entered large tracts of land. His grandfather, Judge John Kincaid, was a member of Congress during General Jackson's administration, and held many other offices. He was pronounced by Chief Justice Robertson, of this State, the greatest lawyer he had ever known. Mr. Kincaid's father, William Garnett Kincaid, is a lawyer by profession. He was an officer in the Mexican war, on General Taylor's staff, and was also a classmate of General Grant at West Point.

OTHER RAILWAY MEN.

General Jeremiah T. Boyle was born in May, 1818, in the present Boyle county, Kentucky. He received a superior education, and graduated at Princeton College, and then at the Transylvania Law School. After many years of successful practice at the bar and political service, he became a Brigadier-general in the late war, and long had command of the Department of Kentucky. Afterwards, says the writer of a biographical notice, "he was the first person to urge the construction of street railways in Louisville, and perhaps owing to his earnest labors in that direction that city now possesses its excellent system of roads." He organized and was President of the first of these, and built the pioneer tramway here. He then became President of the Edgefield, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, and was conspicuous in the effort to introduce narrow-

gauge roads into Kentucky. He died of apoplexy in Louisville July 28, 1871.

James R. DeVecchio, former President of the Market street railroad, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, September 5, 1822, of an Italian father and American mother. He became dry-goods clerk and merchant, editor of the *Brooklyn Standard*, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the late war, a prominent bank officer in New York City, and in 1865 a resident of Louisville, where he presently became a large stockholder and President of the Market street railroad, and held the place until his death, December 10, 1875.

Frederick DeFuniack, General Manager of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, is a native of Austria, born at Trieste, August 15, 1839. He was thoroughly educated in the engineering and polytechnic schools of the Continent, and began his active career when only eighteen years old, as assistant engineer on the Alexandria & Cairo railroad, in Egypt. He was a Lieutenant of engineers in the Austro-French war, and then with Garibaldi in lower Italy. He came to the United States in 1862, joined the Confederate army and became a captain of engineers; taught in Southern schools and colleges after the war; in January, 1866, became Resident Engineer on the Mississippi levees; in 1867 Assistant Engineer and Roadmaster on the Mississippi & Charleston railroad; in May, 1870, Chief Engineer of the Mississippi Central Railway; in 1871 an agent of Southern railways on important service in Europe; on his return Chief Engineer of the Ripley Narrow-gauge Railroad, the pioneer of such enterprises in the South; and began service with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in March, 1872, as Engineer and Superintendent of the Road Department. He is accounted of remarkable talents as an engineer, an organizer and manager.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH SWAGAR.

The hero of this brief sketch enjoys the honor, doubtless, of being the oldest retired steamboat captain in the Mississippi Valley. Now about to round his ninetieth year, he is still in marvellous health of mind and body, with his physical faculties almost unimpaired, save for some dullness of hearing. His clear and vivid recol-

12

13

14

lections, stated in his graphic yet simple way, go back, as will be seen below, almost to the very dawn of the new era in river transportation in this Western World.

Captain Swagar is a native of the Keystone State, born in Montgomery county, then thirteen miles north of Philadelphia, on the 29th of October, 1792. When but eight years of age, just as the glorious Nineteenth Century was coming in, he went with his parents to reside in the Quaker city. Five years more passed in the pleasant pursuits of home and the schools of that time, when, at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a coppersmith, and in seven years became thoroughly master of the trade in all its branches, as then practiced. He then, late in 1815, decided to try his fortunes in the almost wilderness West, came across the mountains to the Ohio, and for lack of better conveyance just then, embarked in a flatboat for a voyage down that stream. It was caught by cold weather and much ice at Maysville, and young Swagar pushed into the interior, spending the remainder of the winter at Lexington. The next spring—sixty-six years, two generations, ago, be it noted—he reached Louisville, with which most of his busy life since has been identified. He shortly engaged to take two flatboats, with cargoes of bacon, whisky, and tobacco, to New Orleans, where he remained about three months, and then took ship for Richmond, Virginia. On this voyage he came near being shipwrecked on the Florida coast; but happily escaped, went on to Richmond, and reached Philadelphia again the same year (1816). He had taken a fancy, however, to the rising and hopeful village by the Falls of the Ohio; and after a little rest at the old home, he started again toward the setting sun, to make a new one in Louisville. He tarried a little at Pittsburg, and there, by arrangement with the owners, contracted for the copper-work to go into the Hope Distillery, then about to become the most flourishing industry in this place. He engaged as an engineer in it upon his arrival, and completed its works by 1818.

There were few skilled mechanics of any kind then in town, and Mr. Swagar found his services considerably in demand. Messrs. David Prentice and Thomas Bakewer, in the year before that last noted, started their foundry here, and turned over to him all their steamboat machinery that

needed repairing. He served them profitably until 1821, by which time the foundrymen were considerably in his debt; and to extinguish this in part, he took an eighth interest in the new steamer Magnet, which they built the next year, and of which Captain J. Beckwith took command. Mr. Swagar's turn came the succeeding year (1823), when he mounted the deck of his first vessel as master. It was the well-remembered Plowboy, built that year, of which he also owned an eighth. It was a very light-draught steamer, drawing only three feet when empty, and built after the pattern of a schooner. He accordingly, in 1824, took her up the Wabash to Terre Haute, and gave the wondering natives in that quarter and along shore their first glimpse of a real steamboat—a sight which some of them, it is said, went thirty miles to see.

Until 1828 Captain Swagar was chief officer of the Plowboy. Then he went to Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Scioto, bought the original Diana, and ran her two years. As one of her longer and more eventful trips he went up the Missouri with her to Council Bluffs in 1829, taking up the Sixth Regiment of regular infantry to Fort Leavenworth, and returning with the Third Regulars. Two years afterwards he built a boat which made a yet more notable voyage for that period, which deserves to be permanently recorded in history. We will let him tell the story in his own words, as communicated to the *Courier-Journal* in the spring of 1880:

After the total failure of the Colonel-Dick-Johnson expedition up the Yellowstone in 1820 and 1822, the Missouri river was deemed unnavigable for steamers. The Fur Company sent all their supplies to the trading-posts on the Missouri river and Yellowstone in barges or keel-boats until the building of the steamer Yellowstone in 1830-31. I had run the Diana up to Fort Leavenworth, with a keel-boat in tow, with perfect success the year before, and assured the Fur Company that I could build them a steamboat that would go to the mouth of the Yellowstone and back with as much certainty as to New Orleans and back, that all that was required was a boat of easy model, strong, plain engine of sufficient power, etc. The engine of the Yellowstone was at least fifty per cent heavier than those usually built at that day. This steamer made one voyage a year to the Yellowstone and back to St. Louis, without breaking her engine or serious casualty, until the hull was deemed unsafe from decay. I superintended the building of this boat without pay or charge, as I had promised the boat-builders that they should have at least one boat to build per year. My pride of citizenship induced me to labor to make Louisville famed for building steamboats and engines of a superior class for speed and safety."

In 1836-37 Captain Swagar built the steamer

Antelope for the same company, which successfully navigated the turbulent Missouri. He had started the first shipyard here in 1829, and the next year completed in it the first steamer built on this side of the Falls after the Governor Shelby—the *Don Juan*—and also built the *Yellowstone*. Owning three-fourths of the vessel, he took personal command, and ran her for two years; sold out and built the *Diana No. 2*; ran her one and one-half years, and sold to the Fur Company; built the *General Brown* in 1836, for himself, Captain Frank Carter (now superintendent of the Cincinnati line of mail-packets), and D. S. Benedict. This was the fastest boat of her time. The next year he sold her to his partners and others, and built the *Diana No. 3*, which in 1838, at a time when a premium of \$500 in gold was offered to the steamer which should get here from New Orleans inside of six days, brought the mails up in five days, twenty-three hours, and fifteen minutes. From 1842 the Captain himself ran the *Diana No. 3* until she was somewhat worn, when he reconstructed her for the *Diana No. 4*, which he commanded one year and then sold. In 1845 he built the *Homer*, ran her two years, and then, in 1848, at the age of fifty-six, he retired permanently from the river.

In the year 1849 he made the overland trip with Bryant's company of emigrants to California, a trip of two thousand two hundred miles, with a pack-mule train; but returned the next year. In 1854 he was instrumental, with the late Captain John Shallercross and others, in getting the first law for the regulation of steamboat navigation through Congress. The next year he was appointed Local Inspector of Hulls at Louisville, and held the post until 1861. Since that time he has been substantially retired from active business, although for some time, about 1865, he was President of the Franklin Bank.

Captain Swagar was married, in 1819, to Miss Mary Walter, of Louisville, sister of Jacob Walter, well-known in local history as a lively speculator of that age. She died in 1835, and he was remarried in 1839, his second wife being Rachel Moore, of Philadelphia, descendant of one of the immigrants with William Penn. She survived until February 1, 1870. His children living are but two—Frances, daughter of the former wife, now wife of Joseph Clement, long a hardware

merchant in Philadelphia, and has three children; and Ella S., daughter of Mrs. Moore-Swagar, married Thomas H. Sherley, a prominent business man in Louisville, and they have five children—three daughters and two sons. Captain Swagar has lost eight children, four by each marriage—among them a very talented and promising son, Charles M., who, after a varied and eventful life, died in Paris in 1871.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER QUARRIER,

Secretary and Cashier of the Louisville Bridge Company, was born in the city of Richmond, State of Virginia, of Scotch descent, his mother being Sally Burns, daughter of Richard Burns, of King William county, Virginia, late of Scotland; and his father, Colonel Alexander Quarrier, a native of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, emigrating to this country early in the time of the Revolution, and becoming imbued with the spirit of liberty, joined the army in Philadelphia, and as Captain in the Pennsylvania line, continued in active service during the war of independence. Mr. Quarrier is the youngest of six sons. His father's family removed from Richmond in 1812 to Charleston, the seat of justice of Kanawha county, now the capital of the State of West Virginia, but then on the border of the Great West, and of such importance for its extensive salt manufactories, supplying the fast increasing population west of the Alleghenies.

Here Mr. Quarrier passed his boyhood and early manhood with his elder brothers in mercantile pursuits. He was married in 1836 to Mary Henry, the eldest daughter of Henry Fitzhugh, of Fauquier county, Virginia. For ten years he was engaged in the manufacture of glass in Wheeling, Virginia, then only second to Pittsburg in that industry; and came to the city of Louisville in 1857, where he has since resided.

In politics Mr. Quarrier has ever been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and sympathizer with the South in all her political troubles and adversities; in religion a member of the Episcopal church from his infancy, and for the past twenty years, and at present, one of the Vestry and the Treasurer of Christ church of this city.



A. A. Quarrick



George V. Morris

Mr. Quarrier's two sons, Cushman and Archie M. Quarrier, have been for many years prominent railroad officials in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, having seen the road increase from about sixty miles to nearly three thousand miles.

HON. GEORGE W. MORRIS.

This gentleman is of English stock on the father's side; his mother was of Welsh blood. He was himself born near Bristol, England, the third son of John and Elizabeth (Jones) Morris. His natal day was January 27, 1823. When about seven years of age he was brought to this country, and his first recollection is of the city of New York. He had, however, already attended school for a year. The family settled for a time in New York City, and young George continued his schooling there for about a year. In 1832 they removed from that city to Troy, and there the father recommenced the carriage business, to which he had been trained in the mother country, and which he had prosecuted in New York. He was prospered fairly in this until 1837, when the great financial crisis of that period shattered his fortunes, and threw all of his family capable of supporting themselves upon the world. By this time the parents had had thirteen children, of whom eight were living, and six now survive—three sons residing at the North, at the old home in Troy, and three in the South—George W. and William W. at Louisville, the latter the youngest of the family, and the other, Benjamin F. Morris, for twenty-five years a resident of Clinton, Louisiana, and now for six years Mayor of that city. The father survived to a venerable old age, dying at the residence of his second son in Troy, March 24, 1881, in his eighty-eighth year; but the mother had departed this life in the same place, November 6, 1860.

George received comparatively little general education in the Troy schools, and not much more mechanical education in the various branches of his father's workshop and elsewhere, where he had been placed, with the view of training him to a trade. He had no taste or talent for such things, however; and in his fifteenth year, upon the culmination of his father's

misfortunes, he swung away altogether from the parental home, and engaged as clerk in the general country store of Mr. Jesse Tracy, at Sand Lake, on the border of the mountain region east of Albany, at fifty dollars and board for the first year, and not much more for the next following years. During five years, however, he sustained the hard duties of a young salesman and general factotum in such a place, and has found his experience there very valuable as a preparation for an active business career, and remembers his employer with special affection as a man of excellent education, of eminent piety and purity, and the most thorough-going integrity. His fine library was freely at the disposal of his clerk, who owes much more of his present information and intelligence to faithful use of it than to the formal education of the schools. In the spring of 1842, however, ambitious for a wider field and the larger life of the city, George left his employ, and entered that of Messrs. V. & D. Marvin, of Troy, then a very reputable and widely known firm in all the Northeastern States, engaged in selling dry goods. He was a salesman in the carpet department of their house for about six months, and then, from the prevailing dullness of business, transferred his energies to a very different sphere, teaching a country school that winter and the next spring, in Greenbush, Rensselaer county, for two "quarters." Young Morris did not take very kindly to this work, however. He then went to Hampton, near the seat of Hamilton College, and for another six months attended the Delancey Institute, an Episcopal school named in honor of Bishop Delancey. This was the last of his academic training. Returning to Rensselaer county, he took a school in the district adjoining his former field of pedagogic service, but taught it for a much longer period, about eighteen months in all.

He was now very successful in the business, and remained at it through the urgency of the authorities in the district, who advanced his wages several times as an inducement for him to remain. He finally gave it up, however, once for all; and soon pushed Westward, bringing up June 10, 1846, at Louisville, where he has since steadily resided, during a period now of about thirty-six years. It was very difficult, in that dull time, for a young stranger to get a situation here;

but after some weeks he secured a place in the tobacco house of Captain Edward Holbrook, as a clerk, at \$200 a year. He has never since been out of business for a day. In about three months he obtained a better engagement as book-keeper with Messrs. Emery Low & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods. Two years thereafter he made his first venture in independent business, as junior member in the firm of Fonda, Moore & Co., wholesale grocers. About this time he was married, as will be related hereafter. In July, 1851, the house of Fonda, Moore & Co., which had been organized in September, 1848, was dissolved, and that of Fonda & Morris was formed, consisting of two of the former partners. This in turn was dissolved in 1858, by the retirement of Mr. Fonda, and Mr. Morris remained alone for about nine years longer, when, in January, 1867, he finally abandoned the grocery business and engaged in the iron trade with Mr. George S. Moore, with whom he has ever since been associated most pleasantly and profitably. Their present place of business is on the north-east corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

Notwithstanding his large business interests here for many years, Mr. Morris has found time to gratify his tastes for intellectual culture, giving a part of his time each day to it; and has thus reached high literary attainments. His style as writer or speaker is decidedly superior, and the calls upon him for literary or oratorical service have been frequent. It is said that he has pronounced more addresses upon literary and commercial topics than any other non-professional man in Louisville. He has also been of much public service otherwise. In 1851 he rendered essential aid in procuring a new charter for the city. He advocated early and successfully the policy of liberal loans by the city to railroads. He served with great usefulness as a member of the first Board of Trustees of the University and Public Schools, and remained a member twelve years, during five of which he was President of the Board. In 1865 he received from the University the honorary degree of Master of Arts. For a number of years he was a Director of the Mechanics' Institute, and delivered the annual address before it in 1857, which was highly commended by the local press. He was chosen President of the Board of Trade in 1860, and served for two years with great credit. In 1864

he was elected to the Common Council, and two years thereafter was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for Mayor, but was defeated through circumstances not at all personal to himself. In 1870 he was unanimously elected to represent his ward in the convention to form a new city charter, and was made President of that body. Three years afterwards, upon call of many prominent residents, irrespective of party ties, he was sent to the State Legislature, but resigned his seat from the demands of business, after the panic of 1873 set in.

His position in the financial and business world is even more distinguished. Some of the most important material interests in the city have been confided to his management. He was one of the original copartners of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, and has been a member of the Directory and of the Executive Board from its organization. For twenty-three years he has been a Director in the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Louisville; for ten years was a Director of the Bank of Louisville, and for a still longer period has been a Director of the Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. Morris's religious affiliations are Presbyterian, and he is a ruling elder in the Second church of that faith in the city. He has also served most efficiently as superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has frequently represented the society in the Presbyteries and the higher bodies of the church. In politics he was formerly an ardent disciple of Henry Clay; but for many years his sympathies have been with the Democracy, though he takes no active part in their councils. During much of his life he has been conspicuously identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has been Grand Master of the State, Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and in many other responsible positions. For twenty-four years consecutively he has been Grand Treasurer of the Jurisdiction of Kentucky. In the interest of this Order he has written and spoken much in public or before its meetings, notably in a fine address before the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the State, at its session in Lexington October 24, 1872. Numerous other benevolent and reformatory organizations have enjoyed the benefit of his membership and counsels. The writer of an excellent biography



al sketch of Mr. Morris, in Louisville Past and Present, from which some materials have been drawn for this notice, says:

As a debater he is ready, self possessed, and pungent as the circumstances demand. As a public speaker he is remarkably graceful in manner, distinguished in rhetoric, attractive to his auditors, impressive, and full of earnestness in the presentation of his subject. As a business man he has been uniformly successful; and to say that "his word is as good as his bond" is only to state the fact that both pass current among his large circle of acquaintances.

He is altogether unselfish, and of a most charitable disposition. He contributes of his means with most commendable liberality, not only to objects of common charity, but to the establishment and maintenance of institutions which are intended to benefit mankind. He is the special friend of young men to counsel, encourage, and assist such as try to help themselves is one of his predominant characteristics, and few men of his age enjoy a better reputation as a benefactor. It has thus far been his aim in life so to live that he might do good to his fellow men, and it may truly be said that his course furnishes an example to the young eminently worthy of their emulation.

Mr. Morris was united in marriage July 26, 1843, to Miss Caroline A., youngest daughter of James and Abigail Wallace, of Troy, New York, a worthy consort in both physical and mental endowments. They have had nine children, of whom but three are now living—Carrie Belle, married Colonel J. Rowan Boone June 10, 1870, and now resides at the old Boone homestead in the southern part of the city; John Stuart, married Miss Annie Cooper, of Louisville, in November, 1876, and now chief clerk of the Louisville City Railroad, at Thirteenth and Main streets; and Wallace Wood, a youth of eighteen years, still a student in the Boys' High School. The family reside in an elegant mansion at 736 Third avenue, between Chestnut street and Broadway.

BENJAMIN F. AVERY.

One of the most remarkable examples of well-directed, successful business effort, resulting in affluence and renown from small beginnings, is the subject of this sketch—Mr. Benjamin Franklin Avery, the eminent plow manufacturer of Louisville. He was the son of Daniel Avery, of Aurora, New York, to which place the father emigrated from Groton, Connecticut, becoming one of the earliest settlers of Cayuga county. He was a large farmer and land-owner, and represented his district two terms in Congress. Here Benjamin was born, the sixth in a family of fifteen children,

twelve of whom lived to middle or old age. All received an academic education, but the boys had to share the work of the farm. This labor was distasteful to Benjamin, who asked to go to college. His petition was granted, on condition that the expense should be deducted from the one thousand dollars which would be his portion on coming of age, in accordance with his father's custom. He accepted the condition and entered Hamilton College, but at the end of the first year transferred his connection to Union College, from which he was graduated in 1822. At his father's solicitation he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City. He developed no taste, however, for the profession, his natural mechanical inclination precluding much interest in any other direction.

His earlier experience on the farm had convinced him that there was room for improvement in form and general construction of the plows then in use. Providing himself with patterns, a pocket furnace (as it was then called), and other apparatus for a small foundry, he started southward on a small coasting vessel, with these and \$400 in money as his sole earthly possessions. He sailed up James river to Richmond, Virginia, desiring to make his first business venture there, but finding indifferent encouragement he went on to Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, where in company with another young man, Caleb H. Richmond, a practical moulder, he opened his first foundry in a pine log building, 18 to 20 feet square, covered with slabs split from the "old fields" pine. They bought a single ton of metal to start with; would not run in debt by borrowing money or soliciting credit; attended industriously and energetically to business; lived frugally, and in a short time began to reap their reward in success. After a few years, the owners of the land which they occupied determining to turn this success to their own advantage, refused longer to lease their property. This obliged the young men to seek a new field, which they found in Milton, Caswell county, North Carolina. After a few years, the same thing recurring, they went to Meadsville, Halifax county, Virginia, where they bought land and settled permanently. During all the period of their association, Mr. Avery was the business manager, doing also much of the toilful work of the foundry, at which his more skilled partner assiduously labored.

At Meadsville the partnership was ended, kindly and harmoniously, Mr. Avery always cherishing pleasant memories of his first associate in business.

On the death of his father in 1842, Mr. Avery was appointed executor of the estate, and the next year sold his Virginia property and business to a younger brother, his own time and attention being required at Aurora. Here was residing a nephew, Daniel Humphrey Avery, energetic and desirous of new business interests. In 1846 his uncle Benjamin fitted him out with plow patterns and a roving commission to select the best place in the South or Southwest for a plow manufactory. With excellent judgment the young man, after looking widely and carefully, selected Louisville as the place, and the next spring began work in Jabez Baldwin's foundry on Main street—now the plow factory of Brinly, Miles & Hardy. In a few months, however, he began to feel the need of his uncle's experience, and urged his coming for a short time. Mr. Avery reached Louisville, December 25, 1847, intending to stay a few weeks only. Meanwhile, he became so much interested in a business which he had once relinquished, that he decided to spend his winters here, and finally make this his home. The beginnings of the industry were very small. He was sure he could make a better and cheaper plow than those in general use, but the prejudice against cast-iron plows was so general that the sale of a single plow was, for many months, a notable event. Much of Mr. Avery's outside encouragement in those days was similar to that given by Mr. James Hewitt, of "Rock Hill," near Louisville, who owned large plantations in the South, and who was also a native of Cayuga county. "My friend," said Mr. Hewitt, "if you can succeed in introducing your plow, you will have fortune enough, but *I do not believe you can.*"

After two or three years the nephew, Daniel Humphrey, engaged in a successful business in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he died during the late war. Long before the war Mr. Avery had built a large manufactory at the corner of Fifteenth and Main streets, the beginning of the immense establishment which the firm now occupies. During the war his business, which had been almost exclusively with the South, was entirely prostrated. Through all those dark and trou-

lous days he was earnest and outspoken in the cause of the Union. When the war was over he recommenced business, and soon restored it to more than its former prosperity.

In 1868 he formed a new firm with his sons and son-in-law (John C. Coonley, now of Chicago), joint partners, under the style of B. F. Avery & Sons. The business has gradually extended till it has become of the most important in the Western country; employing a large number of workmen and making many different kinds of cast-iron and steel plows, besides publishing an excellent semi-monthly paper called "Home and Farm," which has a very wide circulation. Of late years Mr. Avery has measurably retired from business, leaving the care and labor to heads and hands which have not so long borne the heat and burden of the day.

He was married by Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, April 27, 1844, to Miss Susanna H. Look, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Look, a farmer widely known in Central New York. They have six children, all living—Lydia Arms, wife of John C. Coonley, of Chicago, Samuel Look, Gertrude Arms, wife of John G. Shanklin, of Evansville, Indiana, George Casswell, Helen Blasdell, wife of C. B. Robinson, of Louisville, and William Sidney. The sons are all in the firm of B. F. Avery & Sons, and live in Louisville. Before leaving Aurora Mr. Avery united with the Presbyterian Church, in which he has since been an active worker, giving cheerfully and liberally for religious and benevolent objects.

JAMES S. LITHGOW.

Another of the "iron men" of Louisville is the subject of this sketch, Mr. James Smith Lithgow, head of the house of James S. Lithgow & Co., occupying the extensive premises at Main, Hancock, and Clay streets. He is a native of the city (then the borough) of Pittsburg, where he was born November 29, 1812, only son of Walter and Frances (Stevenson) Lithgow. The father followed the vocation of a plane-maker, and was one of the first of that trade in the Ohio Valley. He did not survive the birth of his son James quite a year. After his death Mrs. Lithgow broke up her home in Pittsburg, and returned with her fatherless child to the parental



J. T. Guthright



Thomas S. Barrett.

home. Her parents in turn departed this life in a few years, and mother and son were left alone in the world. James was well cared for, however; and was early indoctrinated in the principles of religion, as well as in the rudiments of a fair English education. But it was desirable that he should become self-supporting as soon as possible; and in April, 1826, when as yet but thirteen and a half years old, he was apprenticed to the trade of a copper- and tin smith, in his native city. He served faithfully through his apprenticeship, mastered his business in all its departments, and continued at journey work, meanwhile residing with his mother in Pittsburg until he was twenty years old, when he struck out alone in the world, to do battle with it for himself. He came to Louisville in December, 1832, almost exactly a half-century ago, a period which measures the term of his continuous and active life in the Falls City. He made an engagement here at his trade with Messrs. Bland & Coleman, but was shortly recalled to Pittsburg by the dangerous illness of his mother, from which she died during his stay. She left him no patrimony except a stainless name and the inspiring memory of her good words and deeds; and he returned to Louisville without capital, except that of good habits, good workmanship, and great business ability, which only awaited opportunity for development. He went back to the journeyman's bench, and remained at it for nearly four years, or until October, 1836, when he had realized from his savings the sum of \$484.

Finding, in the person of Mr. Allen S. Wallace, also of Louisville, a fellow-workman prepared to invest a similar sum, he formed with him a partnership under the name and style of Wallace & Lithgow. They opened a new business in copper, tin, and sheet-iron, on Market street, between Second and Third; began manufacturing at once, and in the course of twenty-five years, during which the partnership endured, they built up successfully and permanently one of the very largest establishments of the kind then or now in the Western country. While still young in the business,—less than four years after beginning, indeed,—it was devastated by fire, which cost the firm \$25,000. Almost before the flames had subsided, however,—even on the next day,—arrangements were made for continuing the business, which was actually resumed the

next week; losses were soon made good, and the firm was speedily upon its feet again. In 1857 the house once more suffered from disastrous conflagration; their stove foundry and warehouse on Second street, erected in 1844, being completely destroyed. Nothing daunted, another and still larger establishment of the kind soon arose through the energy of the firm, on the corner of Main and Clay streets, where are situated the present mammoth foundry and warehouse, enlarged from year to year during the last quarter of a century to meet the increasing demands of business. Here forty to fifty tons of pig-iron are daily transmuted into stoves and ranges, of great variety of design and use. The house is best known, perhaps, by its manufactures of this kind; yet it is very largely engaged in other lines of work, as mantels, grates, iron hollow-ware, and other castings, marbleizing mantels, enameling grates, etc., etc. For all purposes about two hundred and fifty persons are regularly employed, and very much more iron is worked here than in any other foundry south of the Ohio. All needed facilities for designers and workmen have been provided, and mechanical improvements introduced as fast as they became known and approved in the trade.

The long, harmonious, and eminently successful partnership of Wallace & Lithgow was only broken by the death of the senior, which occurred in 1861. Mr. Lithgow remained alone for one year, and then taking into the house his two sons-in-law, Messrs. Clark O. Smith and J. L. Smyser, with Mr. Vincent Cox, they formed the strong firm of J. S. Lithgow & Co., by which title it is still known. Their store and sales-room were long maintained at the corner of Main and Third streets; but in September, 1871, they were removed to a new, more elegant, and commodious stand at No. 71 Main street, adjoining the Bank of Kentucky. Even this was not sufficient for their great business, and the next year the firm began the erection of the splendid building now standing upon the same site, and which cost \$217,000. Before it was finished the terrible financial crisis of 1873 came upon the country, striking the iron trade among the first, and causing therein, as elsewhere, an immense falling off of business and shrinkage of values. The firm, for a time, with countless others, went to the wall. Mr. Lithgow himself

called a meeting of the creditors, made a brief, sensible statement of the situation, and gave up to them all his assets, including his wife's large dower interests, and even property held by his daughters under his grant in fee simple. He was not to be kept down, however; and in due time the house was again "in full blast," with more than its wonted business and prosperity.

Mr. Lithgow has also filled a number of public or semi-public positions of importance. In 1866 he served, by call of an enormous majority of voters, as Mayor of the city, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Philip Tompsett. He has served repeatedly in both branches of the City Council, and sat in the City Charter Convention of 1866. Long before, in 1836, he was Chief Director and President of the Mechanics' Fire Company, a hand-engine company comprising many of the best citizens of the place. In 1865 he was made President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky; and has served in the Directory of both the Louisville & Frankfort and the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroads.

Mr. Lithgow was brought up in the tenets of Reformed Presbyterianism, but in 1843 identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he became a conspicuous member. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1870, in Memphis, and rendered the denomination important service there. He is generous, benevolent, hospitable, and kind, far beyond the common measure of men.

Mr. Lithgow was united in marriage, November, 1837, to Miss Hannah, daughter of an English couple named Cragg, for a long time residents of Cincinnati and elsewhere in Hamilton county, Ohio. They have had eight children, only six of whom survive—Elizabeth P., now Mrs. Clark O. Smith; Fannie, now Mrs. J. L. Smyser; Alice, now Mrs. M. Muldoon; Hannah J., now Mrs. L. P. Kennedy; Walter, engaged in business with the company; and Miss Linnie, still at home with her parents. All the children reside in Louisville, and the two deceased—a son killed by accident, and an infant daughter—are both buried here.

DENNIS LONG.

Here is a face that bears God's impress of the man and his character, for he is universally known and esteemed as "an honest man."

A hard and indefatigable worker from boyhood, Mr. Long became prematurely gray from real toil. He is now in his sixty-sixth year, and bears the marks of hard licks and many a stoutly-fought and victorious battle.

Mr. Long was born inside the gates of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1816. He came to this country with his parents in 1820. They first settled at Erie, Pennsylvania, but shortly afterwards moved to Pittsburg, travelling over a corduroy road, then the only way made between the two cities.

At a very early age Mr. Long was apprenticed to the trade of a moulder, and after some years' work at his trade in Pittsburg, moved to Louisville, where his first day's work as a journeyman was performed at the place where one of his foundries now stands. In the course of a few years, by hard labor and close industry, he was enabled to start a foundry and machine-shops of his own.

He made the first pipe for the St. Louis, Missouri, Gas Works and the first large water-pipe for the city of Nashville, Tennessee, also the castings for the first rolling-mill established in Louisville, and which stood on the site of the present old Coleman mill.

The firm of Roach & Long was soon after formed. They made the machinery for the then noted steamer Falls City, which plied between here and Wheeling, the low-pressure steamer C. B. Cotton, and many others.

In 1860 the city water-works were projected, and the award of the contract for the immense Cornish pumping engines was made to Roach & Long. Such an undertaking at that time was one of great magnitude and risk. In the beginning of this work Bryan Roach was accidentally killed, and thus the labor and care of the surviving partner were greatly increased. The splendid results now to be seen in the operation of this master work are an evidence of the tenacity and industry of the builder.

During the late war Mr. Long was a non-combatant, and lent assistance to neither side, but his sympathies were with the Government in the struggle.



During the war and shortly after, he built the machinery for the well-known steamers Olive Branch, Ruth, General Anderson, Stonewall, General Buell, Tarascon, Ben Franklin, and the iron steamer John T. Moore, and many others.

Fire has been a great element of combat in Mr. Long's career—first, by the total destruction of the foundry, patterns, etc., where all his past work had been done; then by the burning of the smaller pipe works, afterwards the destruction of the steamer Stonewall, of which he owned two-thirds, and finally the loss of the large pipe works, involving in all a loss of over \$300,000.

For years past his energies have been confined exclusively to the manufacture of cast-iron gas and water pipe, and in this line he is the founder of the now largest company in this country. A pipe works at Columbus, Ohio, and another at Chicago, Illinois, were built by him and successfully operated for some years.

The present foundries known as those of Dennis Long & Company, have for years furnished the pipe for the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Allegheny City, Indianapolis, and nearly all the large and small cities north and west of Louisville.

Seven years since, the holding of a large amount of then unsaleable water bonds of a distant company compelled Mr. Long to call his creditors together. After an exhibit of his affairs, the creditors unanimously agreed to act just as Mr. Long desired. He elected to ask for an extension of time, giving his notes with nine per cent. interest for the full amount due all. Every note was faithfully paid with interest inside of three years, and part of same before maturity. Thus no one lost a dollar of principal or interest, and his record for probity has never been questioned.

After these many years of toil Dennis Long stands to-day as a monument of industry, honesty, and integrity. A man of ample means, he quietly and in a particularly unostentatious manner enjoys the fruits of his labor, being yet at the head of his large company, and by his presence and experience giving the care and attention that its very extensive business demands. In no other man, perhaps, in the city is more centered the confidence and respect of the community in whose midst he has lived above forty years.

JAMES S. PHELPS.

Mr. James Shipp Phelps, long one of the most prominent tobacco warehousemen in Louisville, and President of the J. S. Phelps & Co. house, at the southeast corner of Main and Eleventh streets, is a native Kentuckian, born at Hopkinsville, Christian county, March 8, 1828. He was the third child and third son of John H. and Caroline (Shipp) Phelps. The father was born in July, 1790, and had come from Virginia with his brother when a young man some years before, and had taken his wife near Hopkinsville, from the well-known Shipp family. The Phelps stock is probably English, though it is not known when it first made its advent in this country. James lost his mother while still less than two years old, and his father remarried in October, 1830, this time taking to wife Elizabeth Morehead, sister of the first Governor Morehead—James T. She proved an excellent mother to the little family, and brought them up carefully. James had two elder brothers—Hiram Abiff, an attorney at Hopkinsville, and Laban Shipp, deceased at about twenty-six years of age; and a half-sister, Lucy C., now residing with her brother in Louisville. The elder Phelps died in 1842: His surviving wife married Dr. Augustine Webber, of Hopkinsville, in February, 1846, and survived him about eighteen months, dying May 21, 1875, at the residence of her stepson in this city.

Young Phelps was educated mainly by Mr. James D. Rumsey, of Hopkinsville, and in the school of a venerable Baptist minister, the Rev. Robert T. Anderson, near that place, who had much repute as a thorough and successful teacher for many years. He was in this school from about the age of fourteen until he was ready to enter upon active life. At the request of his father, who had been in his lifetime Clerk of the Circuit Court of Christian county, under the old system of appointment, for a long series of years, and had died at the post, James entered the office of his successor while a very young man, as a writer and, indeed, manager of the office, in the absence of his principal, who was in failing health. This was an important position for a youth, and fulfilled his father's expectation of the place as a capital means of practical education for him. Mr. Phelps realizes to this day, and very frequently, the benefits of this beginning of his

business career. So well did he improve his opportunities of observation and legal study in the office that, within a single year after leaving it, he was enabled to receive from the circuit judges a license to practice law. He opened an office with his brother (though not as a partner) in Hopkinsville; but at the end of another year he wearied of the slow and drudging character of the profession, and determined to embark in mercantile business, for which he had a decided taste. He entered into partnership with Mr. Joseph K. Grant, of the same place, in buying out the business of Mr. Archibald Grant, the oldest merchant in Hopkinsville, and father of Joseph. It was in 1853 when the two young men started thus in the dry-goods business. The times were prosperous, and Christian was then the richest county in the State, outside of Jefferson and Fayette. A great many slaves were held in the county, and the negro trade was especially lucrative. The partners made money every year, selling to the amount of \$115,000 the last year they were together. In 1856, however, Mr. Phelps retired, selling his interest to Mr. Grant, and remained comparatively unemployed and at ease until the summer of 1862. During the war Hopkinsville was much of the time on the border between the contending forces; and he determined in the second year of it to remove to a less disturbed region. He came to the city and built the well-known Louisville Tobacco Warehouse the same season, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Main streets. His family followed in December, and they have since resided in the city.

Mr. Phelps embarked in the tobacco business as a warehouseman, and as the head of Phelps, Caldwell & Co., at Tenth and Main. This warehouse was sold about 1867 to Ray & Co., and the superb building now occupied by Messrs. Phelps & Co., and known as the Planters' Tobacco Warehouse, at the corner of Eleventh and Main, was erected by Mr. Phelps in 1875. Meanwhile he was in business in an old building on the same site. The firm of Phelps, Caldwell & Co. was dissolved at the time of the sale and removal, and that of J. S. Phelps & Co. was formed, composed of Mr. Phelps and John C. Durrett, a young man who was a cousin to the wife of Mr. Phelps, had been since boyhood in the family and associated with Mr. Phelps in

business, and had come to the city with or soon after him. The present stock company, bearing the same name, was formed in 1881, and embraces the two gentlemen named, and three of the sons of Mr. Phelps. The business has been most successfully maintained, and enlarged from year to year, though on a safe, conservative basis; and the house is now among the heaviest tobacco concerns in the city.

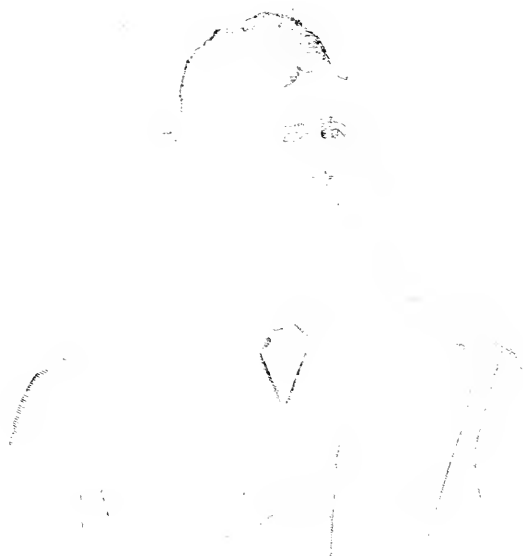
Mr. Phelps was an old-line Whig before the war, and a hearty sympathizer with the Union cause when the great struggle came on and during its continuance. Since the war he has not been connected with either of the great parties, but has nevertheless faithfully observed his duties as a citizen, voting for those whom he deems the best men. Many years ago he was much attached to Odd Fellowship, and served for several years as Deputy Grand Master of the State; but has not of late maintained his connection with the order. He is a member, with several of his family, of the First Baptist church in Louisville, in the faith of his parents and other relatives of a past generation.

Mr. Phelps was married in Hopkinsville, July 25, 1849, to Miss Mary Jane, second daughter of Zachariah and Mary Jane Glass. She is still living. They have had six children, all sons, in order as follow: John Holland (named for a grandfather), also in the tobacco business in Louisville; Zack, died in infancy; James Shipp, cashier and book-keeper for J. S. Phelps & Co., and secretary of the company; Zack (named from his maternal grandfather), a lawyer in the firm of Jackson & Phelps, in the city; Laban (from his uncle), another of the company at Eleventh and Main; and Hiram Ott (from a Philadelphia friend of the father), still a boy in the schools. The family resides at the corner of Twentieth and Jefferson streets, in Louisville.

JAMES ANDERSON, Jr.

To the grandchildren of James Anderson, Jr., this record is affectionately inscribed.

The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch removed from the vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Ireland about the year 1650. They settled on Cool collet Hill, near Glaslough, in the county Monaghan. His maternal ancestors, the



Williams family, emigrated from Wales about the same year and settled in the same county on a beautiful leasehold estate called "The Groves." These two families intermarried with the family of Walter Bell, who went from the south of England into Ireland, and established himself in the county Armagh.

James Anderson, son of James Anderson and Jane Bell, and Sarah Bell, daughter of William Bell and Agnes Williams, were married August 31, 1792, and were the parents of James Anderson, Jr.

The father of James Anderson, Jr., was a great reader, with a taste for politics and affairs, which drove him into active sympathy with the sturdy Protestant patriots of the north of Ireland who planned and led the rebellion of 1798. The student of history knows the sad termination of that effort for freedom and the sufferings of those engaged in it. During that season of tumult and excitement James Anderson, Jr., was born, January 1, 1798.

During this period of Irish history, the British Government made little attempt to administer the civil laws, abandoning the country to the merciless rule of an irresponsible soldiery. Seeking all participants in the rebellion, the troops reached Mr. Anderson's residence when the young James was a few months old. Failing to find Mr. Anderson there, they determined to secure the youngest child as a means of extorting from the young wife and mother the whereabouts of her husband, or, baffled in this, they would retain the child as a hostage. But their plans were foiled by the acuteness of Mrs. Anderson, who, foreseeing danger to her child, had secreted him on the tester of a bedstead, and, although the soldiers plunged their bayonets into the mattresses, the child escaped unharmed.

After a time the Government adopted a more pacific policy, granting pardon to all but a few of the most conspicuous leaders. But Mr. Anderson, disappointed in the issue of the rebellion, decided to leave his pleasant home at Coolcollet Hill, sever his lifelong associations, and make a home for himself and young family in the New World.

He and his family left Ireland in April, 1801, and after a voyage of six weeks arrived in New York. They crossed the mountains and settled upon a farm adjoining Braddock's Field. Here

the young James passed his childhood, enjoying such educational advantages as the neighborhood afforded, increased by what, at that early day, was a good private library, being directed in its use by the culture of parents familiar with letters; for his parents had brought to our rough Western world the culture and refinement of an ancient civilization, and found books their most congenial companions.

Later James attended school in Pittsburgh, and afterwards engaged in business there as a clerk in the general commission house of his oldest brother, Colonel William Anderson.

Life in America was so different from the life of comfort this family had left behind them, that the parents regarded their removal as a sacrifice, and so referred to it. This doubtless made a profound impression upon the mind of their son James; for at an unusually early age he was thinking of the responsibilities and aims of life, and impatient to press on to advance the interests of his family. Reaching the age of seventeen years, a critical age in the character of a youth, James's plans and ambition were seemingly blighted by a violent attack of rheumatism of two years' duration. A part of this time was spent in most excruciating suffering; but the protracted inactivity was a greater trial to this brave, ambitious, independent spirit than all the torture of pain. He felt that such helplessness rendered him a burden to his loved ones. The sense of kindness then shown him in tender nursing was never effaced from his memory, as has been attested by a life of beneficence toward them. Indeed, later, in the privacy of his own home, in calmly reviewing his long life, Mr. James Anderson, Jr., asserted he had never forgotten an obligation, great or small. Through life he has been wont to call those years from seventeen to nineteen "lost years;" but who, in the light of his subsequent life of benediction to many, will echo this dictum? In that pause in his active life those principles of right, honesty, and benevolence, early instilled by pious teaching, which have characterized his life, probably attained their maturity. No doubt in the quiet, darkened sick-room the young man sought deeper channels of thought and interest, and youthful illusions gave place to noble purposes. The youth eagerly returned to business, winning confidence and esteem for his many ex-

cellent qualities of mind and character and his aptitude for business, from all who observed him. After several years he determined to go further west; and so with a stock of goods costing \$20,000 he embarked in February, 1822, on the steamer Henry Baldwin for Cincinnati. So valuable a stock of goods he was able to command through the influence of Oliver & Bell, of Philadelphia, and Gormley, Bell & Co., of Pittsburg, Mr. Samuel Bell, of Philadelphia, and Mr. William Bell, of Pittsburg, being his uncles.

James Anderson, Jr., remained in Cincinnati six weeks, when, the Baldwin again coming down the Ohio river, he re-embarked and was brought as far as Louisville en route to Nashville. Not finding here boat or wagon transportation for his goods, and learning the roads to Nashville were impassable, he was apparently compelled to remain in Louisville. In coming down the river he had made the acquaintance of Mr. Benjamin Lawrence, a prominent, influential citizen of Louisville, who, conceiving a warm friendship for the young stranger, urged him to locate permanently in the place. This urgent solicitation probably influenced his decision to remain.

The following autumn, having sold the greater part of the stock he had brought West, Mr. Anderson determined to go on horseback to the East to replenish it. His horse failed him at Wheeling, compelling him to complete the journey by stage. In returning he came from Pittsburg on a keel-boat, the descent of the river occupying twenty-nine days. He passed the winter of 1822-23 in Louisville, going again to the East the next summer, and returning on horseback. These details of tedious travel are cited to give some hint of the difficulties of conducting a successful business then, as compared with the facilities of the present time of railroads, bank exchange, telegraphs, and telephones.

A year later, in 1824, Mr. Anderson formed a business copartnership with Mr. Benjamin Lawrence and Mr. E. T. Bainbridge, under the name of Benjamin Lawrence & Co. Their business comprised dry goods, hardware, and general commission business. To facilitate the commission branch of their business, to transport sugars and other bulky products, they, in common with a firm at Nashville, purchased successively two steamboats to ply between New Orleans and Louisville.

Mr. Bainbridge retiring, the firm of Benjamin Lawrence & Co. was succeeded in 1830 by the firm of Lawrence & Anderson.

In August, 1831, Mr. Lawrence died, universally lamented, and Mr. Anderson continued their joint business until the close of the year, when he settled their accounts. In 1832 Mr. Anderson arranged a copartnership with his brother, John W. Anderson, who had just come to reside in Louisville, and Mr. William Bell, of this city, the style of the firm being Anderson, Bell & Co. This arrangement continued five years, during which period their business gradually developed into an exclusively wholesale dry-goods business. This firm was followed by that of J. & J. W. Anderson.

Through all these years and several changes of firm, the house had steadily grown in popularity and trade and, under the wise, prudent management of its head, had "lengthened its cords and strengthened its stakes."

In 1828 Mr. Anderson's brother, Colonel William Anderson, of Pittsburg, already alluded to, died, confiding to his young brother James his widow and helpless family of six young children. Colonel Anderson's health had been failing for several years prior to his demise, and consequently his estate was much involved. By paying his deceased brother's debts, Mr. Anderson was enabled to save a single piece of property for his brother's heirs. On this farm, believing in country nurture for boys, he made a home for his nephews until they were of suitable age to engage in business, when he provided them situations in this city.

January 15, 1833, Mr. Anderson married Caroline, a brilliant, handsome daughter of Mr. James Brown and Mrs. Urath Owings Brown, *nee* Lawrence, of "Dutch Station," Jefferson county, Kentucky. For nearly eighteen years this bright, vivacious companion, with her lovely smile, quick intelligence, sparkling wit, rare musical talent, and fervent piety made noontide sunshine in his heart and home. Social in disposition and mindful of the Scripture injunction, she united with her husband in dispensing a graceful, elegant hospitality. December 30, 1850, this light and joy of his home was called to a heavenly sphere, leaving husband and young children to mourn their irreparable loss. These children are Edmonia Pope, Louisa Alexander (Mrs. A.

C. Kemper, of Cincinnati), Caroline Brown (Mrs. Wilkins G. Anderson, of this city), Eliza Jane Longworth, Brown, and Mary Lawrence (Mrs. Thomas Sutton, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania).

During the life of Mrs. Anderson Mr. Anderson became a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, of which she was a devoted and active member. He recognized in the Protestant Episcopal Church the pure, sound "faith which was once delivered to the saints" in happy union with an elegant ritual, whose beautiful order and reverent spirit harmonized with his own inherent love of law, order, and propriety. His appreciation of these features of that historical church is clearly illustrated by his reiterated assertion, "The Episcopal Church is the best manners school in the world." To St. Paul's church he was a liberal contributor from its foundation, and served it as a member of the vestry.

Reverting to Mr. Anderson's mercantile life—prosperity attended all his efforts the next four years, and his means increased in spite of the many demands upon his private purse, and notwithstanding his generous contributions to every measure looking to the welfare and prosperity of Louisville; for he was always a public-spirited citizen, helping forward every public interest, without respect to selfish ends.

He was as systematic and benevolent as he was public-spirited. Indeed, it may be affirmed he has always had a passion for helping others—helping those who have been needy, and those who have been struggling. Instances might be adduced where he has furnished young men with means to launch into business.

This habit of assisting others has been free from all alloy of policy or desire to patronize. It has sprung from pure benevolence and has been exercised in the most delicate, unostentatious way: he has comprehended the essence of the divine teaching, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

Mr. Anderson was prudent and wise in conducting his business, but his strong sympathy inclined him to encourage and assist relatives and friends by endorsing for them, and, in consequence, when the critical, stringent year of 1842 came, his firm having endorsed for two firms which had failed, he was embarrassed in having to meet the obligations of these firms.

In January, 1845, Mr. Anderson formed a copartnership with Colonel William McLane, of Bedford, Indiana, who, with slight personal acquaintance with Mr. Anderson, in a complimentary letter had proffered him the use of a considerable amount of capital. Mr. Anderson accepting his proposal, and Mr. John Barbee joining them, the style of firm became Anderson, McLane & Barbee. Some time during the five prosperous years succeeding, Mr. John W. Anderson was admitted. In 1850 Mr. Barbee withdrew. During the interval between that date and 1855, when the firm was re-organized, Mr. George W. Anderson was admitted to an interest.

The transfer of Colonel William McLane's interest in 1855 to his son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Dunihue, of Bedford, Indiana, led to this re-organization. At this juncture Mr. Walter G. Anderson was admitted as special partner. This constituted the firm of Anderson, Dunihue & Company.

The house increased its business, extending its trade into Mississippi and Arkansas, in addition to the territory long tributary to Louisville; and fully sustained the reputation for promptitude, exactness, and integrity, which had marked its senior partner's entire career.

Mr. Anderson, from the beginning of his business life, insisted upon exactness and system in all the methods and habits of his house. He was, indeed, a martinet in his daily routine of business; but also kind and liberal in all his relations to employees and customers. Such a course, while it commanded the respect of all thus dealt with, no less inspired cordial affection for the house.

The copartnership of Anderson, Dunihue & Co. expired, by limitation, in the spring of 1860, at which time Mr. James Anderson, Jr., having amassed a handsome fortune, sufficiently large to satisfy a reasonable ambition, realizing his increasing feeble health, and in view of advancing years, desired to retire from business; but being aware the withdrawal of his means would sacrifice the interests of his brothers, with that unselfishness that was a dominant rule of his life, both public and private, decided to renew the copartnership and lend the firm a considerable amount of money.

Scarcely was the step taken when omens of

the evil that soon convulsed and rent our country began to appear.

The following summer (1860) Mr. Anderson, seeking health, visited the principal cities and several of the leading watering places of the East. Observation in the East and conversation with many of its business men and prominent politicians, combined with his knowledge of the Southern character, convinced him that neither section of the country would submit to the administration of the government by a President chosen by the other section. He felt confident that either section would resist unto blood, and that war was inevitable and imminent.

However, the business of Anderson, Dunihue & Co., perforce of the agreement, must go on.

The success of Mr. Anderson up to this period of his history seems wonderful, when we consider his frail health and his distaste for mercantile life. His preference was for farm life. Neither Thomson nor Wordsworth loved the country, in all its variation of aspect, with more ardent enthusiasm than Mr. Anderson, whom circumstances sentenced to a counting-room life. Added to feeble health and disrelish for mercantile life, is the fact that his fortune was acquired in the legitimate pursuit of his business. Speculation he has always condemned as pernicious, and refusing to engage in it, none of its brilliant strokes ever added to his coffers.

Mr. Anderson served the public interest as director successively in the Bank of the United States and Bank of Louisville; and also served the public in the Board of Common Council, having been nominated and elected without his knowledge, when he was absent from the city.

It is not our purpose, in what is designed as a memorial of one of the first wholesale business men of Louisville, one whose energy, sagacity, probity, and public spirit have been exercised for the welfare of the city, and have contributed in full measure to the high tone of its business at home and to its fair name abroad, to discourse of politics and war. A few allusions to their baleful influence will suffice.

When the war began, prohibition was laid upon the trade of Louisville. Mr. James Anderson and his brother John, originally "Old-line Whigs," in the Presidential canvass of 1860 were firm supporters of the Union candidate, and when after the election war was declared,

they remained loyal to the Union. Mr. Dunihue, a resident of Indiana, was in full sympathy with his section.

With such loyalty and established reputation for integrity of character and fair dealing, it seemed very strange at the time, and seems equally strange after a lapse of more than a score of years, that the application of these gentlemen to the United States officials here for permits enabling them to supply their Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana trade from their large stock should have been denied, while permission was granted to other houses of less standing in the community.

Meanwhile the South was closed, and no part of the outstanding debt of Anderson, Dunihue & Co. could be collected. After waiting some months in the faint hope that the political issues might be adjusted, collections made, obligations met, and business resumed, they decided to arrange for the settlement of their business by obtaining the consent of Eastern creditors to receive the stock on hand toward the payment of their indebtedness.

The Eastern creditors acquiesced in the judgment of the firm; and accordingly, in January, 1862, this old and honorable house closed out its stock, and with it ended the forty years' business career of Mr. James Anderson, Jr., in the city of Louisville.

As assiduously as in early days Mr. Anderson had applied himself to business, so assiduously, with the same intensity of interest and diligence, did he now address himself to the task of meeting the Eastern obligations, resolved to strain every nerve to preserve that credit which had been a lifelong subject of principle and pride. Rather than sacrifice that unsullied name, rather than prove faithless to his lofty standard of right, he was prepared to supplement the practical assets of Anderson, Dunihue & Co. with his private fortune.

In the fall of 1862 the firm sent a junior partner South to raise as much of their debt as possible, authorized to receive such products offered, in lieu of money, as might be rendered available. A considerable quantity of cotton was thus received, and stored at several points to await a propitious moment for shipment. One of these lots at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was fired and destroyed by the army of General Hindman, another at



James Brown

Jackson, Arkansas, shared a similar fate at the hands of General Curtis; while a third lot, unfortunately stored with cotton belonging to other parties, was lost in the confusion and recklessness of rights that often prevail in time of war. Had these lots of cotton, received in the South at fair valuation, been brought to any of the cotton markets and sold at the rates then obtaining, their proceeds would have amounted to more than sufficient to settle the liabilities of Anderson, Dunihue & Co.

The peace, which came at length, found an impoverished South, and depressed business elsewhere. After a few months the United States Government enacted a bankrupt law. Mr. Anderson, from his study of political economy and mercantile law, and from his pure benevolence, looked favorably upon the passage of this law, declaring it was "an act of simple justice on the part of a Government in a time of business depression;" but he accepted it as a fatal blow to any further collection of the Southern debt. And so the sequel proved: for when the law went into effect, the few in the South, and others elsewhere, who might have settled their indebtedness, deemed themselves thereby absolved from all moral as well as legal obligations. In the interim Mr. Anderson has liquidated the Eastern debt, retaining through the entire negotiation the confidence and friendship of his creditors.

Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and his brothers, Messrs. J. & J. Stuart, of New York, were the largest creditors; and in closing their accounts they wrote Mr. Anderson, most complimentary letters, and continued the firm, fast friends of the gentlemen who had composed the firm of Anderson, Dunihue & Company.

The Eastern debt settled, the settlement with partners followed, and here, as in every transaction of his life, Mr. Anderson exhibited rare generosity. Feeling that they who had been in the harness of business so long should not be left without the comforts of life in declining years, he was liberal with them, and made provision for his brothers, and then retired upon the remnant of the fortune earned by long years of industry and close attention to business.

The honored name of the business house of which Mr. James Anderson, Jr., was so long the head and ruling spirit, still survives; and many

of the friends and patrons of those active days have sought him in his retirement, some of the latter coming to Louisville for the sole purpose of again meeting the veteran merchant.

The steel portrait accompanying this sketch, represents Mr. Anderson at the age of eighty-four years, and indicates his keen intellect, spirit, and almost military erectness of former years, while it expresses the dignity and fearless courage that have ever marked his mien. This stately exterior is tempered by a gentle courtesy, extended to all with whom he comes in contact. In conversation he has always been forcible, sententious; his close observation, habits of thought, and large information enabling him always to utter mature opinions.

His old age is spent in his domestic circle, as the head of a pleasant home. His time is given to reading, and thus increasing the rich store of knowledge gathered in earlier years by his habit of reading and travel in our own and foreign lands.

In the summer of 1854, while making what was then called "the tour of Europe," he visited his birthplace, the homestead of his fathers, on Cool-coller Hill. Always of tenacious memory, he retains vivid recollections of scenes then visited. With such resources of happiness and a blessed hope for the future," at eventide there is "light." "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." And—"The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

March 29, 1882.

JAMES BROWN.

James Brown, the American progenitor of Mr. James Brown, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, was born in the province of Maryland in the year 1686, and was the son of an early settler of the same name in that province. The American progenitor bestowed upon his son, born in Dorchester county, Maryland, in 1710, the hereditary name of James. James Brown, of Dorchester county (later of Sussex county, Delaware), married Miss Priscilla White, daughter of Judge Thomas White, of Kent county, Delaware. Their son James, known in Maryland and Dela-

ware as James Brown, Jr., married Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, daughter of Richard Clarkson, "planter of Carolina, Maryland." James Brown, Jr., and Elizabeth Clarkson were the parents of Mr. James Brown, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, who was born in Sussex county, Delaware, October 10, 1780.

Records confirm the tradition that the families of Browns, Whites, and Clarksons were a race of notable men and women in their several generations. They were a staunch, sterling, energetic, h h rfty, prudent people, wielding much influence and possessing many servants and large landed estates in Maryland and Delaware. They lived in comfortable style; and being handsome in appearance, refined and courteous in manner, and accomplished in the social graces of music and dancing, were people of distinction in their respective neighborhoods.

The family of Whites was eminent for piety. Judge Thomas White was the firm friend of Rev. Francis Asbury (afterwards Bishop Asbury), aiding him in establishing Methodism in Delaware and Maryland; and when persecution assailed him, received and protected him under his own roof. Mrs. Priscilla White Brown, daughter of Judge White, was converted to Methodism by the powerful preaching of the great George Whitefield. His glowing words of life kindled in her soul a missionary zeal that burned brightly until her last expiring breath. She was unremitting in her efforts to disseminate the "good tidings of great joy" which she had received. She established worship in her house, and imbued many of her children and descendants with the same ardent affection for Methodism. Her third son, White Brown, became a noted Methodist in Delaware, building a church there called for many years Brown's Chapel, which is still standing and marks the old estate near Seaford, Delaware. He afterwards became the great lay apostle and patriarch of his church in Ross county, Ohio, where he also built a church, conferring upon it the old Delaware name of "Brown's Chapel."

James Brown, Jr., of Sussex county, Delaware, served as a captain in the Revolutionary army, and after the close of the war removed to Snow Hill, or its vicinity, in Maryland, and engaged in mercantile business. Snow Hill was a place of importance at that date, and somewhat of a seat

of learning, boasting a fine academy. That vicinage produced in those early days men who were destined to win excellent names and exert influence in diverse pursuits in different parts of this broad land. It is probable the entire childhood and early youth of Mr. James Brown, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, was passed in this place, surrounding by its stimulating, enterprising influences; for his attainments were evidence of his having enjoyed good early advantages. With other training—love of truth and honesty, and repugnance to boasting—he had received from his father a thorough training in self-reliance.

Early in life he was bereaved of his devoted mother, and in time his father contracted a second marriage. After some years his father died, when he and his young brother, Richard, left their home to make their way in life. The brother died; and in 1800 Mr. James Brown came to Kentucky. Being a minor, he had not then come into possession of the "Dwelling Plantation," the old homestead of the Brown family, in Sussex county, Delaware, which was entailed upon him as eldest son after the death of his father, by the will of his grandfather. Nor had he probably come into possession of his maternal inheritance from the Clarksons.

Mr. Brown made the journey to Kentucky on horseback, well equipped, bringing letters of introduction from influential persons in Maryland and Delaware to prominent persons in Scott and other counties in Kentucky. The letters secured for him prompt, cordial acquaintance and hospitality, while his handsome, stately figure, noble bearing, refined courtesy, intelligence, and elegance of attire, sustained the testimony of the letters; and better acquaintance proved the young guest was as noble and stalwart in mind and character as in outward form.

With characteristic prudence and energy Mr. Brown resolved to visit other portions of the State and make trial of such as pleased him, before making choice of a home. After acquainting himself thoroughly with Scott and other Blue Grass counties, he came to Jefferson county, presenting letters to Mr. Samuel Lawrence and others of this county.

Pleased with this portion of the State, he remained several months, weighing the expediency of disposing of his inherited estate in Delaware

and investing in Kentucky. He returned to Delaware, and the next year came back to Kentucky with servants and means to settle in the West. Soon after his return he entered into an engagement with Mr. David L. Ward to assume the book-keeping and general management of Mr. Ward's salt works in Bullitt county. By the terms of the agreement he was to receive a stipulated salary; his servants to be employed in the salt works and their hire to be paid in salt, which he was to have the privilege of selling in connection with Mr. Ward's salt.

In making sales of the salt he made frequent visits to Middletown, a place of commercial consequence, then a rival of Louisville, and also visits to Lexington and Cincinnati. To the latter city the salt was shipped by keel-boats, but Mr. Brown always made the journey on horseback.

After prosecuting this business successfully for several years, a keel-boat and its cargo were totally wrecked between Louisville and Cincinnati, which seemed to impress Mr. Brown deeply with the uncertainty of commercial life, and he soon withdrew from the salt-works. Even prior to this reverse, however, he had never considered this his permanent business. He had entered into it only as a temporary pursuit, to allow him time and opportunity to perfect his plans.

September 25, 1809, he married Miss Urath Owings Lawrence, only daughter of Mr. Samuel Lawrence and Mrs. Sarah Lawrence (*nee* Hobbs), of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Never was there consummated a wiser, happier, more equal marriage. She was "the best gift" of God's "providence" to her husband. This he appreciated all the days of his life.

Miss Lawrence was lovely and refined in appearance; in manners gentle and courteous, with rare repose and dignity; and although but eighteen years of age, was singularly developed in character. She was well endowed with all the solid qualities requisite to a firm foundation for character, while she was rich in the gentler attributes. She was the impersonation of affection, tender sensibility, and unflinching sympathy; and her energy equaled her other gifts.

She had been reared by a conscientious, painstaking, admirable mother, and had acquired her literary education principally at the celebrated school of Rev. Dr. Wilson, at Bardstown; which

little town was at that period one of the two seats of learning in the State of Kentucky. Being an only daughter, much household responsibility had devolved upon her when almost a child in years; so, when she went to her new home, she carried with her much knowledge and experience of practical life, an ability to make indeed a home for her husband. Her devotion to his interests evoked a rare executive ability. She relieved him of all care of domestic concerns, superintending garden and dairy, and providing for all the needs of his servants. These duties she continued to discharge even after the expanding farm demanded more hands and the servants increased to quite a host.

While giving daily systematic attention to this wide circle of duties, friends, relations, and children received a full share of attention. Her children received the tenderest nurture; and her house, in its exquisite neatness and order, its profuse, boundless hospitality—a hospitality which recipients were wont to call "princely"—was a pattern home. Mr. and Mrs. Brown entertained with cordial courtesy, and both were so truly polite that they extended to the humblest neighbor who came under roof the same urbane courtesy that greeted their most admired guest.

Mr. Brown's first farm in Kentucky, situated upon the Brunerstown road, was occupied by him two years, and then sold to the late Mr. John Hikus, Sr. About 1812 he purchased four hundred acres of valuable land on Beargrass creek, including the site of the old Dutch settlement for mutual protection against the depredations of the Indians. This place of refuge was known through the country as Dutch Station; and Mr. Brown adopted this name for his farm.

On his new purchase he built a comfortable dwelling-house, which is still standing. In 1820 he erected his larger, more commodious brick residence, which was his home the remainder of his life. This mansion, the scene of so much domestic felicity and elegant hospitality, and which is encircled by a halo of pleasant memories, is still in possession of his family, having passed to the inheritance of his youngest son, Mr. Arthur Brown, who resides there.

Mr. Brown soon began to enlarge his farm, and employed the assistance of an overseer to aid him in the execution of his plans. Such

assistance the size of the farm continued to require, even after—many years later—he associated with himself as partner in the conduct of the farm his son, Mr. Theodore Brown.

In mind Mr. Brown was broad, clear, incisive, and exhaustive, when undertaking to master a subject or branch of business. His mind was philosophical as well as practical. He deliberated before taking an important step, and, therefore, his plans were well matured before he carried them into effect; and this insured a full measure of success. His judgment was too clear to permit him to be discouraged by disappointment in crops or to be influenced by temporary fluctuations in the markets. Even, steady yield of crops was his aim. He desired the best methods attainable, and being free from prejudice, made a habit of making prudent experiments from year to year; noting and comparing the results with great accuracy.

He read the agricultural books and papers of the day, and was well informed upon agricultural topics relating to other parts of this country and England; and was an officer in the first agricultural society formed in this county.

He knew the value of soil, and although striving to render his farm productive and profitable, his habit was to economize and preserve its quality by rotation of crops and free use of clover, that it might be unimpaired in the future.

A humane, kind, generous master, his care of his servants was unvarying, and as laborers he kept them up to a high standard of efficiency.

He did not attempt to keep fancy stock; but considering his stock a part of the means to carry on the farm, he kept it far above the average of good farm stock.

Neatness, thoroughness, system, and punctuality were undeviating rules of his everyday farm life. To every detail of the farming, even after it had grown to large proportions, he lent his attention, seeing that fences were in repair, and all implements were in order and carefully housed when not in use. His principal crops were corn, wheat, and hemp; hemp being his largest and most remunerative crop.

A man possessing such qualities, in combination with lofty moral character, great mental acumen, and courteous manners, could not fail to command general respect. His example and opinions carried great weight. He was often se-

lected as an arbiter in adjusting conflicting property interests, and he was quoted as authority on various subjects, farming, politics, law, history, and leading questions of the day. This deference was a tribute to his character and worth; for no man ever did less to conciliate popular favor.

He was in manner stately, without pomposity; in conversation reserved, but when he spoke there were in his speech a uniqueness and pithiness most convincing.

He was kind and generous in the several relations of kinsman, friend, neighbor, citizen. But although liberal in his dealings with them, he prudently forebore to incur security liabilities. It is related a friend pressed him to indorse for him. He firmly refused him, but when the friend entered a bank soon after, he was informed that such a sum as he needed was there to his credit. He expressed surprise, and then learned Mr. James Brown had lent him the amount.

Mr. Brown was eminently a modest man; had no ambition for public place or honors; but the confidence and esteem of his constituency early chose him for the position of county magistrate—a position of importance and honor at that day. In the midst of an active, busy life, he found time, as a good citizen, to fulfill conscientiously for many years the duties of this office, declining all fees. Tradition accords him the commendation of having been the wisest, most efficient occupant of the office.

During the years which we have traced a numerous family had gathered in Mr. Brown's favored home. Some of these children had been—

"As the sweet flower that scents the early morn,
But withers in the rising day,"

their pure spirits passing away in infancy or early childhood. Those who lived to adult years were Sarah Lawrence (Mrs. Patrick H. Pope, of Louisville), Caroline (Mrs. James Anderson, Jr., of Louisville), Mary Ann (Mrs. Thomas S. Forman, of Louisville), Theodore, James Lawrence, and Arthur. Two of these lovely, gifted daughters, while yet in early womanhood, passed away before their affectionate parents. The eldest, Mrs. Pope, still lives to adorn the large circle of society which has always held her in admiring esteem.

Although much engrossed in farming, Mr.



Robert Robinson

Brown took deep interest in current events affecting the welfare of State and country. He was a constant reader of the Washington Intelligencer and other leading papers of the day. Debates and controversial works were his especial delight. While he always considered more the character of the candidate than of the party the candidate represented, he usually voted with the Whig party, and watched the course of Clay and other great lights of that patriotic party with intense interest. He also followed the noted controversy between Rev. Nathan Rice and Rev. Alexander Campbell with keen relish. So logical and argumentative was the scope of his mind, it seems strange that he did not in early life embrace the profession of law. But rural life possessed great charms for him. The calm contemplation of Nature seemed better suited to his temperament than a more exciting life.

He seems to have inherited the fondness of his ancestors for lands; for he added land to land to his home tract, and also two hundred acres to a farm of four hundred acres, called Quirey Place, which was given him early in his married life by his father-in-law, Mr. Lawrence. This farm Mr. Brown worked in common with his home tract until given by him to his son, Mr. James Lawrence Brown. He also purchased a farm of two hundred acres on Fern creek, and made investments in real estate in Louisville.

His home tract of eleven hundred and thirty acres was esteemed very remarkable—one of the most available tracts in Kentucky. Its fertility was almost uniform and of the highest order, equal to the best Blue Grass lands; and it was abundantly watered by Beargrass creek and several excellent, unfailing springs. The face of this farm was a landscape to charm the eye. Its woodland approaches—from the Shelbyville road, its northern boundary, and from the Taylorsville road, its southern boundary—were beautiful and grand as the world-famed parks of Europe. A broad expanse of well-shaped fields of hemp and various grains stretched from wood to wood, with sparkling stream meandering through undulating meadows green; while on a gentle upland, amid ample grounds, bright flower-gardens, and generous orchard, the hospitable mansion stood.

The engraving prefixed to this memorial delineates Mr. Brown at the age of sixty-seven years.

At seventy-two he was still robust and vigorous, and erect as any Norway pine. He contracted a severe cold, including pleuro-pneumonia, which, April 9, 1853, terminated his life, his departing spirit trusting in the sure "mercies of God through Christ." Two days later his body was laid to rest on his own farm, on the acres so beloved by him in life.

The late Rev. William L. Breckinridge, in his funeral discourse, enumerating the virtues of the lamented dead, dwelt upon the "good name" left as a rich legacy, "better," inspiration affirms, "than precious ointment."

Mrs. Brown survived her husband a few brief months, and then was laid by his side, awaiting a joyful resurrection.

Louisville, April 15, 1882.

RICHARD ALEXANDER ROBINSON,

oldest son of Lyles Robert and Catherine Worthington Robinson, was born on his father's farm, "Spring Hill," near Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, October the 23d, 1817. His father was born in the same county in June, 1790, and was the eldest child of Alexander and Priscilla Robinson, of Baltimore, Maryland. Alexander Robinson was a successful merchant of Baltimore, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-five. His wife died soon after the birth of her son Lyles, leaving him to the care of his sister, Mrs. Archibald Magill, of Winchester, where he remained during his boyhood, and then resided in Baltimore with his father, where he acquired a mercantile education.

In November, 1813, he married Catherine W., the daughter of Dr. Richard and Achsah W. Goldsborough, of Cambridge, Maryland, and soon after settled on his farm, near Winchester, where he continued to reside until his death, September 21, 1834. His wife died December 10, 1823. She was a devoted Christian, an active member of the Episcopal Church, and exerted a marked influence on her family and friends. Her children, who were old enough, were early impressed with the importance of their religious duties, and were regular attendants of the Sunday-school and the church.

The subject of this sketch received the advantages of an English education, mainly at the

Winchester academy, a school of some note in that region. But having expressed a desire to become a merchant at the early age of fourteen, in March, 1832, his father obtained for him a situation with Baker Tapscott, a leading merchant of Shepherdstown, Virginia, in an adjoining county. In this establishment he formed the basis of a business education which proved of great value to him in his subsequent career.

The death of his father in 1834 had caused the dispersion of his sisters and brothers amongst their relations in Maryland and Virginia. The eldest brother especially felt the responsibility of his position, which resulted in the determination to seek some favorable point in the West as a rallying point for the family, in the hope that they all might be again reunited. With this object in view he began, soon after his father's death, by more diligent application to business, to prepare himself for a larger field of labor. After careful observation he selected Louisville as the most eligible point. He had several friends in Louisville from Virginia. Amongst them was Mr. Arthur Lee, with whom he had been on intimate terms of friendship in Virginia.

In March, 1837, he arrived in Louisville and succeeded, through the aid of Mr. Lee, in securing a position as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery house, which he retained for about twelve months, the house in which he was employed being forced into liquidation by the severe panic of May, 1837. He then obtained a position as book-keeper with Messrs. Casseday & Ranney, which he retained for a period of three years, until January, 1841, then resigning to embark in business on his own account.

In the meantime he had succeeded in obtaining situations for his brothers, Goldsborough and Archibald Magill, and formed a partnership with them and his friend Arthur Lee, under the firm name of Robinson, Lee & Co., and engaged in a small retail dry-goods business on Market street. In August, 1841, Mr. Lee died, which was felt to be as great an affliction as the loss of a brother. He left a bright example of Christian character, and had endeared himself to a large circle of friends. He was the grandson of Richard Henry Lee, and a grand-nephew of Francis Lightfoot and Arthur Lee, of Revolutionary fame. After the death of Mr. Lee the firm was Robinson & Brothers.

Of the five brothers who moved to this city, Goldsborough died in August, 1844, from the effects of a railroad accident near Baltimore, Maryland, and William Meade died in November, 1858. Archibald M. is now at the head of a large cotton and flour mill at Grahampton, Kentucky, and John M. at the head of the large dry-goods house in this city of J. M. Robinson & Company.

In June, 1842, the subject of this sketch married Miss Eliza D., daughter of William F. and Mary S. Pettit, of this city. Mr. Pettit was a prominent citizen and successful merchant.

Soon after his marriage he had the satisfaction to see all the living members of his family reunited in the same city, with the single exception of his eldest sister, who had married and settled in Maryland. The hopes of his youth and the efforts of his early manhood were thus happily realized.

In 1842 he retired from the dry-goods firm, transferring his interest to his brother, and engaged in the retail drug business on Market street with Messrs. James George and Arthur Peter. In 1846 he removed to Main street and engaged in the wholesale drug business, which was successful, and resulted in the establishment, in 1855, of the present house of R. A. Robinson & Company, one of the largest in that branch of business in the Southwest.

With the view of giving his sons ample scope for their talents and energies, in 1878 he established the wholesale hardware house of Robinson Brothers & Co., which has been remarkably successful. More recently he has established a joint stock company, capital \$200,000, for the manufacture of woolen goods, styled the Louisville, Kentucky, Woolen Mills. With characteristic prudence Mr. Robinson has thus provided for his sons, all of whom but the youngest, who has not yet finished his collegiate studies, have won the entire confidence of the community and are treading closely in the footsteps of their honored father. By precept and example he has made them what they are.

During the various monetary panics which have occurred within the last forty years, he has never failed to meet every obligation promptly, and during the disasters of the late civil war, when his losses in the South were very heavy, every obligation was paid in full.

It is needless to say that Mr. Robinson's success has been the result of indefatigable industry, prudent economy, sound judgment, and correct business principles.

He has always declined political office as being incompatible with his other duties. He has, however, held various public trusts, the duties of which have always been faithfully discharged. He was one of the Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for six years, of the Elizabethtown & Paducah road for five years, and of the Louisville Bridge Company from its incipency to its completion. He was for some years a Director and Vice-President of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, but was compelled to retire from these trusts by the pressure of other duties. He has been a member of St. Paul's church since its establishment in 1839, filling the various positions of Sunday-school teacher, vestryman, and warden the greater portion of that time. He has frequently represented that parish in the diocesan council, and for three sessions represented in part the diocese of Kentucky in the general conventions of the church. It is strictly true to say of him that no man has been more liberal in support of the church and all its charities, or has responded more promptly or liberally to calls upon him for the promotion of the general interests of the community.

He is modest and unassuming in his intercourse with his fellow-men, charitable in his judgment of others, and true to his own convictions of right and duty. In his life and conduct he exemplifies the highest type of the Christian gentleman.

It is not strange that his character should have been fully appreciated by an intelligent community. That character was fully understood by the representative business men of Louisville. The Board of Trade, in which every department of business is represented and the high qualities of the merchant are understood and recognized, by a unanimous vote bestowed upon him the high distinction of honorary life member of that organization. This was the first time that this honor was conferred on any citizen of Louisville. It was unsought, and was voluntarily bestowed by those who knew how to appreciate his exalted worth. The following correspondence speaks for itself, and is such a testimonial as any man might rejoice to be able to transmit to his posterity.

MR. GLEN'S LETTER.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, January 9, 1882.

Mr. Richard A. Robinson.

DEAR SIR: I am charged by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade with the duty of informing you of your election as honorary life member of their organization.

It seems to me, sir, in presenting to you this high testimonial of the regard of your fellow-men, that we, as the representatives of our merchants and manufacturers, were but paying that just tribute which we owe to those who have distinguished themselves for the merits and virtues which make the great and good man and merchant.

The by-laws provide that one member per year may be chosen; that ample notice shall be given of the intention to elect; that there shall be no nominations; and that it shall require the unanimous vote of at least two-thirds of all the board. The unanimous vote of eighteen representative merchants and manufacturers, in attendance at the meeting in choosing you to first receive this distinguished honor, is a more eloquent tribute to your worth than anything I could say.

In the name of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, permit me to transmit to you this engraved parchment, and may its reception be both a gratification to you and yours, and an incentive to others to imitate the noble example which you have set them.

I remain, very respectfully,

JOHN E. GLEN, President.

MR. ROBINSON'S REPLY.

LOUISVILLE, January 9, 1882

John E. Glen, President of the Board of Trade

DEAR SIR: Your communication of this date, advising me officially of the great and unexpected honor conferred on me by the Board of Trade, has been received.

I am profoundly grateful for this high testimonial of my neighbors and friends, and will always cherish it as one of the most valuable that could have been bestowed.

I will transmit it to my children for their encouragement and emulation, and as having a value which wealth can not bestow.

Your action affords an additional stimulant for my active efforts during the few remaining years of my life to do all I can to promote the prosperity and happiness of a community in which I have lived for a period of nearly forty-five years. I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. A. ROBINSON.

Such is an imperfect sketch of the active, useful, and prosperous career of R. A. Robinson. We have known him from his early manhood, and feel no ordinary gratification in recording the story of his successful and blameless life.

W. F. B.

HON. R. J. WARD.

The Hon. Robert J. Ward, a member of one of the most notable families ever identified with the history of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, was for more than thirty years a distinguished resident of Louisville, and a most in-

pitable and courteous citizen, after the best traditions of Southern hospitality. He was son of William and Sallie (Johnson) Ward, and was born at their elegant homestead near Georgetown on the 8th day of January, 1800. This, as is well known, subsequently became celebrated as "Battle of New Orleans Day," and the simultaneous celebration, long after, of the two events, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt, in the Crescent City, was among the most pleasant social occurrences of the year.

Robert was exceedingly fortunate in his parents, who were gifted far above the average of humanity, and contributed greatly to the formation of his brilliant intellect and unusually kind and lovable character. They had come at an early day in the history of the State, across the mountains from the old Virginia home, in a private conveyance, as the necessary manner of that time was, and settled upon a tract on the Blue Grass in the neighborhood of Georgetown, which subsequently was developed into a very large and valuable property. The son had the advantages of the pure air and exercise of the farm, and the opportunities of the best tutors and schools then available. He advanced most successfully through all grades of academic and collegiate education, and took his final diploma with the highest distinction as graduate from one of the best schools of law then in the land. His scholarly tastes and habits were maintained all through his life, and he gradually accumulated one of the most unique and valuable libraries in the West, which was regularly and faithfully used for his personal culture and that of his family.

Soon after his professional graduation young Ward began the practice of the law in Georgetown, with hopes that were speedily justified by important and lucrative practice. His energetic and popular qualities, however, soon diverted him for a time into political paths. He cast his lot with the Democracy, to whose banner he thereafter steadfastly adhered, through evil and good report. While yet in young manhood he was sent to the lower House of the State Legislature, where his brilliant talents at once commanded attention and presently secured universal admiration. At a remarkably early age (twenty-eight years), he was promoted to the high and difficult position of Speaker of the

House—an honor which is prominently noticed in "The Queens of American Society," by Mrs. E. F. Ellet, a publication of 1867, in which three of his daughters are celebrated. After a glowing notice of the most famous of these, then known as Sallie Ward Hunt, Mrs. Ellet says:

Her father, Hon. Robert J. Ward, possessed the intellectual qualities that make men great, with those moral ones which secure lasting friendships. At twenty-eight he was elected Speaker of the Kentucky Assembly, his ability and eloquence giving promise of a splendid public career. So great became his popularity that he might have obtained any office in the people's gift had he remained in public life; in comparative retirement his generous character and virtues gave him influence during life and endeared his memory to numerous friends.

Other important offices were afterwards and repeatedly pressed upon him, and had he accepted these offers and remained in public life, he would undoubtedly have attained to some of the highest distinctions in American politics. In response, however, to the anxious solicitations of his family, who desired all that was possible of his charming presence with them, and to the suggestions of his own most retiring nature, he abandoned the active pursuits of politics, once for all, at the close of his legislative term. He returned to the practice of his profession in Georgetown, and pursued it with his wonted success for many years. Determining at length to seek the wider opportunities and more stirring life of the city, and to embark in a business that promised larger and prompter returns, he removed with his family to Louisville, and established a delightful and most hospitable home in the well-known mansion at the northeast corner of Second and Walnut streets. Here he retained his residence until the day of his death; but presently, after a short career as a commission merchant in Louisville, he entered upon a very different field in New Orleans as a cotton operator. The firm of Ward, Jonas & Co., of which he was head, was succeeded after a few years by that of Ward, Hunt & Co., in which the second partner was Dr. Robert P. Hunt, husband of his daughter, Sallie Ward, and the remaining partner was Mr. George W. Ward, brother of the subject of this sketch. This partnership was only broken by the events of the war, which for years almost totally destroyed the business of the Crescent City. The firm name indeed was retained until the close of the war; but the partners were scattered by the

dreadful exigencies of the great struggle, and the business was practically closed by the opening of the conflict. Before it had progressed more than a few months, Mr. Ward was called to a higher life. He died suddenly of disease of the heart, retaining even in death the flush and fullness of his splendid manhood, during the autumn of 1861.

Mr. George D. Prentice, writing an obituary notice of him shortly afterwards in the *Journal*, although opposed to him lifelong in political views, said, "He died without an enemy."

It is a matter of some interest, considering the well-known kind and charitable character of Mr. Ward, that the mansion long occupied by his family at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, is presently to be occupied as a Widows' and Orphans' Home, upon an unsectarian basis, and upon a pecuniary foundation provided by the late Mr. Cooke.

Mr. Ward was most fortunately and happily united in marriage to Miss Emily, youngest daughter of Matthews and Emily Flournoy, of a well-known Virginia and Kentucky family. The father was of Huguenot descent, and had served with eminent courage and soldierly skill in the War of 1812-15. She was in all respects a worthy companion of her distinguished husband. They had children as follow, in the order of seniority: Matthews Flournoy Ward, now deceased; Sallie Ward Hunt, now Mrs. Vene P. Armstrong, of Louisville; Malvina Ward, now Mrs. Collin S. Throckmorton; Robert S. Ward, Jr., William, and Victor Flournoy Ward, all departed this life; Emily Ward, now Mrs. William Johnston, of Louisville; and Lillie Ward, who became Mrs. Louis Schroeder, and is not living. The family is one of the most remarkable in the social annals of Kentucky, the daughters being especially and very widely noted for their beauty and accomplishments. Sallie Ward Hunt is the subject of an extended and most complimentary chapter in "The Queens of American Society," which also contains brief notices of two of her sisters; and she remains, and will doubtless remain for many years to come, one of the most attractive, most courted, and most notable ladies in Louisville circles.

SAMUEL CASSEDAY.

One of the most esteemed families that has ever been reared in Louisville is that whose head was the late Samuel Casseday; and he was, in some respects, its most distinguished member. Men there may have been here, in the hundred years of local history, who had larger opportunities of usefulness; but none can be credited with greater willingness and native ability to aid in every good work and work. And none have yet "gone over to the majority," who have left the memory of a purer and better life.

Mr. Casseday was born August 6, 1795, at Lexington in the Valley of Virginia, the son of Peter and Mary McClung Casseday. His father was a small farmer, who had emigrated to the Valley from Pennsylvania after the Revolutionary war, in which he was a private soldier. He died when Samuel was scarcely more than seven years old. The boy had early, as best he could, to aid in the support of a large family left without means. His own facilities for education were consequently meagre, only such as he could obtain in his intervals of labor and in the indifferent country schools of the time. But through his energy and privations he succeeded in giving a good education to his younger brothers, Alexander and George. He was an attentive reader and careful observer, however; and by the use of his natural talents became an unusually well-informed and well-directed man. His schooling was practically closed with his fourteenth year. In 1813 his mother brought the family from the old home to Paris, Kentucky, and the next year removed to Cynthiana, where they remained about four years longer. Young Casseday there, with two younger brothers, learned the carpenter's trade. He then resided for two years in Livonia, Indiana, with an uncle named McClung, who was also an uncle of the famous John A. McClung. In 1822, quite casually, he came to the city where the rest of his long and useful life—his Louisville residence covering a period of fifty-four years—was to be spent. He began here humbly as a journeyman carpenter, and in November of the same year accepted an engagement as clerk in Thomas Jones's crockery store, at the munificent but then sufficient salary of \$6 per month, with board and clothes. It was a great thing for him when his pay by and by reached the handsome figure of

\$35 a month. He had not long to wait, however, for independent business. His kindly yet energetic nature made him many influential friends; and among these was one, Mr. John S. Snead, long President of the Bank of Kentucky, who took so much interest in the young man and his future as to incur pecuniary responsibility on his behalf. He was encouraged by Mr. Snead to undertake a venture in the crockery business with Mr. John P. Bull, a partner who was kindly nominated by Mr. Snead, who agreed to indorse for them, or give them letters of credit, or otherwise aid them with his influence and means. In June, 1824, accordingly, they embarked in business as dealers in queensware, glass, and china goods. The house was a success from the beginning, clearing the then large sum of \$7,000 the very first year. Before the year had gone, indeed, Mr. Casseday was justified in making a trip to England in the interest of the young firm, which was among the earliest west of the mountains to make direct importations. When additional capital was desirable, Mr. Snead's kindness was again available, in a loan of \$4,000. In 1835 Messrs. Bull & Casseday were succeeded by Casseday, Ramsey & Gamble; they, in 1839, by Casseday & Hopkins, who were in turn followed by Casseday Sons & Gates, and then by Casseday & Sons in 1865.

The senior member of the firm retired from business in 1870, having then the oldest house in Louisville, to which honor John P. Morton & Co. have succeeded. From his retirement to the date of his death he devoted his time mainly to the improvement of his real estate and to the details of those large charities which he had devised or of which he was a prominent member. Mr. Casseday died July 6, 1876, full of years and full of honors.

In politics Mr. Casseday was a genuine independent, though voting and sympathizing for the most part with the Democratic party, after the old-line Whigs had passed away. In faith he was a Presbyterian after the strictest sect, having joined the Tinkling Springs church as early as 1818, under the ministrations of Rev. John R. Moreland. For nearly half a century he was a teacher in the Sabbath-school, and as an elder in that denomination his self-elected duties were almost those of a pastor. Mr. Casseday's name is associated with all of the great charities of

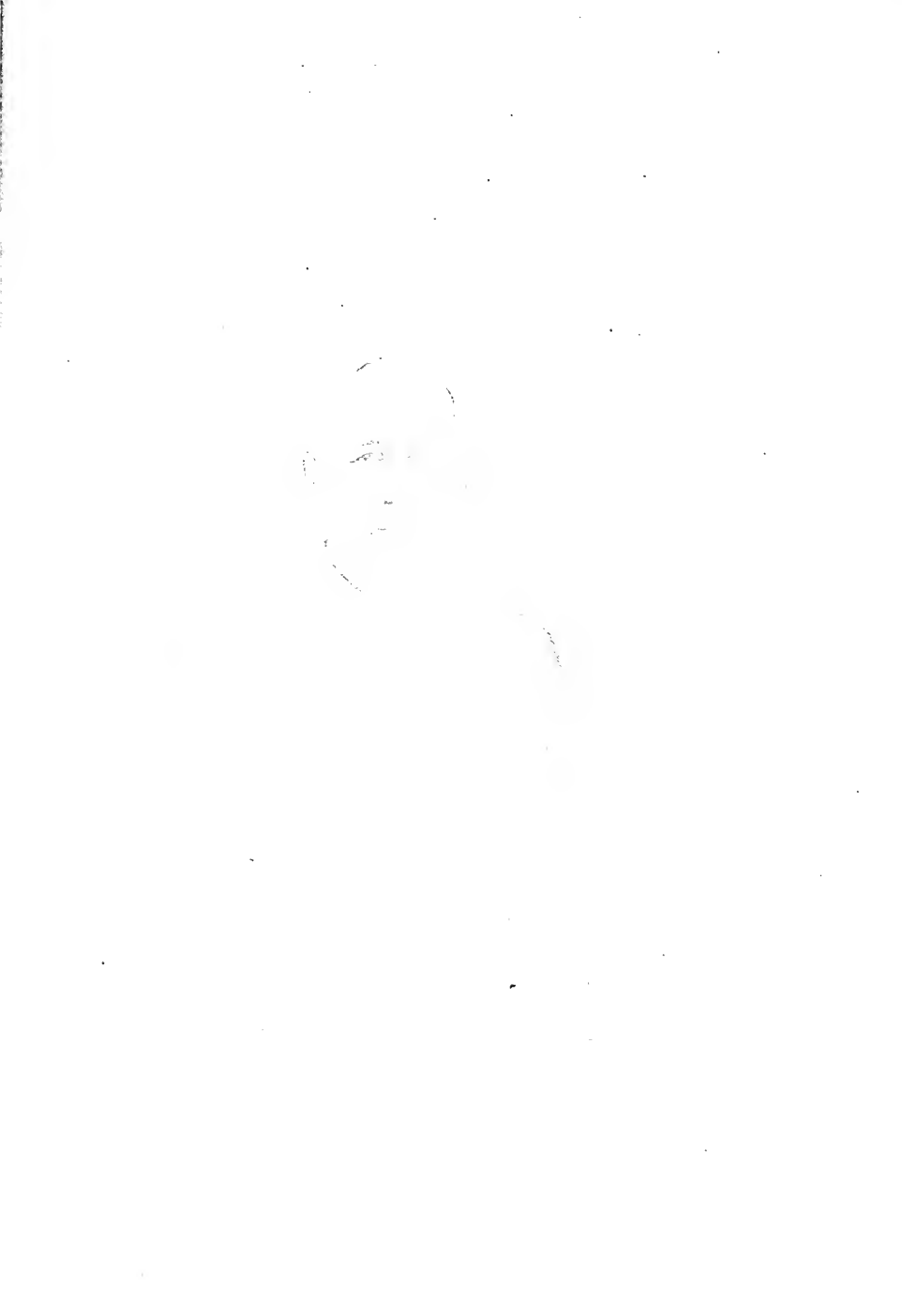
Louisville begun in his lifetime. The Blind Asylum, the Orphanage at Anchorage, the Colonization Society, the Cooke Benevolence, the Presbyterian school (destroyed as a school during the war), all came under his fostering care in their day.

In November, 1824, Mr. Casseday was joined in marriage to Miss Eliza McFarland, daughter of Patrick and Rosanna McFarland, of Louisville. The result of this union was the goodly number of ten children, most of whom bore the impress of the father's genius. The children all had literary talents of a high order. Ben Casseday, one of the most noted historians of Louisville, a journalist of repute, and poet of no mean order, died a few years ago at Cincinnati. The second son, S. Addison Casseday, was a geologist of rare promise and much attainment, who died at the early age of twenty-six. Mrs. Mary Casseday Gates, deceased, was a story-writer of note in her time. Miss Jennie Casseday has been an invalid for many years, but has also used her natural talents and fine culture for the benefit of her day and generation, organizing at her bedside in 1878 and 1881 those beneficent and beautiful charities known as the flower missions of Louisville and Portland. Fannie B. Casseday is also widely known as a literary worker and essayist. Thus the native genius of the father, which was deprived of early culture, found expression in the children.

MR. JOSEPH DANFORTH,

almost the oldest business man now remaining in Louisville, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, on the 21st of January, 1792, and is consequently now in his ninety-first year. Joseph Danforth, Sr., his father, and Stephen Danforth, his grandfather, were both soldiers of the Revolution, and the latter was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Danforth is of English stock on both sides, but both his paternal and maternal ancestors had been long in this country. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Barker, and she was a native of Massachusetts.

In 1810 young Danforth went to Boston, and engaged in the commission and importing business. Five years thereafter, he was married to



Miss Lucy Shaw Lewis, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy (Shaw) Lewis, of that city, and a lineal descendant of Mary Chilton, who is said to have been the first of the Pilgrim band to set foot on Plymouth Rock. In 1818 he visited Kentucky, and decided to make Louisville his future home. At that time it had a population of 3,700, and was built up only between Second and Fifth streets, extending from the river front, back to Jefferson street. In December, 1818, Mr. Danforth went back to Boston to arrange his affairs there, making the entire journey on horseback, which, owing to the severity of the weather and condition of the roads, occupied forty-two days of constant travel. He returned to Kentucky in 1819, and was soon followed by his wife and children, who made the voyage down the Ohio river from Pittsburg in an open rowboat. Immediately upon his return, he engaged alone in a general commission business, which he continued until 1823. He then established the first wholesale dry-goods store in the city, and for many years his firm, J. B. Danforth & Co., afterwards Danforth, Lewis & Co., then J. Danforth & Son, was one of the most prominent in the business. During the late war he removed to Henry county, Kentucky, and lived there until 1873, when he returned to Louisville, where he now resides in the enjoyment of a ripe old age. On the 21st of January, 1882, he was ninety years old, and on that day sat for the photograph from which the accompanying engraving was made. With the exception of a partial deafness, he retains full possession of all his faculties, and takes a lively interest in the movements of the day.

Mr. Danforth served creditably on the School Board of Louisville for a number of years, and was President of the Louisville Board of Underwriters for eighteen years.

H. VERHOEFF, JR.

This gentleman is a native of Westphalia, in the northwest of Germany, born on New Year's Day, 1827. He is of pure Holland stock on the father's side, one of his ancestors, Admiral Verhoeff, having been a prominent actor in the struggle for freedom in the Netherlands, in the brave days of William of Orange, and is celebrated in Motley's great history. The mother was of an

old and well-known German family. Their names were Hermann and Augusta (Hellmann) Verhoeff. Hermann, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was the first-born, the oldest of six children. When he was nine years old, the whole family emigrated to America, landing in New York July 4, 1836, amid the rattle of fire-crackers and the boom of cannon. The elder Verhoeff had been a soldier under Blücher in the final campaign against Napoleon, leaving his studentship at the University for that purpose, was present at the battle of Waterloo, and accompanied the allies to Paris. He afterwards graduated at the University of Berlin, became a burgomaster, and otherwise an active and prominent man, and came to this country possessed, not only of fine scholarship and remarkably well-furnished mind, but of an ample fortune. In 1838 the family reached Louisville, where the father engaged in the mercantile business and the son went to the private school of Mr. O. L. Leonard, of whom he speaks to this day in the highest terms, as one to whom he owes far more than to any other one of his teachers. At the end of about two years the family left Louisville, rather impoverished than enriched by their residence in the city, which had not been prolific of profit to the business. They settled after a time about one hundred and fifty miles below Louisville, in Spencer county, Indiana, on the banks of the Ohio. A small farm was taken here, and our subject, whose school life had ended at the age of fourteen, now assumed the main share of management of the farm and support of the family. We may here presume to say that, although his school-life ended so early, he has always been a reader, has collected a superior library in English and German, and is well known as a man of wide information and thorough practical education. After enduring the hardest kind of farm labor with success for himself and the family, for several years, at the age of twenty-two he took a country school in the same county. Three months' teaching netted him the sum of \$100, which proved to him the nest-egg of a fortune. With it he opened the second store ever kept in Grandview, then a very small place. He kept for sale everything that a farmer was likely to need, and bought everything that a farmer had to sell. Purchasing his stock partly on credit at first, he established at once a credit

which has been steadily maintained and enlarged to this day. He was successful in this business from the beginning, and the memory of him remains in his old town and neighborhood as the best merchant who ever sold goods in Spencer county.

He had for years shipped his produce taken in exchange to New Orleans and other parts of the South; but was compelled, at the outbreak of the war, to find other markets for it, and so came to Louisville in 1861 and formed a partnership with his younger brother Otto, as the firm of Verhoeff Brothers, in the grain and commission business. They soon extended their operations very widely in the Ohio Valley, having a tow-boat and barge of their own, and considerable interests in steamers plying to New Orleans. This business was highly successful, and the firm remained intact until dissolved by the death of the junior member in 1870. The other continued the same line of operation until 1873, when he gave an interest in the house to his nephew, Mr. Henry Strater, who had been in his employ for a number of years. The new firm was Messrs. Verhoeff & Strater, which remains the same in its name and members to this day. Finding that they could not accomplish their large transactions successfully without larger facilities, Mr. Verhoeff, in 1873-74, built the large grain elevator at the corner of Eleventh and Maple streets. It was at that time considered a serious business risk, as it was the very first elevator built south of the Ohio, but which has proved a quite profitable enterprise, enabling the firm to extend their business very widely; and from it they are now supplying even the interior cotton States, as Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, with grain. Every railroad entering Louisville has its tracks to this elevator.

Mr. Verhoeff has always been a public-spirited citizen. He has served two terms in the City Council, and has prominently identified himself with all measures having in view the interests of the city. He was one of the most active founders of the Board of Trade, and did much to promote the purchase of the fine building it now occupies. He has been Vice-President of the Board from the beginning. He was one of the originator, and has been from the first a Director, of the Cotton Compress Company; has been repeatedly a Director in city banks, and has oth-

erwise been conspicuous in business and public affairs.

Mr. Verhoeff was married in Grandview, November 6, 1859, to Miss Mary, daughter of James Parker, of that place, a gentleman of English descent. Mrs. Verhoeff is still living, as is also, with her son at his comfortable residence on Second and Jacob streets, his venerable mother, in her eighty-third year. His father died at the home of his son Hermann in Louisville, in 1870, aged about eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Verhoeff have had seven children, of whom five are living—William, Superintendent of the elevator of Verhoeff & Strater; Minnie; Charlotte; Mary; Frederick II.; and Caroline—all residing at home with their parents.

LEVI TYLER.

Mr. Levi Tyler, long a prominent citizen of Louisville, and ancestor of a well-known and numerous family in the city, was a native of Jefferson county, born December 8, 1789, upon the farm of his father, two miles from Bruners-town, as it was then called—now Jeffersonton—and thirteen miles from the little hamlet at the Falls, then and still known as Louisville. His mother's maiden name was Miss A. M. Hughes, and she was married December 29, 1788, in Jefferson county, to Levi's father, Edward Tyler, an emigrant from the State of Virginia. He died in May, 1840; his wife about 1815, when Henry Tyler, their grandson, was an infant. Their son Levi came to Louisville in 1807, a stout youth of eighteen, and in 1810, October 4th, by the Rev. Joseph Oglesby, was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Martha Oldham, of the well-known old Kentucky family. She was born in Jefferson county, about three miles from Louisville, September 25, 1792. Both of her parents died here about the year 1821. She died in Louisville, August 20, 1840. Levi had left six brothers on the home farm; but they also came to join him in town one after another, until it became a numerous and strong brotherhood in the early days of Louisville. The pioneer of the family here, the subject of this sketch, soon entered the office of Hon. Worden Pope, Clerk of the Courts, as a writer and deputy, and was





Alexander Karlson

with him for a number of years. He was afterwards for a long time a Deputy Sheriff of the county, and made an excellent officer. His large and intimate knowledge of the legal affairs of this region gave him superior opportunities for the purchase of claims upon property, liens and clouds upon titles, and the like; which were improved in the course of years to the rapid and great advantage of his own fortune. His wide acquaintance with people further facilitated this business, and also led to his employment as administrator of a considerable number of estates. He was scrupulous and painstaking to a fault in his management of these, and rarely failed to give satisfaction to those interested.

His minuteness of memory and memoranda in his business was something wonderful, and it is remembered that once, when the question arose in court whether an important suit was not barred by the statute of limitations, it was determined by the production from Mr. Tyler's all-comprehending note-book, of a marginal scrap of newspaper, with some figures thereon, which he had the thoughtfulness to preserve. He was high in the confidence of the Hon. James Guthrie, in whose office he had his desk for many years, and attended to the local business interests of that gentleman while he was attending to his public duties in Washington. It is said he never failed to honor the frequent drafts of Mr. Guthrie, however large they might be, or whatever the state of his business at the time. He husbanded his means carefully, invested them judiciously, guarded and promoted his investments with rare judgment, and, as a matter of course, died possessed of a large fortune. The handsome property at the northeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets was built by him in 1840, expressly for a post-office building, to which use it was devoted for many years, or until the Government building was finished and occupied. The well-known Tyler block, on Jefferson, between Third and Fourth, was built from the proceeds of his estate, and also aids to perpetuate his name.

Mr. Tyler died in Louisville March 16, 1861, in his seventy-second year. He left an only son, Henry, born June 5, 1815, who grew up in the city, married Miss Rebecca Ann Gwathmey, second daughter of Samuel and Mary Gwathmey, of the famous Louisville family of a past genera-

tion, has been a resident of the city all his days, and is still living, in a hale and vigorous age. His surviving children are Isaac H. Tyler, Levi Tyler, Virginia (wife of Mr. William A. Robinson, of the great drug-house on Main street), Henry S. Tyler, and Ella, now Mrs. Lewis H. Bond, of the celebrated oil firm of Chess, Carley & Co. All of them, happily for the venerable father, are still residents of Louisville.

ALEXANDER HARBISON.

Alexander Harbison was born in Rathfriland, County Down, Ireland, April 16th, 1796. He came to America in 1819, settled in Louisville in 1821, and died March 12th, 1863.

He commenced business in 1821, having formed a copartnership with Mr. Hugh Ferguson as retail dry-goods merchants. Mr. Harbison put into the firm as his capital \$700 in specie, Mr. Ferguson putting in as his capital "Commonwealth money," two dollars for one of specie, which was its value at that time.

This partnership was continued until 1842, during which time the firm was quite successful.

Mr. Harbison from that time until 1848 was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, when he again invested part of his means in a retail dry-goods stock and continued in that business until he retired in 1860. He invariably purchased his goods for cash, and consequently was never seriously affected by the financial panics which swept over the country during his business career.

Mr. Harbison was a man of the strictest integrity, retiring and modest to a degree rarely found in a successful business man. He had many friends, but few confidants. He mingled very little in society. His house was the place where he found his greatest enjoyment, for it was there he had the fittest opportunity for training his family in the fear of God, and instilling into their minds those moral principles which make men honored and respected, whether they be rich or poor.

In Mr. Harbison was illustrated in a marked degree the fact that a man can be a successful merchant and be perfectly honest in all his dealings. He knew nothing of the "tricks of trade" in his business. He dealt as fairly with the unsus-

pecting as with the sharp man of business. Nothing could induce him to swerve from the path of rectitude. In the latter part of his life he was called to the office of Ruling Elder in the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church of Louisville, and in that sphere he was just as faithful in the performance of his duty as he had ever been in all his undertakings. From his naturally retiring habits he never rose to any pre-eminence as an officer in the church, but he was always in his place ready to do what he could, and his daily walk and conversation was a striking example to all who knew him of the power of the gospel in his own heart.

Three sons still survive him, and as the father was honored by all who knew him intimately, these sons have reason to be proud of the fact that they are known as the sons of Alexander Harbison.

GEORGE H. MOORE.

George H. Moore was born January 10, 1835, in the Wall Street House, then the principal hotel of the city of Louisville, which stood on Wall (now Fourth) street, between Main street and the river. George J. Moore, his father, was a native of Ashford, Connecticut, having been born in that city in 1810, and removed to Louisville about 1830. In this city he became acquainted with and married Catherine Fonda, who was born in Greenbush, near Albany, New York, in 1815, and came with her parents to Louisville in 1833.

In 1847 the family removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana, where the elder Moore had become the owner of a large distillery. They remained there until 1853, when they returned to Louisville.

In 1858, soon after George H. Moore, the subject of this sketch, arrived at manhood, he removed to Jackson, Mississippi, to engage in business. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as a private, and served throughout, finding himself, at its close, captain of Company I, Thirty-ninth Mississippi Infantry.

Returning to Louisville Mr. Moore engaged in business, and on the 23d day of September, 1868, married Florence A. Dewese, daughter of Cornelius Dewese, Esq., of Carroll county,

Kentucky. His family now consists of four children—a daughter, Jessie, aged thirteen years; two sons, Sherley, aged ten years, and Percival, aged seven years, and a second daughter, Georgie, aged four years.

Few men in Louisville are more extensively engaged in business than is Mr. Moore. He has been, since 1867, managing partner of the firm of Jesse Moore & Company, one of the largest whiskey houses in the South. He is also President of the People's Bank of Kentucky and of the Belmont Distillery Company, both of Louisville, and a partner in the firm of Moore, Hunt & Company, of San Francisco, California. For five years he served as director of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, of Louisville, the only institution of the kind in the United States. In spite of all these engrossing duties, however, he has found opportunity to contribute liberally of his time and money to the fostering of pictorial art. Possessed of natural taste and appreciation, he has become a purchaser of works of the best foreign and American painters, until he has accumulated a collection second to few private galleries in the United States, and which is the only one in Louisville. In his beautiful home at Fourth and Breckenridge streets he has devoted space to the hanging of these paintings, his gallery being arranged and decorated with an appreciative taste which makes it a fitting setting for the gems of art upon its walls.

As a collector Mr. Moore has been confined by a passion for no given school of art, but has purchased with no less catholicity of taste than technical appreciation. There is no undue preponderance of foreign or of American works, French, Italian, Flemish, English, and American canvases being side by side; landscape, character study, historical, ecclesiastical, and *genre* paintings; all find their examples; and, in its great variety as in the care and justice of selection, Mr. Moore's gallery contains a thoroughly representative art collection, well fitted not only to delight the connoisseur or virtuoso, but to direct the thought and taste of the student and to educate to true appreciation the ordinary observer. Among the artists represented in the gallery are Virgilio Tojetti, Constant Meyer, L. Toussiant, Brenner, Percy, Loudon, William Hart, Sontag, Bierstadt, Bougaraud DeBeul, and Beard.





Samuel C. Eggestad.

Mr. Moore has shown his kindness by throwing his gallery open during certain hours of each Thursday, and residents and visitors of Louisville derive much of pleasure and profit from the privilege thus afforded.

SAMUEL COGGESHALL,

of Beil & Coggeshall, steamboat cabin builders, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22, Clay street, Louisville, was born on the 21st day of September, 1821, in Washington county, Ohio. His father, Job Coggeshall, was born in the State of Rhode Island, in 1783, and came to Ohio with his parents and landed at Point Harmon on the 7th day of April, 1788. The family—consisting of Daniel Coggeshall, his wife Elizabeth (Pendleton) Coggeshall, and the four boys, Felix, John, Philip, and Samuel—had crossed the mountains in a wagon, and after a long, tedious journey, reached the river at Pittsburg, where they took passage on a flat-boat for Marietta.

Upon teaching their destination they went into the stockade on Blennerhassett Island, where they remained until after the Indians left that part of the country, or about three years. Daniel Coggeshall, the father of Job, was an Englishman, and came to America about 1735. He was an Indian fighter, and his two sons Philip and John were killed at Fort Wayne, north of Cincinnati. Job was an Indian spy, and Daniel was in the War of 1812.

The Coggeshalls were intimate friends of Burr and Blennerhassett, and were frequently their guests. Upon their leaving the island Mrs. Coggeshall was present, and "cast the line" for good luck to their undertaking.

After leaving the fort the family settled upon a fertile tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, six miles below. About 1812, Job, the father of Samuel, married Miss Weatherbee. Her grandfather was the owner of Rhode Island, but being a Tory the lands were confiscated. A family of nine children were raised, three of whom are dead. On this farm Samuel Coggeshall was born and remained until sixteen years of age; went to Marietta to learn the carpenter's trade, where he staid two years with Mr. Morton. Then he went to Cincinnati with Daniel Morton and his brother, where he remained until 1844.

He took a trip through the Northwest, and landed here during that same year with \$75 in pocket, and in 1846 started in business where Dennis Long's pipe foundry now is, in building steamboat cabins, in which business he has been very successfully engaged ever since, and has built some of the finest cabins on Western waters. In 1847 Thomas Bell became a partner, and in 1856 moved to Clay street, where they had erected several large buildings, in which they put all improved machinery, and where they are now doing a business of \$200,000 annually.

Mr. Coggeshall was married to Miss Martha A. Bell in 1844. Her parents emigrated from Wheeling, Virginia, in 1825, and settled at Ship-pingport, then the home of some prominent men of the day. This marriage was blessed by four children, Charles, Orlena, Blanche, and Harry. The oldest is now carrying on the stock business in Kansas. Blanche is the wife of the well-known Dr. B. C. McClure, physician, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. Harry is with his father in business. Orlena is at home also; she made a delightful trip to Europe lately, for recreation and pleasure.

Mr. Coggeshall eschews politics wholly, has been a strict business man, and as such is prominently known everywhere. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

The Polytechnic Society—The Free Masons—Knights Templars—Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Order of the Golden Cross—Ladies' Industrial Guild—Louisville Fair Association—The Helvetia Society—Notes of Other Organizations—The Colored Societies.

THE POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

This is easily foremost among the societies of Louisville not distinctively religious. It was organized December 9, 1876, for the avowed object of "publishing papers or works illustrative of the history of Kentucky," and for certain minor ends. Meetings were held from time to time; but the society did not assume much importance in the community until the Public Library of Kentucky fell into dangerous straits in the spring of 1878, when, May 22d of that year, the Poly-

technic accepted as a trust the entire property of the library. The story has been sufficiently told elsewhere. The names of the Executive Committee of the Society at this time, upon whom fell the earlier responsibilities and burdens of this difficult business, should, however, be here permanently recorded. They were Dr. Theodore S. Bell, J. W. Chenuit, Thomas E. Jenkins, A. McDonald, Major W. J. Davis, M. S. Belknap, J. D. O'Leary, S. G. Stevens, and Professor J. Lawrence Smith.

The subsequent history of the Society is mainly the history of the library, as related in Chapter XVIII. Not only by the purchase and control of a valuable and varied collection of books, but by the addition of the museum and ample apparatus for scientific illustration, and the institution of courses of lectures upon scholarly topics, the society has come to deserve very fully its name "Polytechnic," and may be accounted a great and influential force in Louisville and Western Kentucky. Of the invaluable lecture feature of its work the following just remarks were published in the Louisville Daily Commercial of February 26, 1882:

The Polytechnic free lectures were inaugurated November 26, 1880, by Professor T. W. Tobin. The first subject was Oxygen and Fire, which was entertainingly illustrated by experiments, and made a decided impression. There were only about forty persons present, principally males. The audiences increased rapidly, however, at once, and during the winter the hall was not large enough to accommodate those who applied for admission. The subjects were all of a scientific and practical character. During December they were on Hydrogen and Water, Nitrogen and Air, Carbon and Food, and Combustion and Life. Dr. Stuart Robinson paid a high compliment to Professor Tobin's lectures during the month, and called attention to the growing interest among the people. In January, 1881, a specially interesting popular lecture on The Science of Magic was given to a crowded audience, and it was interspersed with many amusing experiments in legerdemain. Dr. Robinson intended to lecture that month, but his failing health prevented him. A course of lectures on Mineralogy and Geology was given by Professor Tobin, which included such themes as The Early Ages of the Earth and Assaying Minerals. In the latter of which a real diamond was burned and caused much interest. Professor C. Leo Mees gave two lectures on the Microscope; Dr. Grant one on Heat, Professor Dudley S. Reynolds one on The Eye. Professor Tobin then took up a new course on The Forces of Nature, illustrated by Harmony and Discord, How Light and Sound Travel, Optical Illusions, Light and Darkness, and assisted by Mr. Klaubner, the artist, concluded the course with one on Photography, during which a photograph of the audience was taken by means of magnesium light. The average attendance was about five hundred. The Earth and its Envelope, by Professor Tobin, was the last subject of the winter season.

The second season of lectures were inaugurated by Colonel Bennett H. Young. Professor Tobin began a course of five lectures on Chemistry, with an average attendance of over five hundred. On November 7th he lectured on Captive Sunshine, introducing Balmann's Luminous Paint. Prof. Elroy M. Avery treated Electric Light. It is estimated that over one thousand people were unable to gain admission to the hall on this occasion. A course of lectures by Professor Tobin on Mineralogy and Geology was again inaugurated in December, the attendance averaging five hundred. The Control of the Weather, by Dr. Woolfolk, of Danville, was also an interesting subject.

In January, 1882, Magic was treated by Professor Tobin, who illustrated it by a beautiful set of apparatus from the cabinet of Robert Houdin. Dr. J. W. Pratt gave an exceedingly entertaining lecture on the Rosetta Stone, illustrated by colored views and a facsimile of the celebrated stone. Professor Tobin then gave a new course of lectures on Physical Science, which are still in progress. The capacity of the hall, about five hundred, has been exhausted, and numbers have been turned away on each occasion of the recent lectures.

In addition to these popular scientific entertainments, in the academy room regular courses of lectures have also been instituted for the accommodation of the girls' schools of the city. By special request any lady may be admitted to them. At present two courses by Professor Tobin, one of ten lectures on Chemistry, and one of ten lectures on Physical Science, have been given or are in progress. These have proved exceedingly entertaining and valuable. Professor A. B. Stark, of Russellville, is also giving an interesting course of lectures on The English Language. These, like the Monday popular lectures, are given to audiences that find inconvenience of accommodation. The society is looking forward to the time when it can have its theater, now the Opera House, for these lectures.

One of the most interesting academies in the Polytechnic Society is the Academy of Art, which meets every Tuesday afternoon, and numbers in its membership many cultured ladies of the city. It is hoped that out of this academy many new and important features of the society may be developed. Among these an art gallery and a school of design may be mentioned—two useful institutions that have been for some time in contemplation in the society.

THE FREE MASONS.

The formation of the first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Louisville, the Clark Lodge, in 1809, with many other items of local Masonic history, has been given in our annals of the city. We add here a few items not elsewhere reported:

The Falls City Lodge, No. 400, was chartered October 18, 1865. David T. Monsarrat was the first Master; W. E. Woodruff, S. W.; W. W. Clemens, J. W.

The Louisville Lodge, No. 400, was chartered October 18, 1865. William Kendrick, first Master; Henry B. Grant, S. W.; George Kilpatrick, J. W.

The new Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, succeeding the old society of the same name and



W. W. Stulings.

number, was chartered October 22, 1868. Hiram Bissett, W. M.; L. E. Bartlett, S. W.; W. S. Mogens, J. W.

Kilwinning Lodge, No. 506, at the northeast corner of Main and Seventeenth streets, dates from October 18, 1871. W. W. Crawford, W. M.; D. F. C. Weller, S. W.; George W. Barth, J. W.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

A few Sir Knights in Louisville, Wilkins Tannehill, O. Montcalm, John McDougal, A. D. Ehrich, Charles B. Allen, Rev. John R. Hall, and Philip Tomppert, vouched and recommended by the Cincinnati Encampment, received a dispensation from the Grand Encampment of the United States January 2, 1840, to open an Encampment of Knights Templars and the appendant orders, by the name of Louisville Encampment, No. 1. Mr. Tannehill was appointed Grand Commander, O. Montcalm Generalissimo, and John McDougal Captain General. It was regularly chartered September 9, 1841, and likewise received a charter from the Legislature February 17, 1866. The Commandery (so called for now many years) has made many public appearances, notably at the unveiling of the Clay statue in the rotunda of the court-house. The following is a list of Eminent Commanders from the beginning: Wilkins Tannehill, 1840; Nathaniel Hardy, 1841-44-45-46-47; John R. Hall, 1842-43; William F. Colston, 1848-49; S. K. Grant, 1850-51; Jacob Owen, P. G. C., 1852-56; John H. Howe, 1853; Samuel Griffith, 1854; Henry Hudson, 1855; Guerdon Gates, 1857-58; Frank Tryon, 1859-60; William C. Munger, P. G. C., 1861-62; Charles R. Woodruff, P. G. C., 1863-64; J. L. Anderson, 1865; W. A. Warner, P. G. C., 1866-67; Samuel S. Parker, P. G. C., 1868-69-70; H. H. Neal, 1871; Henry C. Courtney, 1872; Charles F. Billingsley, 1873; J. Moss Terry, 1874; Samuel Casseday, Jr., 1875; Thomas H. Sherley, 1876; J. L. Beeler, 1877; Charles E. Dunn, 1878; Colin C. W. Alfriend, 1879-80; John H. Leathers, 1881-.

De Molay Commandery, No. 12, was chartered in 1867, and incorporated by the Legislature at the session of 1882. Its most notable public appearances were in the parade in this city St. John's Day, 1881, and at the Garfield funeral in September of the same year. At the competitive drill of Commanderies in Chicago

August 8, 1880, De Molay took the second prize. Its Eminent Commanders have been: R. G. Hawkins, 1867-69; James A. Beattie, 1870-71; William Ryan, 1872; A. H. Gardner, 1873; R. B. Caldwell, 1874; W. J. Duncan, 1875; C. H. Gardner, 1876; W. H. Mcffert, 1877; J. F. Grinstead, 1878; Edwin G. Hall, 1879; Leonard Varalli, 1880; George W. Northrup, 1881-82.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.*

The first subordinate lodge of this Order was instituted in Louisville on the 7th day of February, 1833, by the founder of the Order in America, Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildev, under the name and style of Boone Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in honor of the hardy old pioneer, Daniel Boone, and is looked upon and regarded as the pioneer of the order in the State of Kentucky, and is the first lodge of this order established in the Western or Southern States, except Ohio.

The Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, D. D., in the Historical Sketch of Odd Fellowship, in Collins's History of Kentucky, adds the following interesting details:

Nathaniel Eastham, Sidney S. Lyons, Thomas H. Bruce, and Joseph and Stephen Barkley, met at the house of M. C. Tallmadge, on the east side of Fourth street, and selected a committee to invite Thomas Wildev, Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to visit Louisville and institute a lodge. Mr. Wildev being en route to New Orleans, stopped at Louisville, and directed the committee to apply immediately for a charter. The petition was signed by Nathaniel Eastham, Sidney S. Lyons, Stephenson Walters, Thomas H. Bruce, W. Sutcliffe, George G. Wright, Joseph Barkley, John G. Roach, and Thomas Mayberry. The following was the first cast of elective officers of Boone Lodge No. 1: Sidney S. Lyons, N. G.; Stephen Barkley, V. G.; W. Sutcliffe, Treasurer; George G. Wright, Secretary; and John G. Roach, Recording Secretary.

The first few meetings were alternately held at the residences of Brothers Eastham and Tallmadge; but on the 20th [January], it was reported that a suitable hall had been procured of Rupert & Company, on Main street. The formal institution of the lodge took place [February 7, 1833. Grand Sire Wildev (on his return from New Orleans) officiating and installing the officers.

About one thousand members have been admitted to Boone Lodge since its inauguration forty years ago [written in 1873]. Of these over three hundred now remain in full fellowship. Its total receipts in money aggregate more than \$50,000, of which \$35,000 have been spent in the relief of brothers, strangers, widows, and orphans, and in burying the dead.

The lodges in this city now number sixteen, and represent a membership of between two and three thousand, embracing all ranks and profes-

* By the kindness (except the extracts of Mr. E. E. White, Grand Secretary of the Order for Kentucky).

sions of life. The Grand Lodge of the State was organized and instituted in Louisville September 13, 1836, by the Past Grands of Boone Lodge No. 1, Chosen Friends No. 2, Washington Lodge No. 3, and Loraine Lodge No. 4, and W. S. Wolford (the brother, now dead, of the present Treasurer of the city), chosen at this meeting the first Grand Master. The meetings were then held quarterly, and continued to be held thus for a number of years, when they were changed to semi-annual meetings, and in 1853 annual meetings were adopted and continue until the present. The subordinate lodges then numbered four; they now number two hundred and seventy-six, and represent a membership of between nine and ten thousand, with an average income or revenue of over \$39,000, with an aggregate wealth, in 1880, of over \$446,000; distributing for the aid and relief of their members, widows, and orphans, over \$22,000 per annum, and for burying the dead over \$4,000, and in incidental charities over \$1,300; and the total amount annually expended for benevolent and charitable purposes is over \$27,000.

Of the Encampment or Patriarchal branch of the Order, the first subordinate Encampment was organized or instituted in Louisville April 15, 1835, under the style and title of Mount Horeb Encampment No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and it is the pioneer of the Patriarchal branch of the Order in Kentucky. The Encampments in the city now number six and represent a membership of between seven and eight hundred. The Grand Encampment of the State was organized and instituted in Louisville November 21, 1839. The meetings were then held, like those of the Grand Lodge, quarterly, then semi-annual, and now annually. The subordinate encampments then numbered two; they now number seventy, and represent a membership of over two thousand, with an annual income or revenue of over \$5,000, with an aggregate wealth of over \$30,000; distributing for the aid and relief of Patriarchs, their widows and orphans, over \$4,000 annually, and for burying the dead over \$500, and for incidental charities over \$200; and the total amount annually expended for benevolent and charitable purposes is between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

The Order in the city consists of sixteen subordinate lodges, as before stated; six subordi-

nate Encampments, three degree lodges, one working in the English and the other two in the German language, two Rebecca degree lodges, a benefit association under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the State, that has distributed in the last four years to the widows and orphans, and legal representatives of its deceased members, near \$60,000; and the Patriarchs of the various Encampments of the city are now organizing a Patriarchal or Encampment Drill Corps, in which quite an interest is felt and manifested among the Patriarchs, and the Order, both in the city and State, in both branches, seems to have taken a fresh impetus in the work.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The pioneer society of this order in Louisville, or in the State, was instituted on the 7th day of May, 1869, as Clay Lodge, No. 1, with a membership of twenty-nine. It was closely followed, the same year, by the institution in the city of Daniel Boone Lodge, No. 2, Damon Lodge, No. 3, Uhland Lodge, No. 4, and Washington Lodge, No. 6 (in July). Pioneer Lodge, No. 8, on the corner of Seventh and Green streets, was next formed here, September 28, 1869. The Grand Lodge for the State was organized at a meeting in this city September 6th and 7th of the same year, and was officered chiefly from Louisville, C. A. Brown being made Grand Vice Chancellor, W. A. Borden Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe, A. Rammers, Grand Banker. The growth of the Order in the city was thus very rapid during its first half-year. The report of the local societies, made at the first annual session of the Grand Lodge in Louisville, January 17 and 18, 1870, was encouraging in all respects. Mystic Lodge, No. 11, was instituted in Louisville May 11, 1870, and Excelsior, No. 12 (German), July 2, 1870, at Seventeenth and Main streets. Another German lodge, Barbarossa, No. 23, dates from November 27, 1872; and still another, Zenith, No. 25, from January 7, 1873. Crusader Lodge, No. 28, was instituted March 18, 1873, with forty "Pages" initiated. The official year 1876-77 was somewhat disastrous to the order in the city. Zenith Lodge ceased to exist, by informal disbandment; Barbarossa was consolidated with Washington Lodge; and Damon Lodge surrendered its charter, but was revived in about a year and is now flourishing.

Crusader, also, soon after was merged in Daniel Boone Lodge. From hard times and other reasons, no new society of the Knights has been formed in the city since 1873, but the Order locally is regarded as on a solid foundation. The sessions of the Grand Lodge were regularly held in Louisville in January of each year until 1874, when two "annual sessions" were held, the second one in September, which has been the regular month of meeting since. The seventh and eighth sessions were also held in Louisville, but the ninth, tenth, and eleventh elsewhere, when the Grand Lodge returned here for the twelfth, meeting in Maysville for the thirteenth, September 20 and 21, 1881.

THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS.

Louisville Commandery, No. 117, United Order of the Golden Cross, was organized January 8, 1881, with eight members. Since then there have been initiated forty-one members. The Supreme Commandery meets in Knoxville, Tennessee, first Tuesday in May, 1883. The first officers of Louisville Commandery were N. B. Connell, P. N. C.; Charles E. Swift, N. C.; Mrs. Bettie Chappell, V. N. C.; Lloyd B. Rees, K. of R.; Theodore B. Graham, F. K. of R.; Robert H. Overstreet, Prelate; George W. Rowell, Herald; Daniel Spalding, Treasurer. The present officers are George W. Rowell, N. C.; Charles E. Swift, F. K. of R.; Lloyd B. Rees, K. of R.; Conrad Braun, Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Johnson, V. N. C. Their hall is on the corner of First and Market streets, and they meet every Friday night. The Commandery was organized by L. G. Miller, of Knoxville, Tennessee. The order is about four years old and numbers about 8,500, composed of males and females from sixteen to seventy; insures from \$500 to \$10,000; assessments according to age. Dr. John H. Morgan, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is the founder of the order.

THE LADIES' INDUSTRIAL GUILD.

A movement started four years ago to form a woman's society for sundry benevolent and economic purposes came to a head July 18, 1878, in the filing of articles of incorporation, under the general law of the State, of the American Ladies' Industrial Guild, with a capital of \$500,000. Its objects, as set forth in the charter, ranged from temperance and Sabbath reform to

the manufacture and sale of goods, edible food, wares, and merchandise. It proposed to erect and furnish a "National Industrial Temple and Guild-Hall," "to prevent strife and litigation by the introduction into the order of courts of conciliation and arbitration, and tribunals of compromise;" "to educate and impart useful instruction to the members, and to teach or learn the juvenile members some art, trade, calling, or profession, and procure employment for unemployed teachers, spinsters, artisans, mechanics, etc.;" and "to vouchsafe mutual benefits, intellectual and moral improvement and material aid to the members, and, if deemed expedient, to provide board, etc., for its employes and others." The incorporators of this comprehensive society were named as L. George, E. Frentz, L. Leaf, K. Doak, and Mollie E. Frentz, with their associates, future companions and successors. Its affairs were to be conducted by a president, three vice-presidents, a recording scribe, financial scribe, banker, chancellor, vice-chancellor, rector, bachelor of laws, doctor of divinity, master or mistress of arts, lecturer, a manager of entertainments, and chorister, and a board of seven regents. The society did not become a permanent institution.

The Women's Christian Association is duly noticed in the chapter on Religion in Louisville. A Women's Christian Temperance Association was also formed in the winter of 1881-82.

THE LOUISVILLE FAIR ASSOCIATION

was organized in the summer of 1881, to contribute to the public interest by establishing semi-annual industrial fairs and stock exhibitions, and creating in the city a large live-stock market, which should attract many visitors and dealers hither; also to furnish its members with a driving road equal to any in the country. The first public meeting was held in September, 1881, when the display of horses and cattle was estimated to be worth near \$2,000,000. Strangers from all parts of the United States, and from Canada, were present. The Association contemplates the purchase of grounds near the city, and the creation of suitable buildings, and the making of a track. Major John B. Castleman is President; Samuel J. Look, Vice-President; J. M. Wright, Secretary; John H. Leathers, Treasurer.

THE HELVETIA SOCIETY

was organized in September, 1870, partly to cultivate the clanship of the sons of Switzerland, and partly to promote the immigration of their countrymen into Kentucky. Employment was secured for Swiss who came here, and charity was extended as needed. In 1876 the Immigration Committee was discharged for want of encouraging success; but was revived in 1880, after the Bureau of Immigration was formed at Frankfort, and labored very actively for a time, especially in repelling widely circulated slanders against the State. One of their reports was reprinted at Frankfort, at public expense. Good work was also done in assisting Swiss immigrants into or through the city, finding their lost baggage, getting them employment, etc. At the annual meeting January 13, 1882, however, it was deemed advisable, chiefly for want of means to meet its expenses, again to suspend the committee. The Society still maintains its existence. J. C. Bamberger is the present Secretary.

NOTES.

In 1870 the Teutonia, a German Musical Society, was consolidated with another of the kind, the famous Liederkrantz. Professor Paul Eitel, Director of the former, took a similar position in the Liederkrantz, and remained its Director until his lamented death January 15, 1882.

A Red Ribbon Club was organized January 24, 1872, at a temperance meeting in the Tyler Block. J. Monte Hunter, President; Joseph Allen, Vice-President; C. C. Noble, Secretary; Mrs. Selma Craig, Treasurer.

The Architects' Association was organized March 19, 1874; the Kentucky Prison Reform Association May 6th, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange August 29th, of the same year.

The Louisville Confederate Historical Association was formed February 8, 1879, and the Federal Historical Society in the winter of 1881-82. Both are adding valuable materials to the history of the State and Nation.

The Louisville Boat Club was a creation of September 7, 1879.

There are of course in the large city of Louisville almost countless other associations, for a variety of purposes, from or about which we have been unable to procure any facts whatever.

The colored people seem to be particularly active in the line of associated effort. They have not only many lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, but numerous secret or open societies, such as the United Brothers of Friendship, the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, the Knights of Bethlehem and Sisterhood K. of B., Independent Sons of Honor, Grand Princesses of Honor, Independent Order of Immaculate Sisters, Mysterious Ten, Knights of Wise Men, The Sons and Daughters of the Morning, Sons and Daughter of Aaron and five other juvenile societies, the Christian Mutual Association, True Brothers and Sisters, and a remarkable number and variety of other organizations.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Introductory—The City Hall—Full Description of the Building—The Board of Health—Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—The Police Force—The Water Works—The Fire Department—The Gas Service—The House of Refuge—The Work-house—The Market-houses—Streets, Sewerage, Etc.—Board of Commissioners of Public Charities—City Bookkeeper—Biographical Sketches of Ex-Mayor Baxter, James Trabue, and President Long, of the Water Company—Notice of City Treasurer Wolford.

This chapter will not attempt an exhaustive definition or history of the City Government of Louisville. Such a task might well engage an industrious writer for years, and then easily fill a volume as large as that which contains this sketch. Certain of the institutions of the city, as the hospitals and the almshouse, have been dealt with in a previous chapter; the successive charters and other changes in the government of the city, with many historical notes related to it, have been comprised in the annals of Louisville: we shall in this chapter do little more than outline more recent progress in the principal departments of the local public service. First of all, however, should come a section concerning

THE CITY HALL.

This splendid structure, at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Sixth streets, was completed and occupied in 1873. The inception of the undertaking properly dates back seven years further, to 1866. In the fall of that year, says



1911

Colonel Oliver Lucas, in his valuable historical appendix to the volume of ordinances compiled and published by him in 1873, the General Council invited competition on the part of architects for a design after which the structure was to be erected, and a \$500 premium was offered for the plan which the Council should deem the best. "The premium was awarded to Mergell & Andrewartha; and finally the plans were ordered to be worked up in detail by Messrs. Stancliff & Co., which firm consisted of C. L. Stancliff, John Andrewartha, and C. S. Mergell, architects, whose working drawings for the original building were received and filed with the city September 2, 1868. From this time until the action of the charter convention, which was approved by the General Assembly in the year 1870, appropriating a sum of money for the erection of the building, nothing further was done toward its construction until after the inauguration of Hon. John G. Baxter as Mayor, in 1870. He at once commenced proceedings with a view to the erection of a building commensurate with the wealth, population, and greatness of the city. A resolution was passed by the General Council instructing General I. M. St. John, then City Engineer, to supervise its construction, John Andrewartha being designated as the architect, his claims as the surviving member of the firm whose preliminary designs had been previously approved, entitling him to precedence. After due consideration it was deemed advisable that an entire revision and reconstruction of the drawings should be made, and that the building, which it was originally intended should be erected only partially as a fire-proof structure, should be made fire-proof throughout, and that it should be developed both as to its detail in the facade and its blocking-corners and cornices; that its height should be increased nine feet, the wing on Congress street raised another story, and the entire building arranged and constructed with a view to permanence, a full susceptibility to development of architectural form, and its future extension—a design for which grand edifice is now in the architect's possession. On the 4th of July, 1870, all the preliminary arrangements having been made, a force under the supervision of the Engineers' department commenced removing the old city buildings from the site of the pres-

ent edifice. On the 14th of August, 1870, the excavators for the foundation broke ground, and on the morning of the 13th of September, 1870, masonry was commenced on the southwest corner of the building on Jefferson street, without ceremony."

The Legislature had granted to the city authority for the issue of \$250,000 in its bonds, with the proceeds of which to erect a City Hall, and also, for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds, to levy an annual tax not exceeding ten cents on the \$100 of property valuation.

The Mayor's message for 1870 said: "The City Hall has been greatly advanced, owing to the mildness and prolonged duration of the working season, is constructed in the most solid manner so far as raised, and will undoubtedly be a very creditable building when completed." By the time cold weather made necessary the suspension of operations, all the foundation work and nearly all the stone and brickwork of the first, or basement story, had been done, as also the pavement work on both Jefferson and Congress streets. The expenditures upon the building this year were \$27,192.61, and \$2,446.51 due had been retained as percentage to secure the faithful completion of contracts. These had been made for the brickwork of the entire structure, and for all work, excavation, masonry, iron, and pavement upon the first or basement story; and proposals were soon to be advertised for most of the remaining work. By resolution of the General Council, the work of construction was in direct charge of the City Engineer and his assistants, and Mr. John Andrewartha, one of the architects before named, was engaged to render the proper architectural aid in completing the plans and supervising their execution.

March 18, 1871, the General Council directed the issue of the \$250,000 allowed by the Legislature, in bonds of \$1,000 each, to run twenty years, at seven per cent. annual interest, solely for the construction of the City Hall. By the close of that year the total sum of \$186,397.94 had been expended upon the building, and it was rapidly nearing completion, the entire structure being under roof. Very advantageous contracts had been made, and it was believed that honest work was being done in its erection.

At the close of 1872 the total sum paid out for

the new building was \$287,277 65, and the retained percentage was \$5,088.56. Considerable fear was felt for the safety of the city archives, which were stored in exposed and dangerous buildings, where they would pretty certainly be lost in case of fire. Mayor Jacob therefore ordered the work upon several of the new rooms to be pushed to completion as speedily as possible. Under this stimulus, the work went on rapidly, and in June, 1873, after about two years and ten months' time in the work of construction, the superb building was completed and the offices were occupied by the City Government. It had cost, in all its construction and appointments, the sum of \$464,778.68. The following is a full description of the hall, barring some details and technicalities, written by Mr. Andrewartha, and embodied in the City Engineer's report for 1873:

The present completed building is proposed to be extended over the site of the jail and engine-house as soon as the demands of an increased population call for a more spacious edifice. The building now affords accommodation for the present official staff of the City Government, together with the General Council Chambers and the City Court-room, all of which have been arranged to meet the requirements of the various departments.

The building has 200 feet frontage on Sixth street, and now extends 100 feet on the Jefferson street front, the principal entrance being located on Sixth street. The facade on Sixth street consists of a central portico, two orders in height, the lower order being that designated as Roman Doric, and the upper that of the Corinthian. The third story recedes, and is decorated with a Composite order with full entablature, surmounted with angular pediment, the tympanum of which contains a boldly cut bas-relief of the city seal and motto freely treated, representing a modern engine in full action, bearing the motto "Progress, 1871," emerging from a tunnel, cleaving its way amidst the chaotic rock and Southern flora, indicating thereby the progress of the city and her influence on the surrounding country, and direction of her principal trade. On each side of the central block or portico extend curtains connecting the blocks or wings on Congress street and on Jefferson street. Both these blocks recede from the front building line, and with the angle formed by the curtain and Jefferson street wing, on the southeast corner of the building, the Tower is developed, for the use of the Illuminated Clock and Fire Department, and serves to mark the situation of the Jefferson street entrance to that portion of the building set apart for the transaction of civil business, and is in close contiguity with the suite of rooms appropriated to the chief executive, the Mayor and his attorney. The Jefferson street facade presents a marked difference of architectural treatment, has an extra story in height, but depends greatly upon the future extension to make this portion the principal front, as it is designed to be.

Entering the building on Sixth street, we find a spacious vestibule, adorned with columns, which support the superstructure, and massive self-closing sash doors, which inclose the corridors for purposes of warmth and protection. Im-

mediately opposite this entrance is developed the staircase, a prominent piece of workman-ship in iron, the steps being covered with rubber to prevent sound. The rubber can be removed at pleasure. The stairway, with frescoed and enriched dome and skylight, serves to light the corridors and to guide the uninitiated to the various departments on each story. The stair turns to the right and left, and has broad and easy steps and landings, and gracefully designed curves, and an enriched paneled balustrade, with an arrangement of rail at once novel and convenient.

Arrangements have been made to facilitate the carrying on of business in a systematic and business manner. Lobbies and corridors are provided to ease the throng which presents itself constantly around the apartments of the officials, such as committees of General Council, city officials, and the general information-seeking public. The principal floor, the Jefferson street wing of which is thus occupied, contains a corridor running through its length of two hundred feet, on each side of which are located the offices of the Treasurer, Auditor, and Tax Receivers, en suite, until the staircase is reached. Across the stair hall, continuously extended, the corridor commences, and the offices of Sinking Fund Commissioners, Back-Tax Receiver, and Assessor and assistants, are distributed on each side throughout its length.

The basement is entirely devoted to the Police and City Court officials' offices, lockup, and City Court, all of which present unusual adaptability to their purposes.

The City Court is a room 60 by 40 feet, with 28 feet ceilings, surrounded with gallery for spectators, and with ample accommodations for Judge, City Court Clerk, and attorneys.

Below this basement, and located on each side of the entrance on Sixth street, are located the boilers for the purpose of generating steam for heating purposes during the winter, and furnishing warm water to the lavatories. The system of heating adopted in the building is the application of G. W. Blake's New York Patent Direct Radiator, with high pressure steam supply and independent return pipes. All pipes are concealed.

The second story, on which is located the two large halls or chambers, one for each Board of the General Council, is reached by means of the principal staircase already described. Lobbies and committee rooms flank the large halls, and clerks of the Boards are located in the vicinity.

On this floor, in the tower, the Chief of the Fire Department has his office, his department commencing to occupy the tower from this story up.

The City Engineer's Department occupies the entire north wing of the building, extending to Congress street. This department is furnished with special accommodations for the successful accomplishment of the duties and the protection of the records, and the rooms are located in such a manner that an indirect supervision at all times may be had over the lavatories, water-closets, and dressing-rooms.

The Aldermen's chamber is a room forty by forty feet, and thirty-five feet high. A gallery for spectators surrounds this chamber, in a horse-shoe form, sustained by concealed iron cantilevers, and has arched ribs and vaultings. The ceiling of this room is denominated a coffered ceiling, with deep panels, enriched stucco work, and deeply-shadowed mouldings. This paneling forms the center, and the entire ceiling springs gracefully, with a cove cut with grained arches and intersections over the tops of windows, from a rich Corinthian entablature extending around the entire room, sustained with rich Corinthian pilasters, whose capitals are of the most finely-wrought attic foliage. The entire room is frescoed in a rich style, all its appointments are designed and especially

fitted to their respective positions. This chamber has its attendant committee rooms and lobbies.

The council chamber is a room sixty-six by forty feet, with thirty feet ceiling. The gallery for spectators is in a somewhat similar style and construction, as also the finish, decoration, and appointments, although somewhat subdued, compared with those of the Aldermen's chamber.

The third story is devoted to offices for the Street Departments and city officers connected with the City Engineer, and committee rooms.

The building is erected in a solid manner, with stone from the White river quarries, brick arched floors, and iron floor joists and beams, and nothing has been left undone to make it complete as to utility, and durable as to structure and fire-proof qualifications. Marble tiles are laid throughout the corridors, with selected woods and rich frescoes. The joiner's work is solid and well put together, and the work of plasterer, decorator, lock and hardware manufacturer, and the entire finished work throughout the building, is of a high standard of the best quality.

In connection with the execution of the work the following facts have been ascertained, and it is well to note them in connection with the structural qualification of the building, viz: The base or footing of all walls consists of large flagging or slabs running through the thickness of walls, and project on each side, making the base double the thickness of the wall above. These flags or slabs are native limestone rock—average nine inches thick. They rest directly upon the foundation, which is sand. The greatest pressure from the highest column upon this foundation is calculated at 12,663 pounds per square foot. The greatest crushing strain resisted by the cut stone, which is obtained from Salem, Indiana, and is of the oolitic limestone formation, and to which brick is subjected, is found to be ninety pounds per square inch. Limestone of the formation used in this building is ascertained to be capable of sustaining from two thousand five hundred to three thousand pounds per square inch by actual test. The arched brick floors, constructed upon and sustained by wrought-iron rolled beams, have spans varying from three feet six inches to five feet six inches, with a maximum rise of two feet to every foot width between beams, and are calculated to sustain two hundred and forty pounds per square foot. The floor of the Council Chamber is sustained upon wrought-iron riveted plate and angle iron box beams two feet eight inches deep, and ten and a half inches wide between webs—each weighing an average of twelve hundred pounds, and capable of sustaining 1,243 pounds per square foot of floor load. The galleries are sustained by iron cantilevers or brackets, built into the walls, and concealed in the construction of the grained ceilings beneath. The weight of tower upon its foundation is calculated at 3,674,418 pounds, which is equal to a pressure of 12,663 pounds upon each square foot of foundation surface. The factor is found to be one-twenty-seventh to one-tenth of what the material and construction are capable of sustaining with safety. The entire building has been found to cost the low rate of thirty-six and one-half cents per cubic foot of available space—a low average when we consider the amount of detail and small parts in its interior plan and finish. The entire basement is fitted up in similar character to that of upper stories, and the entire painting, frescoes, and decorations of all parts, which is of elaborate character, is also included. The cut-stone work is mosaic, and elaborately carved in many parts, and includes a two-story portico and tower within the limited space of a lot one hundred by two hundred feet frontage.

The height of the basement, in clear to the spring of the arches, is 10 feet, 8 inches; of the first story in the clear, 15 feet, 8 inches; of the second, 19 feet, 2 inches, and of the third, 15 feet. The tower is 140 feet from the sidewalk to the top of the cresting.

About 7 P. M. on the 16th of October, 1873, while the city was still rejoicing in the glories of the new building, it was seriously damaged in some of its appointments by an explosion, which occurred at the Sixth and Congress street corner. For fifty feet on the former and eighty feet on the latter street, the immense flagstones of the sidewalk were upheaved and broken; the stone steps from the sidewalk to the basement were displaced; a huge piece was broken from the projecting face of the basement wall; the large iron pedestal of the public lamp at the corner was shattered; glass was broken in the basement windows; and the drip-stones covering the traps at the catch-basins of the Sixth street sewer were displaced for a long distance. The explosion was caused by escaping gas, which had been ignited on the premises of the St. Nicholas Hotel. It cost \$1,014.18 to repair the damage.

November 17, 1875, a fire occurred in the City Hall, which damaged the beautiful tower to the amount of \$7,100. Insurance to the full amount was collected, and early the next year the tower and the building were restored to their former elegance.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Louisville Board of Health was established in February, 1866, under an ordinance of September, 1865, in order to the official and proper direction of sanitary matters in the city. In January the board had been authorized to appoint sanitary inspectors. Four such officers were employed, with Dr. Alexander Penny as health officer, and Dr. Samuel Manly as secretary. The excellent health conditions introduced by the operations of the board and its employes were soon manifest in lighter bills of mortality. During the summer of 1867 the city was revisited by the Asiatic cholera; but, as once before, during the fateful year of 1832, it escaped easily, while other cities were terribly scourged. But thirteen cases occurred here, of which four were brought in from other points, leaving but nine as originating here. This result was justly ascribed, in a great degree, to the admirable san-

itary measures that had been adopted. Localities before most prolific of disease were now comparatively healthful. The mortality for the summer months of 1867 was one hundred and forty-two less than in the same season of the previous year.

In December, 1869, Dr. Penny resigned his position as Health Officer, being about to remove from the city. A very complimentary resolution was passed by the Board upon his retirement. Dr. Samuel Manly was appointed in his stead. A number of the old ponds upon the city site were filled and drained this year, among them the pond on Water street, between Fifth and Bullitt, which had been a prolific source of disease. The Eastern and Western Dispensaries, organized under ordinance of Council July 19th, for the benefit of the sick poor, were in highly successful operation about five months of this year. Dr. J. Wood Crawford was in charge of the former; Dr. W. Walling of the latter. The sanitary condition of the city grew better, and the bills of mortality smaller, from year to year. In 1874 the number of deaths in the city from all causes was 2,773, a decrease of 1,400 as against 1873, and of 427 against 1872. It was estimated that the deaths averaged but 1 to every 55 inhabitants, or 17 on the thousand—a very good showing of health, indeed.

In 1874 the death-rate had been decreased about one per cent., and deaths numbered 1 to every 60½ inhabitants. The total number was 2,476. The death-rate was now lower than that of any other city in the country. The rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 16.5, against 19 in St. Louis, 20.29 in Philadelphia, 22.84 in Cincinnati, 24.96 in Baltimore, 27.96 in New York, and 37.02 in New Orleans.

The next year the death rate was slightly increased, being 17.2 in every 1,000, the number of deaths being 2,580, 329 of them being from consumption. Scarlet fever (93 deaths) and small-pox (15) largely accounted for the increase. Still, the health of the city compared very favorably with that of any other in the land.

There was a still larger death rate-rate (18.75) in 1876, or a total mortality of 2,775, or one death to every 54.15 inhabitants. Yet the city exhibited a smaller death-rate for the year than any other in the Union, of more than 100,000 population, with a single exception.

August 22d of this year, under ordinance of the Council, the Board reorganized, with Dr. I. P. Vandell as President; Drs. W. T. Leachman, John A. Brady, and W. B. Dougherty, as members; and Mayor Jacob. Drs. E. O. Brown and W. Walling, physicians for the Eastern and Western Districts, respectively, Chief-of-Police Edwards, and City Engineer Scowden, as members *ex officio*; Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer; Drs. Val Riley and T. L. McDermott, Health Wardens for the Eastern and Western Districts; and Dr. C. B. Blackburn, Secretary of the Board.

May 26, 1877, under another city ordinance, the board was again reorganized. By the urgent recommendation of the mayor, the separate office of health officer was abolished, and the chief of police was made such officer *ex officio*. All salaried members of the board were also dispensed with. Mr. F. M. Barbour was made secretary of the board. Its sole report for the year was the mortality list, which amounted to 1,989—one in every 75 inhabitants, on a basis of 150,000 population, or 12.22 per 1,000. Small-pox prevailed in the city a part of the year, to an unusual extent, there being thirty five cases at once the latter part of May. In June, September, and October, physicians were employed to vaccinate at public expense. Their total vaccinations were 5,078, which, with reasonable estimates for private practitioners, brought the whole number for the year up to 13,078. At the close of the year the disease had almost entirely disappeared.

The year 1878 was a year of yellow fever in many parts of the South, where it wrought fearful devastation. The Board of Health met August 2d, to consider its approach, and unanimously resolved, with almost unexampled good judgment and humanity, that "any attempt at quarantine would not only be galling and detrimental to social and commercial interests, but would also be inhuman in the extreme, and that, as the agents and representatives of a Christian community, nothing is left us but to provide proper and ample hospital accommodations for such unfortunate sick as may come into our city." It was ordered that the main building on the grounds of St. John's Eruptive Hospital should be carefully cleaned, fumigated, and prepared for the reception of any yellow fever patients that might arrive before the new hos-

pital which the Board resolved to erect for them should be completed. Before it was half done sufferers began to arrive, and were placed in the old building. In a single week, however, it was rushed up—a temporary structure 50x34 feet and one story high, with eight rooms 12x12, and a hall ten feet wide running its entire length—on the grounds of the Eruptive Hospital, and in a few days both buildings were filled with refugees stricken with the disease. Dr. J. M. Kellar was made Consulting Physician to the new hospital, and a corps of nurses was organized with much difficulty, on account of general inexperience in dealing with this form of disease. Dr. G. W. Griffiths was presently added as Consulting Physician, and still another temporary building or “pavilion,” but containing only ten rooms, was erected on the same tract. Dr. J. B. Marvin consented to serve as Resident Physician, and Dr. J. W. Heartt as druggist and head nurse. All cases did not come in from abroad. Fifty or more originated in an infected district of the city, beginning at Eleventh and Maple, running up the west side of Eleventh to the north side of Broadway and west to Twelfth, thence to Maple and back to Eleventh. Twenty-eight of these died; four of them in the hospital. It is supposed that the district became infected by the baggage from the South stored in the baggage-room of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at the corner of Eleventh and Maple. In all eighty-nine cases were treated, of whom thirty died, and fifty-nine, or sixty-six per cent. of the whole, were saved. It was a great triumph for the skill and care of the Board of Health and the official humanity of the city. The hospital was finally closed on the 22d of October, 1878. Notwithstanding the fever the death-rate of the year was only 13.83 in the 1,000. The deaths numbered 2,221.

March 17, 1879, the Board was created anew, under ordinance approved that day. Dr. R. H. Gale was elected President of the Board, and Dr. E. R. Montgomery, Health Officer. July 17th, quarantine was declared against the city of Memphis, as infected with yellow fever. Eight cases had reached the city before, and were treated at St. John's Eruptive Hospital, only two of them dying; but none came afterward. The city was free from epidemics, and the bill of mortality for the year exhibited but 2,410 deaths,

or a death rate of 13.77 per 1,000 inhabitants. It was now held that “Louisville is justly entitled to the claim of being the healthiest city on this continent, and probably the healthiest of its size in the world.” There were no deaths from small-pox, against 27 from this cause in 1878. The city had never been so free from it.

During 1880 the city was again free from epidemics, and the general health was good. The mortuary record showed 2,590 deaths, or a death-rate of 18.5 per 1,000, on a population of 140,000. The low rate of the previous year had been made up on an estimated population of 170,000. More (400) died from consumption than from any other cause; and pneumonia (killing 274 this year) comes next; 2,080 nuisances were abated by order of the Board. The wells and ponds were considered a prolific source of disease, and the slaughter-houses were badly complained of.

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were appointed in the spring of 1867, in obedience to the requirement of the tenth section of the act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, passed by the Legislature March 9, of that year. Messrs. J. S. Lithgow, John W. Barr, Esq., and J. H. Ropke, all wealthy citizens, serving without pecuniary compensation, were made commissioners by election of the General Council on joint-ballot, with Mayor Tompsett and Joseph W. Bunce, president of the board of aldermen, as commissioners *ex officio*. The sum of \$767,575.47 passed through the hands of the board, during its first year. In 1868, 232 bonds of the city, of \$1,000 each, were bought by the commission, at an average price of about 80 cents on the dollar.

In 1869 the sinking fund was charged, by act of Legislature, with the payment of the entire bonded debt of the city, except the million in bonds issued in aid of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad company. The act provided for a tax of forty cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property, to meet this additional charge; and the tax was levied the same year. The bonded debt of the city, exclusive of bonds endorsed by it, was \$4,720,000. During this year (1869) the commissioners purchased 105 bonds of \$1,000 each.

In 1870 the board retired \$279,500 of the

city's bonded indebtedness, using in the purchase \$123,255.06 accumulated dividends collected in February of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, and theretofore withheld by the company.

The next year \$254,000 in bonds were purchased, and also \$25,000 in canal bonds, and \$29,000 in city bonds as an investment on behalf of the fund. All these purchases, aggregating \$299,000, were made at a cost of \$260,145.14, or \$38,854.86 below par.

New city bonds were sold during the year as follow: For the City Hall, \$250,000; change of railway gauge, \$107,000; sewers, \$300,000; old liabilities, \$200,000. And there were also issued \$500,000 in aid of the St. Louis Air Line Railway company, and \$15,000 wharf bonds of 1868, making, with others, the total issue for the year \$1,497,000. The debt of the city was now \$6,153,000, or ten per cent of the assessed value of the real estate and improvements, and relatively one of the largest municipal funded debts in the country.

In 1872 were purchased and destroyed \$268,000 in city bonds by the board of commissioners, less \$21,000 redeemed by the board of education, the remainder costing \$208,446.40. Canal bonds to the amount of \$184,000 were also bought as an investment, at a cost of \$167,238.52. The bonded debt of the city increased \$278,000 during the year, of which \$200,000 were issued for building the new Work, Alms, and Pest Houses. The bonded debt of the city December 31, 1872, was \$6,431,500. The commissioners exchanged \$75,000 of the stock of the Jeffersonville Railroad company held by them for seventy-five 6½% bonds of the city, which were canceled and burned.

During 1873 \$106,000 in city bonds were retired and burned, at a cost of \$97,644.38, and \$37,000 in the same were bought as an investment, costing \$32,353.80. The 75 remaining of the 200 city bonds of \$1,000 each, exchanged by the Jeffersonville Railroad for the 2,000 shares of stock in that road held by the city, were received and also burned. The bonded debt of the city was increased \$1,840,000 during the year—\$997,000 to the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, \$600,000 reconstruction bonds, \$200,000 each for the City Hall and the Short Line road-bed, and \$76,000 water bonds; and the total

bonded debt of this city January 1, 1874, was \$8,271,500. In that year \$167,500 of the city's bonds were redeemed and burned, and one city bond of \$1,000 was bought as an investment. The bonded issue for the year was the lightest for several years—only \$400,000, and that for old indebtedness. Outstanding bonds at the close of 1874 amounted to \$8,504,000. Ten thousand dollars were derived this year from a new source, licenses on street cars.

The reduction of the bonded debt accomplished in 1875 was \$169,000, bought for \$158,904.28. Four city six per cent. bonds, and five city seven per cent. were bought for investment for \$8,640. The bonded debt was left at the close of the year at \$8,330,000, of which \$3,812,000 were charges on the sinking fund, and \$4,518,000 to special taxation. There was no new issue of bonds this year.

In 1876, as the resources of the sinking fund for several years had proved quite equal to the demands made upon them, the Commissioners resolved to carry the interest for the city proper upon \$2,025,000 of its seven per cent. bonds for the one year; which was done successfully, the revenue of the year amounting to very little less than had been estimated, notwithstanding the great stagnation, locally, as elsewhere through the country, in all departments of manufactures and commerce. The bonds of the city, however, had so risen in the stock markets that it was not thought advisable to purchase more than \$72,000 worth of them for cancellation and destruction. An additional amount of \$47,000, having longer time to run, was bought as an investment. The former cost \$69,887.25; the latter \$29,125. The bonded debt stood at \$8,258,000.

In 1877 bonds of the city to the amount of \$76,000 were retired at a cost of \$75,180, very nearly par value, it will be noticed. Only wharf bonds of 1884, school bonds of 1885-86, and water bonds of 1887-89 were bought at a discount, and all these at a very small rate below their face. Bonds to the sum of \$34,000 were bought and held as an investment, at a cost of \$33,576.25. In May, 1878, the bonds of the city were worth 106 to 107, with accrued interest. Less than five years before, during the panic of 1873, they had brought but 80 cents; and previous to that year they had never com-

manded more than 90.65 cents on the dollar. The fund still carried interest on the \$2,025,000 in 7 per cent. bonds, noted in the preceding paragraph. The bonded debt of the city was now \$8,182,000. No new issues had been made since 1874, although an appeal was once made to the people for an issue with which to build new school-houses; but it was refused by an overwhelming majority.

In 1878 \$103,000 in the city's bonds were retired and \$67,000 bought for investment—the former at a cost of \$103,917.64, the latter \$66,360.10. Bonded debt, \$8,079,000.

The reduction of the debt accomplished in 1879 was very slight, the bonds outstanding at the close of the year aggregating \$8,072,000. No bonds matured during the year and there were very few offers for sale at satisfactory rates, the \$7,000 bought costing \$7,142.50. The usual surplus of the fund was used to purchase \$120,000 in bonds for investment—\$113,100 in United States securities, bought at par, and \$7,000 in city bonds, bought for \$7,179.

The comparatively large sum of \$260,000 in bonds of the city was retired in 1880, and \$185,000 due that year by redeeming and burning; \$71,000 burned, which had been held as an investment; and only \$4,000 bought and retired, at a cost of \$4,200.90; \$20,000 were purchased as an investment, costing \$20,791. Under Legislative authority a new issue of \$1,000,000 was made to pay off the floating debt existing at the end of 1878. They bear five per cent. interest and to run forty years, with privilege of redemption in ten or twenty years. They were promptly sold by the commissioners at par and interest (the fund itself taking \$400,000), and with the proceeds \$963,669.57 of the floating debt were paid off at once. The bonded debt of the city was now \$8,812,000, with an old contingent liability on Louisville & Nashville railroad bonds of \$1,408,000, making a total of \$10,220,000. The fund was paying an annual interest of \$569,300. It received from all sources in 1880 \$2,375,587.47, disbursed \$2,293,325.38, and had cash on hand December 31st, \$286,644.63. Its assets, including this, were \$4,783,922.98. The taxable property of the city for this and the three preceding years was: 1877, \$68,522,947; 1878, \$73,194,487; 1879, \$64,018,242; 1880, \$66,209,440. The value of the city's

property was \$3,063,091.73. The estimate of receipts for 1881 was \$736,951.42; expenses same, with \$155,467.96 to purchase bonds.

The estimate of receipts for 1881 was more than justified, the handsome sum of \$989,062.19 being realized from all sources—\$245,596.65 from licenses alone. Fifty-three thousand dollars in bonds were bought and burnt, \$56,000 bought as an investment. It was reported by the Commissioners at the close of the year that the present resources of the fund, including Louisville & Nashville railroad stock, would probably pay all interest on the funded debt and leave a surplus of about \$50,000 per annum to apply to the principal, "which in due time will be extinguished if the system is not disturbed." The assets of the Fund December 31, 1881, including \$307,040.30 cash on hand, were \$6,296,466.50. The funded debt of the city then was \$8,759,000,—\$129,000 of which was due in 1882, \$453,000 in 1883, \$102,000 in 1884, \$42,000 in 1885, \$42,000 in 1886, \$575,000 in 1887, \$1,006,000 in 1888, \$349,000 in 1889, \$735,000 in 1891, \$206,000 in 1892, \$10,000 in 1893, \$394,000 in 1894, \$100,000 in 1896, \$588,000 in 1897, \$338,000 in 1898, \$692,000 in 1901, \$1,998,000 in 1903, \$1,000,000 in 1920, besides the contingent bonded debt for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, of \$1,408,000, payable in 1886-87-93. One million is in five per cent. bonds, \$2,708,000 in six per cent. bonds, \$5,051,000 in seven per cent. bonds. The total amount of annual interest is \$566,050. The debt is made up of bounty bonds, \$7,000; school bonds, \$157,000; old liability bonds, \$1,590,000; bonds for railroads, \$3,310,000; sewer bonds, 504,000; water bonds, \$1,344,000; wharf bonds, \$266,000; street improvement bonds, \$798,000; bonds for public buildings, \$783,000. It was estimated that \$767,965 would be received in 1882, of which \$188,579.68 would be available for the purchase of bonds.

POLICE.

In 1866 the force was increased to 100 men. Up to April 1, 1870, the men were appointed and controlled by the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, under whom George C. Shadburne was the last Chief of Police. In this year, a new city charter was passed by the Legislature, under the provisions of which the entire force was elected annually by the Board

of Police Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, the Presidents of the two Boards of the General Council, and the Chairman of the Police Committee of each Board. Under this act and an ordinance of Council March 23, 1870, the force was re-organized and began duty April 2d. Mr. W. Jenkins was appointed Chief of Police. By ordinance of May 28th, two more Second Lieutenants of Police were appointed, without increasing the aggregate strength of the force. There were two First Lieutenants—John A. Weatherford, in charge of the Eastern Division, and John Shelly, of the Western—the city being divided on Fifth street. Five districts were mapped out for patrol duty, each in charge of two Second Lieutenants; and these were further subdivided into twelve beats for each, except the Third or Central District, which has thirteen, making sixty-one beats in all. The force now consisted of a Chief, two First Lieutenants, ten Second Lieutenants, one hundred and thirty-six policemen, and twelve supernumeraries—thirteen officers and one hundred and forty-eight men. Of the policemen, but one hundred and twenty-two were on patrol duty, sixty-one at a time, four of the others being detectives, seven station-keepers, two at police headquarters, and one on court detail and general duty. The discipline of the force was favorably reported. Its expense, for the nine months of 1870 after re-organization, was \$106,024.83. Arrests for the year, 5,014.

In 1871 the city charter was so amended as to require the election of the entire force, except the Chief and Lieutenants, every three years, instead of every year. It was rightly esteemed that this would aid the efficiency of the force, and prevent certain dangerous abuses. The great Chicago fire occurred this year, and \$300 were raised by the force for the relief of their brethren in that city who had suffered. One-third of this sum was given by the Police Benevolent Association, which was now in existence. During the year, by ordinance of Council, thirty men were added to the force—two First Lieutenants, two Second Lieutenants, and twenty-six policemen, three of whom were to be detectives. There was now an effective force of one hundred and seventy-nine men.

On the 18th of January, 1874, Colonel Albert W. Johnson became Chief of Police, succeeding

Colonel Walworth Jenkins. In 1876 he was in turn superseded by Colonel J. W. Edward. Seventeen members of the force were dismissed by the Mayor this year. In 1877, upon the re-organization of the Board of Health, the Chief of Police was made Health Officer *ex officio*. J. A. Weatherford became Chief January 18, 1879. The force was reduced January 22d from one hundred and seventy-seven to one hundred and forty-eight. January 24th the system was changed to all day service, with fifty-eight officers, and all night, with seventy-eight officers. Eight mounted policemen were put on duty. The Department cost \$94,780.84 this year. More premises were inspected, more nuisances reported, and more abatement of nuisances made, than in any previous year. In 1880 the force made 4,712 arrests, and cost the city \$92,239.27. "Its discipline and efficiency," says the Chief in his report, "surpass any previous year." John Brophy, a patrolman, was killed December 8, 1880, by a drunken fellow-officer. He had served on the force faithfully for eight years. One officer was dismissed during the year, and fourteen resigned.

During the twenty-five years ending 1882, ninety-six members of the police, including five chiefs, had died, fifteen of them by violence—seven while on duty, and two by the hands of fellow-officers. A reporter for the Evening Post of March 2, 1882, from which we derive these facts, adds the following incidents:

Among the list of departed officers is the name of Charles Glass, who at the time of his death had been on the force for a number of years. Charlie, before coming to Louisville, had been an old sailor, and he had rendered assistance at more than one hanging to the sheriff. It was he who prepared the rope neckties for Dave Caution, William Knell, Thomas Smith, and others. In fact, he was the dependence of the sheriffs in these little tickling matters. He was often heard to remark that he could tie the best knot in America, and that his knot never failed. Charlie was one of the old stand-bys, and had been a station-house-keeper for some time before his death.

Wash Ragan, who was on the force for some time, went to California, where he became first a miner, and then a miner, dying while following the latter profession. At the time of his death he was reported to be worth a considerable amount.

Dominick Carrigan fell one morning, while returning home from duty, on the icy pavement, and fractured the tip of his knee, from which injury he never recovered.

George Herrick had been on the force for a number of years, and had filled the positions of patrolman, lieutenant, and detective, which latter position he filled at the time of his death. He had spoken a few words in regard to a case

he was working up, and stepping into the water-closet he fell and died in a few moments. The cause of his death was heart disease.

The death of Aleck Gilmore was probably one of the most sad of any of the members of the force. He had gone to Cave Hill Cemetery to water the grave of a beloved daughter, and while filling the watering-pot from a small run that passes through the grounds, lie, from apoplexy, fell face downward into the shallow water and was suffocated, and there his body was found. Mr. Gilmore was one of the old officers of the city, and in addition to having served on the force, had been marshal of the City Court, and was, under Mayor Tompsett, chief of police, making one of the best the force has ever had.

THE WATER-WORKS.

March 6, 1854, a charter was granted by the State Legislature to Thomas E. Wilson, Bland Ballard, John R. Hamilton, Charles J. Clarke, Andrew Graham, Curran Pope, and their associates, to form the Louisville Water Company in the city of Louisville. During the two generations, and more, of the town before that, the supply had been altogether from the old-fashioned pumps and wells, of which many still remained within the city limits, and under public care.

In September, 1856, the organization of a company for the supply of water to the city was completed. Stock subscriptions were made as follows: By the city, October 22, 1856, \$550,000, to which \$220,000 were added July 8, 1859; by private subscriptions, September 9, 1856, \$5,100; making a total of \$775,100. This, although seemingly a large sum, was deemed quite insufficient for the erection and maintenance of works for a water supply to a city so large as Louisville had become. It was nevertheless determined to make a beginning of the enterprise, and carry it so far as the means would allow. An engine-house, with chimneys and stand-pipe of ample dimensions (four feet diameter) for all supplies likely to be needed for many years, was constructed on the bank of the Ohio, about a mile and a quarter above the present city limits, where it is still in use. A reservoir of rather small capacity, only 10,000,000 gallons, was completed on higher ground a little way in the interior, and a single pump main was laid to it, with a supply main thence to the heart of the city. The minimum head given by this reservoir, when full, is eighty-one feet and a half above the highest curbstone in the city west of the Beagrass. A second engine and duplicate of other machinery were provided against the possible

derangement and disability of the apparatus kept in use.

In October, 1860, the works were so far completed that water was turned into the mains and service-pipes, and the supply of the city began. Additional funds were secured after a time by the issue and sale of \$200,000 in bonds of \$1,000 denomination, secured by mortgage upon the company's property and by the net income of the works. The system was rapidly developed, so that, by the close of 1866 there were forty-four miles of the different sizes of pipe laid, and the aggregate consumption of the city amounted to 2,000,000 of gallons per day.

In 1868 tenement houses for the employees at the works were erected by the city. They are plain, yet comfortable and durable, and add much to the attractiveness of the grounds about the old reservoir. A flight of stone steps was also erected at the entrance to the reservoir. The city, August 1, 1867, had subscribed \$500,000 more in bonds to the capital stock, and an additional main-pipe (thirty-inch) was thus enabled to be laid in 1868-69. At the beginning of 1868 there were forty-seven miles of pipe down. The number of attachments, apart from those used by the Fire Department, was 2,414, supplying 2,783 premises and 28,000 consumers.

In November, 1869, the great work of laying the additional thirty-inch main-pipe was completed, at a cost of \$357,077.14 to the end of that year, which was nearly \$100,000 below the estimate, a remarkably unique fact in connection with public expenditures. Pipe extensions were made this year to the amount of 3,416 miles. Service attachments, 3,683; running expenses, \$26,247.79.

The receipts for 1870 showed a satisfactory increase, being \$104,279.21, besides \$10,223 due from the city for water-supply. A new three-story building for store-house, workshop, and stable, was put up on the rear of the company's premises on Third street. Extensions, 4,166 miles; discontinued, 404 feet. Running expenses, \$29,827.08; repairs, \$10,319.96.

During 1873 the company laid 12.4 miles of pipe, including the extension on Portland avenue and the distributing pipes in the Portland district of the city. It was the first water service of this kind to reach that old region, and the extension was not remunerative. The company

now had in use eighty miles of pipe. Its net receipts for the year were \$154,160.03, being 6.47 per cent. upon the cash cost of the works, including expenses of running and maintenance. The \$200,000 mortgage debt, by the aid of the sinking fund, had been reduced to three-fourths of that sum.

November 19, 1874, surveys were begun for the extension of the works, by the building of a new and much larger distributing reservoir, which had become an imperative necessity to the adequate supply of the city, especially in the upper stories of buildings, where the water often failed, through inadequate head. There were two total interruptions of the supply during the year—one of five hours June 10th and 11th, and one of three hours August 29th, caused in each case by breaks in the second supply main. Pipe was laid this year to the amount of 9.358 miles, and five hundred and twenty feet were taken up. The revenue of the year, above cost of maintenance, was \$36,719.87, and the total receipts were 7.19 per cent. upon the cost of the works and expenses for the year.

December 6, 1875, the work was completed, with slight exceptions, of making the stand-pipe an overflow instead of a single stand-pipe, in order to relieve all pipes whatever belonging to the works, from the stand-pipe out, from the impact produced by pump action, which had, in at least one case (October 29, 1870), burst the pipes. By this arrangement all water going into the mains leading to the reservoir or the city rises through the old forty-eight-inch pipe in the middle of the new group of stand-pipes to the level at which four columns of twenty-inch pipe are connected with it, and there overflows and descends through these into the annular pipe under the main floor of the tower, and thence on into the mains. A sixteen-inch distributing main was also laid this year on Jefferson street, from Preston to Eleventh street. One interruption occurred November 30th of nine hours' length, during which the reservoir became entirely empty. The extension of lines for the year amounted to 4.859 miles, and 1,139 feet were taken up. The net revenue was \$34,688.41, but the total receipts (6.57 per cent. of costs and works) were \$8,449.18 less than in 1874, mainly on account of the depression in business caused by the panic.

In 1876 the Legislature and the General Council conferred upon the company all necessary power for the issue of nine hundred \$1,000 bonds, first mortgage six per cents, to run thirty years, to take up the \$90,000 remaining bonds outstanding from the issue of February 1, 1863, to build the new reservoir at Crescent Hill; and make other improvements connected therewith. On the 2d of October, accordingly, the new issue was made, and was negotiated by President Long at ninety-six cents on the dollar, which was regarded as an exceedingly favorable rate, and more than was obtained about that time for any other first-class local securities. The bonds were then worth more than city securities, and at this writing (March, 1882) are worth 114. The contract for the construction of the reservoir was promptly awarded, and the work begun the next year. The old reservoir was cleared of its accumulated deposits of sediment, aggregating about 11,000 cubic yards, for the first time since its construction sixteen years before. To do this required the labor of forty-one men one hundred and thirty-nine consecutive hours, in the northerly basin, and of fifty-two men one hundred hours in the southerly compartment. The extensions of the year amounted to 2.01 miles; net revenue, \$16,087.73; total receipts, \$165,659.54, or 5.87 per cent. upon cost and expenses.

The new reservoir had been located upon the north side of the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike, in the locality known as Crescent Hill, two and one-fourth miles from the pumping station of the works, and a little more than three miles from the city limits, and four and eighty-seven hundredths miles from the City Hall. One hundred and ten acres of land were purchased for it, of Z. M. Sherley and W. C. and C. Atterburn. On the 3d of November, 1876, the contract for constructing it was made with Mr. R. C. Kerr, of Louisville. Its high-water level was to be one hundred and seventy-five feet above low water in the Ohio, and one hundred and eleven and a half above the highest curbstone west of Beargrass, giving thirty feet more head than the old reservoir. It was to be in two compartments of fifty million gallons each, making a total capacity of one hundred million gallons, or just ten times that of the old reservoir. The work of construction was begun April 11, 1877, and \$137,

260.12 were expended upon it during that year. The work went on steadily in 1878, and by the close of that year \$731,638.33 had been expended. Under the contract, the work was to be completed by the 11th of April, 1879, two years from the beginning; but the enormous job dragged somewhat, and the water was not pumped into it until December 15, 1879. There had been expended, by the close of that year, upon the reservoir, pipe mains, right of way, and real estate needed by the improvement, the sum of \$971,270.66. The new reservoir has since been the source of supply for the city, although the old one is kept full, and held as a reserve.

The principal statistics of 1877 were: Total revenue, \$185,203.76 (5.86 per cent. upon cost and expenses); total expense of conducting works, \$41,562.70; extensions, 5.04 miles; taken up, 718 feet. The inlet pipe was cleaned August 22d, 23d, and 24th, by fourteen men, with labor equal to one man working 478 hours.

Statistics of 1878: Receipts, \$171,047.88, or 4.77 per cent. upon cost and expenses (same in the three following years); running expenses, \$42,485; extensions, 4.05 miles; taken up, 359 feet. The company retired \$12,000 of its last issue of bonds, leaving its entire bonded debt \$888,000.

For 1879: Revenue from all sources, \$176,097.45; net expenses, \$40,056.61, nearly \$2,500 less than the year before; increase of service connections, 294; total connections, 7,225; extensions, 1.4 miles; reduction of bonded indebtedness, \$12,000. In July two Blake duplex steam-pumps were put in at the pumping-station, capable jointly of pumping 6,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

For 1880: Revenue, \$189,621.13, being an increase against 1879 of \$13,523.68; net expenses, \$48,901.28; service connections, 7,458; increase for the year, 234; extensions, 2,455 miles; pipe taken up, 39 feet. The total amount paid on the new reservoir and allied improvements to the end of this year was \$1,058,220.10.

The south basin was disabled for several months by slides in the side walls, which were repaired at a cost of \$6,956.72. The total number of gallons pumped this year was 2,364,171.073, or 6,567,141 gallons per day, a trifle more than ten times the pumpage of 1861, the first full year of the works.

The net revenue for 1881 was \$214,360.09; number of service attachments, 7,907.

The questions with which the company is grappling, as we close this account, is that of filtration of the water supply and the early introduction of additional pumping machinery. Careful experiments upon the former are proceeding, and it is hoped a solution of the problem will soon and satisfactorily be reached.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The following statistics of the Department, from the time it was reorganized as a paid service June 1, 1858, to the first year for which we have been able to get full reports, have been prepared:

| Year. | Fires. | Other Alarms. | Total. | Loss. | Insurance. | Loss over Insurance. |
|-------|--------|---------------|--------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1858 | 47 | 15 | 62 | \$ 55,605 | \$ 29,275 | \$ 25,330 |
| 1859 | 49 | 2 | 51 | 175,035.50 | 149,095 | 25,940 |
| 1860 | 63 | 5 | 68 | 94,832 | 62,933 | 31,914 |
| 1861 | 30 | 6 | 36 | 16,885 | 11,260 | 5,625 |
| 1862 | 47 | 10 | 57 | 50,985 | 27,710 | 31,275 |
| 1863 | 42 | 1 | 43 | 17,172 | 9,972 | 7,200 |
| 1864 | 51 | 1 | 52 | 1,226,800 | 143,725 | 1,083,075 |
| 1865 | 71 | 4 | 75 | 823,085 | 467,460 | 355,625 |

In May, 1865, the Fire Alarm Telegraph was put in operation, and the next report of the Department represented it as "a complete success, its working having convinced the most skeptical of the great benefits it affords." There were at the close of 1866 in the Department six steam engines, each manned by eight men, and one hook and ladder truck and equipments, with ten men, making a total force of fifty-eight men and thirty-two horses. One of the engines and the truck, with four thousand feet of leather hose, were bought during 1866. The Department was called out one hundred and twenty-nine times during the year, which was twice as often as in 1865. There were one hundred and sixteen fires, with losses aggregating \$345,045, and insurance to the amount of \$290,230. More fires were caused by incendiarism than in all the years together during which the Department had been organized.

In 1867 the fires and losses noticeably fell off. The former were twenty-seven less than in 1866, and the losses aggregated only \$150,415, or considerably less than one-half those of the year before, which was considered a great testimonial of the efficiency of the Department. Insurance covered \$121,315 of the losses. Twenty-seven new boxes were erected for the fire alarm tele-

graph, but the apparatus of the Department was not otherwise noticeably increased. The alarm was now regarded as "the rival of that of any city in the Union, and may well be the pride and boast of her [Louisville's] citizens." It employed three operators and one repairer. The losses the next year were still less, by \$48,763.30, but there were nine more fires.

In 1869 there were one hundred and fourteen alarms and one hundred and eleven fires; losses, \$116,554, fully covered by insurance.

In 1870 the capacity of all the engines in the Department was increased from one stream to two streams. Previously but one engine forced two streams; and now, instead of seven, twelve streams were played by the six engines upon a fire. The expenditures of the Department this year amounted to \$83,707.51. Repairs to the value of \$2,500 (though costing but \$600) were put upon the John G. Baxter Hook and Ladder House, on Market street; and the engine-houses were thoroughly overhauled and repainted by the men belonging to them. Fires this year, 125; losses, \$237,464.54; insurance, \$168,003.06.

One engine, with full equipment and company, was added in 1871. The new machine (Louisville, No. 7), was very heavy, requiring four horses to haul it. The alarm telegraph was beginning to give way, and improvements were called for. There were thirty more fires this year than in the year before; but the net losses were several thousand dollars less—\$246,802 total loss; insurance, \$183,247.

Two engines were added the next year—the James A. Leech No. 8 and the J. A. Krack No. 9, besides three extra reels, with seven hundred and fifty feet of hose apiece—one reel each for the eastern, western, and southern parts of the city. The Department had now nine steamers and two hook and ladder companies. The older engines were getting unreliable, however. A shop was also added for the manufacture and repair of the hose and harness used in the service. The new engines were named from the chairmen of the Committees on the Fire Department in the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council, respectively, and commemorate the valuable services of these gentlemen in that capacity. The expenses of the year were necessarily large—\$108,731.20, being \$23,458.23

greater than in 1871. The fires of the year numbered 190; losses, \$118,893; insurance, \$73,978.

In 1873 a new engine-house, on the north side of Washington, between Adams and Webster streets, 30 x 115 feet, and two stories high, was completed, at a cost of \$12,800. The cornice and tower are made of galvanized iron, the latter being seventy feet high. A stone tablet was inserted in the front of the building, with the inscription, "J. M. Letterle No. 10," in honor of the Councilman then serving from the First ward, and chairman of the Fire Committee in the Council. Several of the old engines were thoroughly reconstructed this year. The hose and harness shop proved an excellent investment for the Department, turning out three thousand five hundred feet of hose during the year, and making all new harness required. There were one hundred and eighty-three fires this year, with losses \$290,927, and \$260,222 insurance.

In January, 1874, the (Ahrens) steamer purchased for the new engine-house in "Butcher-town" arrived, and was housed therein, taking its name accordingly as the "J. M. Letterle No. 10." A Champion chemical fire-engine, the "S. H. Garvin No. 1," was bought and located in Portland. The Department shop manufactured thirteen thousand feet of new hose. There were two hundred and one alarms and one hundred and sixty-two actual fires, with \$130,787 in losses and \$123,000 insurance, against more than twice the loss in 1873. During the latter half of the year it was believed that no other city in the country enjoyed so great exemption from fires. Cost of the Department for the year, \$125,447.63. It now had ten steamers, one chemical engine, two hook and ladder companies, a hose and harness shop, fire telegraph, one hundred and fourteen men, and forty horses. The venerable steamer Copper-blossom had been condemned and passed out of use, but was still in charge of one of the hook and ladder companies. The new office of Assistant Chief Engineer was created by the Council, and Edward Hughes was appointed by the Chief as Assistant for the Eastern District, and Ben F. Bache for the Western. They were unanimously confirmed by the Council.

The alarms for 1875 were 201, of which 165

were actual fires, giving a total of losses \$89,184, of which \$77,082 were covered by insurance. The heaviest loss was by the burning of the Broadway Baptist church December 2, with a loss of \$27,500, fully insured.

The net cost of the Department for 1876 was \$118,013.98. The fire losses of the year were very heavy, but were mainly caused by one disastrous conflagration, at the corner of Eighth and Main streets, on the morning of October 17th, in which over \$300,000 were lost at one stroke. The other fires aggregated only \$72,590, making a total of \$374,516.85, with insurance of \$288,494.85. Those who were present at the great fire of '76 declared it the most remarkable that had ever occurred in the city. The alarms for the year numbered 206; actual fires, 180.

In 1877 there were 225 alarms and 179 fires—a greater number of alarms than in any previous year in the history of the Department. The losses, however, were but \$312,105, a very favorable showing against 1876, to the amount of \$64,411.85. Insurance, too, covered \$503,155, so that the net loss was only \$8,950. The heaviest fire of the year was that of December 8, on Main, between First and Second, by which Cochran & Fulton lost \$175,000—more than half the aggregate loss of the year; next was that of November 3, in the block between Main and the river, First and Second, in which \$60,000 went up. In September the City Brewery, on Green and Preston, burned, with \$16,000 loss. A first-class Ahrens steamer was added to the Department this year, at a cost of \$4,600. It was called the "Charles D. Jacob, No. 1," from the Mayor of the city, and displaced the old Atwood engine, which was now nearly worthless, and the company (No. 1) changing name accordingly. A new style of fire cistern was introduced, occupying comparatively small space on the side of the street, out of the way of sewers or other pipes, supplying thrice as many engines as the old kind, and requiring less hose at a fire, because six engines could be concentrated about a single cistern. It cost more to build, but less afterward for repairs.

On the 11th of January, 1878, Mr. George W. Levi, who had been Chief of the Department and Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph eight years, was superseded by George W. Frantz. He had the entire alarm service repaired during

the year, with new wires, insulators, and brackets, and one new alarm-box. The cost of the Department this year was \$104,035.01, or \$14,912.08 less than in 1877. The city had an uncommon exemption from fires and heavy losses this year. The alarms were one hundred and forty-six, of which twenty-seven were second or false alarms. The losses were \$78,043.42; insurance, \$64,592.30. The largest fires were those of March 17th, burning Chess, Carley & Co.'s oil-tanks, etc., at the city limits, with a loss of \$36,926.50; and the burning of the American White Lead Works February 3d, with \$10,000 loss.

In 1879, August 19th, the old and worn-out engine A. Y. Johnson, used by No. 6 Company, was condemned, and was presently displaced by the new Ahrens steamer George W. Frantz, named in honor of the retiring Chief, the Company changing name accordingly. Many sections of leather hose were also condemned, and it was determined to buy in their stead rubber hose, of which 3,750 feet were purchased, at ninety cents per foot. One new reel and seven alarm boxes were added to the equipments of the Department, with three Cleveland, two Silsby, and one Schultz heaters, by which time is shortened in getting water on a fire. The heater last named is the device of Captain Isaac Schultz, of the J. A. Gillis No. 2 Company. The new alarm boxes were the device of W. J. Stephens, chief operator at the Central Station. Most of the engine-houses were overhauled and repaired during the year. Expenses were reduced \$23,229.32, as against 1878. There were one hundred and sixty alarms and one hundred and fourteen fires, with losses \$209,281.22, and insurance \$150,664.80. The heavy fires of the year were the City Almshouse, January 31st, loss \$50,954; at Third, Main, and Water, June 12, about \$40,000; at Guthrie, Second, and Third, about \$37,000.

Major Edward Hughes, who is now efficiently serving the city as Chief of the Department, became such at the beginning of the year 1880. Engines Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 were condemned this year, and four new steamers were purchased in their stead, with sixteen thousand feet of first-rate rubber hose. No. 5 took the name "Ed. Hughes," from the new Chief.

Two new first-class engine-houses were erected

and the old ones sold. They were for Company No. 5, which was removed from Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, to Green, near First, and for the John G. Baxter Hook and Ladder Company, which was changed from Market to Eighth street. The alarm telegraph was reported in very bad order, and the next year steps were taken for a new and improved system. To prevent false alarms in a measure, all the old locks were taken off the boxes and patent ones put on. There were two hundred and eighty-nine alarms in 1880, but forty-seven of them were second and false alarms. Losses, \$191,668.63; insurance, \$114,323.63. None of the fires were heavy except that of Finzer Brothers, September 10, with \$125,000 loss; and J. P. Barnum & Co.'s, January 26, costing \$22,471.63.

GAS WORKS.

In 1856 temporary ovens were erected outside of the gas-houses, as a measure of necessity in furnishing an adequate supply to the city; and the next year a new retort-house was built for sixty-six additional retorts, and also a new purifying house. In 1864 the ovens were rearranged, and the number of retorts in the largest house nearly doubled thereby. Still another retort-house, 72 x 53 feet, built for sixty retorts, was erected in 1866, with an additional purifying house.

In 1863 the company's stock was increased to the full limit allowed by its charter, by the sale of 2,372 shares. The laying of a new distributing main, twelve-inch, from the works to and down Broadway, was begun—a work not completed until 1866, when it was connected at Fourth street with the ten-inch main on Main street. The distance between the extreme eastern and western points of the street-mains was now about four and one-half miles, and the mains reached one and one-half miles south of the works, so that a very large portion of the city was now reached by the improved illumination. The president of the company reported:

The works are now in an admirable condition for the future growth of the city. The only additional thing that could possibly be desired would be increased storage space for gas; but any attempt to construct a large gasholder at this time is quite beyond the means of the present company.

January 30, 1867, provision was made by the Legislature for the expiration of the old charter January 1, 1869. At the beginning of 1867

there were 1,446 street lamps in use, which number was increased by sixty-four during the year.

In 1869 the affairs of the old company, after an existence of thirty years, were satisfactorily closed up, and the Louisville gas company was organized, on the basis of the new charter granted January 23, 1869, operating for twenty years. During this year the extension of the service to Portland and the construction of the new gasholder on Portland avenue were completed, and the gas was let on in that district July 1st. A three-story building was erected on the Green street premises for the inspectors' department, and a large new coal-shed was built at the corner of Jackson and Washington.

The city of Louisville now held 12,082 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$50 shares in the new company, and private parties 11,721.

The balance of profit of the company during the year 1871 was reported at \$124,450.91. The net profit of 1872 was 9.35 per cent.; of 1873, 9.77; the balance of profit 1874, \$98,264.60; net profits 1875, 9.633 per cent.; 1876, 9.412; 1877, 10.99.

In 1872, under a legislative charter approved March 21st of that year, a new company was organized, and denominated the Citizens' Gas Light Company. Mr. George Ainslie was its President; Messrs. Samuel L. Avery, Thomas Coleman, James Todd, Samuel Russell, John G. Barret, and H. Victor Newcomb, were Directors. The older Louisville Gas Company was still in existence. In 1876 still another company was formed, under the general laws of the State for the organization of corporate bodies; and it took the name of the Citizens' Mutual Gas Light Company. This was presently consolidated with the other Citizens' Company, and the General Council was petitioned for the usual privileges for such company. In response thereto the Board of Councilmen August 30th, and the Board of Aldermen September 6th, after much discussion, and against the opinion of the City Attorney and the unanimous report of several committees in 1872, passed an ordinance granting the Citizens' Company power to establish gas-works and lay down its pipes and mains in and along the streets, alleys, and public ways of the city. This ordinance was vetoed by the Mayor September 20th, as violating a contract between the city and the Louisville Gas Com-

pany. It was not passed over his veto, and the competitive project therefore fell to the ground.

The city had thus an accrued interest in the works, from the loan of her credit thirty years before, and the trust-fund accruing therefrom, which provided for the lighting of the city at very small or no cost for years after the formation of the new company.

December 17, 1870, difficulties having arisen between the city authorities and the Gas Company concerning the street lighting, an arrangement for their submission to arbitrators was made by Mayor Baxter and President Smith, of the company. July 1st of this year, 1,724 street-lamps were in use, to which 66 were added within the next six months, 60 by July 1, 1871, 56 by the next January, 85 in six months more, and 34 by the close of 1872, when 2,025 were in use, and 80 miles 1,761 feet of gas-pipe were laid.

Under the arrangement of December, 1870, Messrs. Albert Fink and Charles Hermany, the latter then and now the engineer of the Louisville Water Company, were selected as arbitrators. Their decision, rendered January 18, 1871, reduced the charges of the company against the city for street lights during 1869 and 1870, from \$115,167.21 to \$99,506.06, and made sundry recommendations for the improvement of the service.

Further difficulties arose between the city and the Gas Company in 1877, and after sundry attempts to end them by fresh arbitration, it was agreed that the award of Messrs. Fink and Hermany, arbitrators, in 1871, should be referred back to them, "for further interpretation as to what should be considered proper items to be charged in the cost of making gas, and also that said arbitrators arrange a form for the annual statement to be made by the Gas Company." Their "interpretation" was submitted July 14th, 1877, and was nominally accepted as final and conclusive, and binding upon both parties. At the end of this year 2,427 street-lamps were in use.

The profits of the company in 1878 were equal to 9.836 per cent.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The following extract is made from the First Annual Report of the Board of Directors:

The Institution was incorporated by the General Assembly March 9, 1834, and the ordinance appropriating \$500,000 for

the erection of the building, was approved by the Mayor of the city July 2, 1839. The construction of the building was commenced the year thereafter. Ground to the extent of sixty-seven acres was set apart by the General Council for the use of the House of Refuge, forty acres of which it was intended to adorn and beautify as a park. The General Council, however, has passed an ordinance recently (1866), giving the Board of Managers control of the forty acres alluded to, to be appropriated by them to such uses as the interests of the Institution may seem to require.

When the war of the Rebellion commenced, the necessary buildings for the use of the Institution had been nearly completed, but, in this condition, they were taken possession of and occupied by the Government authorities for hospital purposes, and were thus held until the close of the war. The Trustees again obtaining possession of the ground and buildings, they were, with commendable haste, prepared for the reception of inmates. Some time during the month of July, 1865, the first boy was committed by our City Court to the care of the Institution. It seemed almost providential that the hospital doors of this Institution should be thrown open at a time so auspicious, for, through the operations of the contending armies, many noble little boys were thrown upon the world without resources, and without their natural parental protectors.

The number of commitments to the House of Refuge by the City Court to the close of 1866, was one hundred and thirty-six, including one girl; remaining at that time, one hundred and sixteen. Average age of inmates, twelve years, one month, and seven days.

The General Council appropriated \$10,000 for an additional building, which was erected in 1867, a substantial three-story brick edifice, 75 x 30 feet, containing school- and lecture-room, workshop, and basement for reading and recreation.

In 1872 the House of Refuge for Girls was added, at a cost of \$25,000. The Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Directors, Mr. T. C. Tucker, gave his personal attention to the work throughout, and secured the extension of the water-pipes to both buildings now in use. The new building was opened May 1, 1873, and received twenty-eight inmates the same year.

The total cost of the institution, from its beginnings to January 1, 1874, was \$339,000.

In 1876 a new and neat chapel was erected and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, including a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson.

The House of Refuge for colored children was built upon the same premises the same year, and occupied in 1877. It cost \$19,267.60 before furnishing. It was opened August 20, 1877,

with ten boys, and contained twenty-one at the close of the year.

Mr. P. Caldwell has been the efficient superintendent of the House of Refuge for most of the time since its opening.

THE WORK-HOUSE.

In 1867, Mayor Tompsett, in his annual message to the City Council, declared that, "in regard to this establishment, the city is in want of a new one, as the present one is entirely too small, and the prisoners too much crowded; and as the quarry at the present time is almost exhausted, it would be well for the city to purchase sufficient land near the city for building and quarry purposes." He recommended that the female prisoners should be sent to the Sisters of Charity, as was then done in Cincinnati. For years afterwards the Grand Jury of Jefferson county pretty regularly every year declared the old building "a public nuisance" and "the one dark spot upon the fair name of our otherwise beautiful city." In February, 1872, the General Council was authorized by the Legislature "to issue \$200,000 in bonds for new Alms, Pest, and Work-houses; but unhappily the two first-named, whose construction was promptly entered upon, absorbed the entire sum. In March, 1875, Mayor Jacob sent a special and pressing message to the Council, urging provisions for the construction of a new Work-house, based, in part, upon a then recent death, which he alleged had certainly been accelerated, if not occasioned, by confinement in "the wretched old building known as the Work-house."

April 8, 1879, to the great joy of all concerned, the abominable old Work-house was abandoned for a new building, now fully completed after so many years of persistent pressure for it. It cost, completed and furnished, about \$105,000. One thousand three hundred and forty-six prisoners were committed to the Work-house this year, of whom 1,305 were discharged, and thirteen escaped; eighty-six were in the institution at the end of the year. In 1880 1,057 were received, 1,058 discharged, eleven escaped, one was killed while resisting an officer, and seventy were left December 31st.

THE MARKET HOUSES.

These were originally constructed at various points in the middle of Market Street, the use of

which for such purpose seems to have been contemplated by the founders of the city. During the official year 1866-67 two of the market houses were taken out of the street, and five new ones, in less inconvenient localities, were erected, three by private parties and two by the associated effort of the butchers and gardeners. Others were subsequently removed from the street, and but one remains—the Boone Market, of comparatively recent date, on Market street, quite out of the principal business quarters.

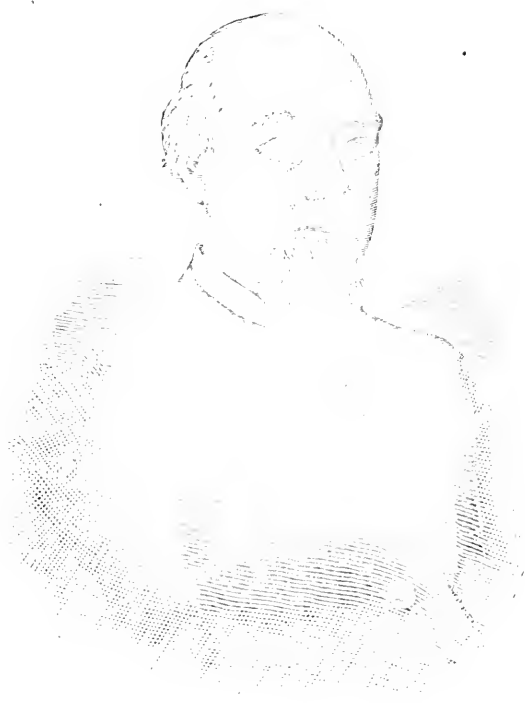
THE STREETS, ETC.

At the beginning of 1882, City Engineer Scowden officially reported to the superintendent of the Board of Trade that "the territorial limits of Louisville embrace an area of twenty-five square miles, which is traversed by 156.19 miles of unimproved streets and alleys. Of the streets, 106.53 miles are McAdam, 13.55 miles are bowlders, 7.64 miles are hard wood blocks, 2.76 miles are Paducah gravel, 0.20 miles asphalt, and 0.10 miles limestone blocks. Our streets are exceptionally broad, most of them measuring from 60 to 125 feet in width, and, although comparatively level, yet effective surface drainage is readily obtained through systematic sewerage. Double-track street railways thread our principal thoroughfares, provided with all modern facilities and conveniences, *except conductors*. A thorough sewer system has been established, and many of its more important arteries are already constructed. After the completion of an eastern outfall sewer through the Beargrass creek basins, and a few others in the suburban districts of the city, the sanitary provisions for Louisville will be second to none in the country. The city now has 37.64 miles of sewers, furnished with every improvement as to tapping, ventilation, etc., which science and experience has recommended.

"For fire protection, the city has 382 large fire cisterns, with ample water-pipe connections, and a thoroughly organized steam fire department. The Water Company has lately completed a new reservoir of 125,000,000 gallons storage capacity, which for a half-century to come will provide a bountiful, clear, and healthful water supply. Additional to this, the city maintains 568 public pumps, which furnish the poorer classes with free, plentiful and wholesome water."

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

This important arm of the municipal service is



Geo G Baxter

the creation of the charter of March, 1870. By Section 89 of this act the Board consists of the Mayor and six citizens of Louisville, not members of the General Council, but elected by the Council in joint session, by *viva voce* vote, and serve for three years, without pay. They have the control and management of the Louisville Marine (now City) Hospital, in trust for the State, of the Alms House, Pest House, City Workhouse, Houses of Refuge, "and any other house of reform, or of refuge, or other similar charitable institution, that may be established by or under the control of said city, unless otherwise provided for by law." It appoints the Superintendents or other heads, and all employes of such institutions, fixes salaries, and provides by-laws and rules for the orderly government and control of said institutions. It also hears complaints of inmates, who are not to be punished for such complaints, and prescribes requisitions for work upon inmates.

The first Board of Commissioners of Public Charities consisted of Mayor John G. Baxter, *ex officio*, M. A. Downing, E. B. Owsley, J. S. Barret, Patrick Joyes, William Long, and A. B. Cook.

CITY BOOK-KEEPER.

This office was created by resolution of the General Council, approved May 18, 1870, and Mr. James W. Baird was appointed to fill it. The value of the system of accounts he introduced was so thoroughly demonstrated in a very few years that his duties were further defined and increased in 1873 by ordinance and resolution. He came, in fact, to perform all the duties that usually fall to the hands of the Comptroller in other municipal governments; and it was recommended, at the close of 1876, that his office take the name of Comptroller.

EX-MAYOR JOHN G. BAXTER.

One of the most notable men ever filling the Mayoralty of Louisville, and the only one, except Mayor Jacob, occupying it of late years by repeated re-elections, is the subject of this brief memoir. Mr. Baxter is a native Kentuckian, born at Lexington, December 12, 1826, son of John G. and Elizabeth (Smith) Baxter. He lost his father in early life, but had the inestimable

advantage of an intelligent and excellent mother, who gave him careful training in the first lessons of practical life. His formal education ended with the English branches in the common schools. At fourteen years of age he entered upon a trade apprenticeship, and passed through it in due time; but, at its close, accepted an engagement as a clerk. By careful saving from his poor wages he amassed the capital of \$100, and, at the end of six years of clerkship, he invested this in the stove and tinware business, in partnership with others. He came to Louisville in 1827, and here the major part of his busy and useful life has been spent, in the line of business above indicated. Under his energetic and prudent management the trade of his house has grown immensely, and is now far and widely extended, principally in the Southern and Western States. He has become one of the best-known and successful manufacturers and dealers in the Ohio Valley. But his brightest laurels have been won as the chief magistrate of the city. He had been a member of the Common Council in 1861-62-63, and president of that body in the last year of his service. In 1865 he was promoted to the Board of Aldermen, and, the next year, was chosen its president. Familiarized thus and otherwise with the affairs of the city, he was presently deemed a suitable person to be placed at their head; and, in March, 1870, he was called by his fellow-citizens to assume the dignity of Mayor—an honor in which he was confirmed, by successive re-elections, for a following term of three years, beginning in 1879. The writer of Louisville, Past and Present, says of his first service:

We may characterize his term of office as an era in the progress of the city. At the time of his introduction into office the city officers were occupying very dilapidated quarters, the buildings being not only old, but much out of repair, and entirely too small for the purposes for which they were occupied; and one of the most important acts of his administration was the execution of a long-delayed purpose to substitute for these miserable offices a structure which should be alike a model for convenience and a pride to our community. The plan had long been before the Council; but it was not until some months after Mr. Baxter's inauguration that the work was finally commenced. His remarkable energy was fully exerted in pushing forward the plans; and so earnestly was his attention given to their execution that before the close of his term of office the city was about to come, in possession of a hall unsurpassed in this country for arrangement, durability, and elegance of design. Its fame has extended to all parts of our Union; and few there are who visit the city but spend some time in viewing its mag-

nificent council-chambers and their almost regal furnishings. This is Mr. Baxter's proudest monument.

But he was not so much engrossed in the erection of this magnificent structure as to prevent the turning of his attention to other much-needed wants of the city. He found that she had only a dilapidated frame building for an eruptive hospital, and he set to work vigorously to supplant this with one of the most complete edifices of its class in the country. He inaugurated the work of building a new and handsome as well as commodious almshouse, which is now completed. He commenced [and in his second term finished] the work of the Fulton-street fill, as also that of the road-bed, both of which are now finished, at a cost of between \$400,000 and \$500,000. The road-bed relieves Jefferson street of a railway track, and will enhance the value of property thereon at least fifty per cent. He obtained plans for a new work-house, and endeavored to secure its erection. He visited Chicago and other cities with the Council in order to ascertain what was the best and cheapest pavement for our streets, which were then in a wretched condition. During his term of office from twelve to fifteen miles of streets were paved with Nicholson pavement, several miles with boulders, besides a number that were macadamized. There were also some twenty miles of new streets and alleys constructed. At the commencement of his term there were only eight miles of sewer within the city limits; but at its close there were twenty miles completed, besides which the great western outfall sewer was put under contract.

But the grandest achievement of his administration was the improvement of the financial condition of the city. When he took possession of the executive chair, the finances were laboring under fearful depression. These never being sufficient funds on hand to defray ordinary expenses, policemen, laborers, officers, and school-teachers were under the necessity of hawking their warrants about the street and finally submitting to the most ruinous discounts. Under these circumstances it was folly to expect efficiency in any department of the public service, and with the bonds of the corporation a drug upon the market at sixty-five to seventy cents, it must be evident that the new executive had no easy task before him. Comprehending the gravity of the situation, he proceeded cautiously to mature his plans, and then to execute them energetically. It was not long before money was always on hand to defray current expenses; the price of city bonds advanced from 15 to 20 [20 to 25] per cent., and found a ready sale either at home or in other markets. The best evidence of the wisdom of a plan is its complete success; and this is testified under Mr. Baxter's administration, not alone by gladdened bondholders, but also by grateful workmen.

To the fire department were added during his term three new and superb engine-houses, together with four additional steam fire-engines. [Mayor Baxter, during one of the other of his terms, purchased every fire-engine now in use by the city, ten in number, except just one. During his last year he contracted for the fire-alarm telegraph recently erected.] It is true that in these extensive improvements large sums of money were expended, but it will be observed that the greater portion was distributed among the laboring men in our midst, and went directly into our local circulation. In this way the burden of necessary improvements was comparatively light. Happily for the policy of Mr. Baxter, he had the confidence of a liberal and efficient council, who lent a hearty co-operation to all his efforts.

One of the hook and ladder companies of the city is named from ex-Mayor Baxter, also a fine

avenue adjoining Cave Hill Cemetery; and in 1880, upon the handsome improvement of the old cemetery on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, as a public park, he was further honored in the entitling it "Baxter Square."

Ex-Mayor Baxter was also for a number of years a manager of the House of Refuge, and for six years President of the Board of Managers after its reorganization; and has also served upon the Board of Education. From 1868 to 1870 he was in the Directory of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and has filled sundry other posts of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Baxter was joined in marriage November 7, 1852, to Miss Alicia Mary, daughter of George and Mary McCready, of Louisville. They have had eight children, in order as follow: Mary, now Mrs. William Wooldridge; Elizabeth, married George Cressy, all of Louisville; and Belle, John G., Jr., Annie C., William G., and Emma S. Baxter—all residing with their parents, except Annie C., now (March, 1882,) taking a course of the higher education in New York City.

JAMES TRABUE,

President of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, is of distinguished Huguenot descent. Among the Protestant refugees fleeing from France by reason of the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., in 1685, were his ancestors. They, with others, sailing from Holland five years after that ill-starred act, formed the "Huguenot Settlement" on the James river, in Virginia. Here their descendants were still residing when the War of the Revolution broke out, to which the family contributed a number of skilful and courageous soldiers, whose valor and patriotism nobly sustained the honor of the Huguenot name throughout the great struggle. At its close a number of them, with others of "the times that tried men's souls," pushed across the mountains to seek fame and fortune in the then almost unknown lands to the westward. Among them was Colonel Daniel Trabue, father of James, son of John Trabue and grandson of Anthony, the progenitor of the family in this country. He was born in 1760. His party of emigrants from the old home to the new made its way by land

to Redstone Old Fort, on the Ohio—now Brownsville, Pennsylvania,—where they built one of the primitive river-craft of the time, and floated down the broad stream to Limestone Point, now Maysville, sixty miles above Cincinnati, in the year 1785, whence they advanced into the wilderness interior and dispersed themselves in settlements throughout the now famed "Blue Grass Region." Colonel Trabue set down his stakes in Woodford county, where he toiled amid the privations and hardships of pioneer life for ten years, and then removed to that part of Green which is now Adair county. Before leaving Virginia he had been united in marriage to Miss Mary Haskins, of Chesterfield county, in that State. In their latest home in Kentucky their son James was born, on the 24th day of November, 1802. His education in the schools was conducted by the Rev. Samuel B. Robertson, a Presbyterian minister, who was long in charge of the seminary at Columbia, Kentucky. Soon after leaving this he made a beginning of business as deputy clerk in the office of his relative, William Caldwell, Esq., for forty years clerk of the courts in the county, and father of Messrs. Isaac and Junius Caldwell, well-known lawyers of the city, and of Dr. William B. Caldwell, also of Louisville. The father was a man of great practical sense, and wide knowledge of books and affairs. To the two years passed in association with him Mr. Trabue attributes more of his actual preparation for business life than to all his years in the schools.

When Russell county was set off by the State Legislature, young Trabue had closed his service as Deputy Clerk, and offered himself as a candidate for the Clerkship in the new county. He was defeated by a single vote, and to this circumstance, very likely, the city of Louisville owes the thorough-going business man and public-spirited citizen that he afterwards became. In those days the term of the Clerk was for life or during good behavior; and had he been elected, it is not improbable that the rest of his many years might have been spent in petty office in a country town. Recovering readily from his defeat, he removed to Glasgow, in Barren county, and for some years engaged in general merchandizing with a cousin, also bearing his family name. He then secured a larger and more lucrative field of operation at Terre Haute; and

was here so successful in a similar line of business that he resolved to embark his accumulated means in the wholesale dry-goods trade at Louisville. He came to the city in 1834, attracted by its high promise as a centre of trade for a wide region in Kentucky and Indiana. His acquaintance was already great among country merchants in both States; and his house at once leaped into large and steadily increasing business. His sales in time extended far beyond those of almost any other establishment in the city, reaching Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and even Arkansas. In less than thirty years his energy, enterprise, and careful management had very largely increased his original investment, and he was in possession of a handsome fortune. The outbreak of the war of the Rebellion found many of his creditors, owing him considerable sums, inside the Confederate lines; and he was not allowed by General Sherman, then in command here, to visit them for purpose of collection. With two of his best clerks, however, he made his way through the lines, and reaped a remarkable success in the settlement of his claims by payment in sugar, cotton, or Confederate money, all of which was then easily convertible into foreign exchange.

Mr. Trabue has sustained other important relations to the business of Louisville. For thirty-six years he has been president of the Franklin Insurance company, on Main street, near Fourth; and still, notwithstanding somewhat advanced age, gives personal attention to the duties of the post. For a term about equally long he has been in the Directory of the Bank of Kentucky. Among other stations of trust and influence he has been a director of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, trustee of the Cave Hill cemetery, and a trustee of the University of Louisville. In the city government he was a member of the Board of Aldermen during the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, and President of the Board in 1859-60, and President of the Sinking Fund Commission for some years. In politics he followed the standard of Henry Clay until the Whig party ceased to exist. For nearly half a century he and Mrs. Trabue have been connected with the Christian church in this city, in which he has from time to time held official position. He has an open hand for every worthy object of benevolence, but is discriminating in his charities. He

has a shrewd perception of the worth of men; and has not often gone astray, for example, in the selection of aids in his business, with whom his relations have been singularly happy. His physical energy and capability of sustained exertion, to which much of his success is due, are still truly remarkable. He bids fair to round out his century, most of it filled with the most active employments.

During his residence in Glasgow, Mr. Trabue was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Dr. John Stites, and stepdaughter of Colonel Clifton Rodes, of Barren county. She is still living, in a hale and happy old age. They have two sons, both residing in the city—Richard, also a man of unusual business ability, now carrying on the business handed over to him by his father; and William, who has displayed a versatile talent in both industrial and fine art, as machinist, musician, painter, and sculptor. They had other sons and daughters, who have died. One of the daughters married W. H. Barksdale, of St. Louis. She left two sons, both now young men.

Henry Wolford, present city treasurer, was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th day of May, 1806. His father and family arrived in Louisville December 24, 1818, where the remnant of the family still reside. Mr. Wolford served his time at the printing business, and was one of the original compositors on the Louisville Journal. He was elected measurer of wood, coal, and lime by the city council May 19, 1838, which he held for two years; and on January 11, 1841, was elected city clerk, which office he held until April 7, 1851, when he resigned on account of ill health. In view of his resignation, Mr. Curran Pope, member of the council, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the city of Louisville are due, and they are hereby tendered to him for the ability and unimpeachable fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office during the long period of his connection with the city.

On May 12, 1851, Henry Dent, Esq., having been elected marshal of the Louisville chancery court, he appointed Mr. Wolford his deputy, which post he held for five years, when from ill health he resigned it. January 8, 1857, he was elected by the mayor and council city treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John W.

Craig, Esq., and on the 4th day of April, 1857, he was re-elected by the vote of the people, and has been re-elected every two years up to the present time.

CHARLES ROBERT LONG,

President of the Louisville Water Company, is of Scotch-Irish and German descent, and was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 7th of May, 1830, of well-to-do parents, William P. and Susan P. (Ellis) Long. Charles Ellis, his maternal grandfather, came from Culpeper county, Virginia, early in this century, to Shelby county, in this State. He was a soldier in Harrison's campaign against the Indians, which culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe, in which he participated. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Long, immigrated from Pennsylvania in the last century, and settled in Fayette county, where William C. Long was born. The latter is still living and resides in Louisville with his son, the subject of this sketch. The mother died in August, 1859. Charles was raised as a farmer boy up to the age of eighteen years. He received an ordinary practical English education in Simpsonville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana, where he attended the High School. He commenced business in that city in the capacity of a shipping clerk, at the age of twenty years. In 1861 he located in business in the city of Louisville, in partnership with his older brother, Isaac N. Long, under the firm name of Long & Brother, in the manufacture of chairs, which business they carried on until March, 1879, when the death of the latter dissolved the firm. After that event the Long & Brother Chair Company was organized with Charles R. Long as President, which position he still holds, and the business is continued. The reputation of the Long & Brother chairs is well and favorably known in nearly every State in the Union, as also the reputation of the company, which is noted for strict integrity and progressive business energy.

Mr. Long is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and zealous in his support of the interests of his church. He is at present one of the official board of the Broadway church of Louisville. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, having passed all the chairs in Odd Fellowship. He



has been identified with many public-spirited enterprises of the city. Was elected to the City Council in 1866 and served continuously under successive elections to the close of 1876; during his ten years' service as a Councilman he was elected President of the Council for the year 1870, and re-elected for 1871, 1872, and 1873, serving in said capacity a longer period than was ever given to any other member before or since. In 1874 he was elected president of the Louisville Water Company, and has been re-elected annually ever since. His administration of the business affairs of said company has been marked with great success. The business of the company at greatly reduced rates, increased fifty per cent in revenue and nearly doubled the number of consumers since he assumed the duties of the office, while the capacity of the company's works has been greatly extended and judiciously enlarged, within the financial resources of the company. His career in city legislation and as president of the Louisville Water Company has been distinguished by a fearless, upright, progressive, and positive course, contributing in a most substantial manner to the growth and prosperity of the city of Louisville. In politics he is a liberal but emphatic Democrat, and has rendered his party most efficient service by his quick perception and as a determined organizer, though never seeking or filling a political office. In business he has shown much inventive force, having developed some great improvements in wood-working machinery, and originated and perfected some practical and valuable devices in the construction of chairs; and in these directions has obtained a number of patents covering his inventions. He leads a life of unceasing energy and activity, illustrating the varied results a man of push and energy may accomplish.

Mr. Long was married May 9, 1861, to Miss Mary E., oldest daughter of Captain John R. Cannon, of New Albany, Indiana, who is still living. They have six children—Susan Amanda, Laura Elizabeth, Elvira, Charles Robert, Jr., John Ray Cannon, and Ida Naomi—all residing at home with their parents.

CHAPTER XXV.

CIVIL LIST OF LOUISVILLE.

The Trustees Under the Town Organization—Mayors of the City—Presidents of the Board of Councilmen—Presidents of the Board of Aldermen—Councilmen from 1823 to 1851—The General Council (Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen) from 1851 to the Present Time.

UNDER THE TOWN ORGANIZATION.

The following is a list of the Trustees of the town of Louisville, chosen from the incorporation of the town down to its incorporation as a city. The list first appeared in Mr. Strahan's collection of the laws and ordinances of the city, made and published in 1853:

Elected February 2, 1781—John Todd, Jr., Stephen Trigg, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, and Marsham Brashears.

Elected June 4, 1783—William Pope, Marsham Brashears, Andrew Haynes, James Sullivan, Benjamin Pope, James Patton, William Oldham, Isaac Cox,* and George Wilson.*

Elected April 14, 1785—William Pope, William Oldham, Benjamin Roberts, James Morrison, James Sullivan, James Patton, and George Wilson.

Elected February 14, 1787—Richard C. Anderson, William Taylor, Robert Breckinridge, David Merriwether, John Clark, Alexander S. Bullitt, and James F. Moore.

Elected May 5, 1790—James Francis Moore, Abraham Hite, Abner Martin Dunn, Basil Prather, and David Standiford.

Elected May, 1793—John Thurston, Henry Reed, William Croghan, and William Sullivan.

Elected May, 1797—Archibald Armstrong, Gabriel J. Johnson, John Eastin, Evan Williams, Reuben Eastin, Henry Duncan, and Richard Prather.

Elected March 15, 1800—George Wilson, Gabriel J. Johnson, James McConnel, William Sullivan, John Harrison, Henry Duncan, and James Patton.

Elected March 28, 1801—Gabriel J. Johnson, George Wilson, James Patton, John Harrison, James McConnel, Thomas Prather, and Evan Williams.

Elected May 7, 1803—Fortunatus Cosby, George Wilson, James Patton, John Harrison, Thomas Prather, Robert McConnel, Ashel Linn, and John Wilson.*

Elected May 6, 1805—William F. Simrall,

William C. Galt, Nathaniel B. Whitlock, James Berthoud, Richard Ferguson, Henry Duncan, and James Hunter.

Elected May 6, 1807—William F. Simrall, Henry Duncan, William C. Galt, John Nelson, John Gwathmey, James Patton, John Harrison, and Fortunatus Cosby.*

Elected May, 1809—Alexander Pope, Elisha L. Hall, Robert McConnell, Henry Duncan, Archibald Allen, Carver Mercer, Nathaniel B. Whitlock, Cuthbert Bullitt,* Edmond Clark,* and Worden Pope.*

Elected May 6, 1811—Richard C. Anderson, Henry Duncan, Richard Steele, Alexander Pope, John Gwathmey, Edmond Clark, and Daniel Fetter.

Elected May 3, 1813—Archibald Allen, Thomas Prather, John Sutton, Richard C. Anderson, Jr., John T. Gray, Daniel Fetter, and Cuthbert Bullitt.

Elected May 1, 1815—Levi Tyler, Archibald Allen, John Sutton, Daniel Fetter, Gabriel Overstreet, Alexander Pope, and Joshua Headington.

Elected May 5, 1817—Levi Tyler, Thomas Prather, Robert Breckinridge, Dennis Fitzhugh, Alexander Pope, James A. Pearce, and William Reed.

Elected May 3, 1819—Frederick W. S. Grayson, Thomas Prather, Edward Tyler, Jr., James H. Overstreet, James Rudd, Levi Tyler, James Ferguson.

Elected May 1, 1820—James Ferguson, Edward Tyler, Jr., Coleman Daniel, James W. Denny, John D. Colmesnil, James Rudd, and William C. Galt.

Elected May 7, 1821—James W. Denny, John D. Colmesnil, James Rudd, William Sale, Edward Tyler, Jr., Samuel Vance, Peter Wolford.

Elected May 6, 1822—Thomas Joyes, John D. Colmesnil, Edward Tyler, Jr., James W. Denny, Brooke Hill, James Rudd, and William Sale.

Elected May 5, 1823—Levi Tyler, Thomas Joyes, John D. Colmesnil, Israel Munroe, John P. Harrison, James Rudd, Daniel McCallister, James Ferguson,* and Daniel Smith.

Elected May 3, 1824—James Guthrie, John D. Colmesnil, John B. Bland, John P. Tunstall, Jeremiah Diller, William Sale, and Daniel Smith.

Elected May 2, 1825—James Guthrie, John

D. Colmesnil, Jeremiah Diller, Daniel Smith, John P. Tunstall, John B. Bland, and Richard Hall.

Elected May 1, 1826—James Guthrie, John B. Bland, John D. Colmesnil, Richard Hall, Jeremiah Diller, Daniel Smith, and John P. Tunstall.

Elected May 7, 1827—James Guthrie, Daniel Smith, John B. Bland, Jeremiah Diller, Richard Hall, John D. Colmesnil, and George W. Merriwether.

MAJORS.

John C. Bucklin, 1828-33; John Joyes, 1834-35; William A. Cocke, 1836; Frederick A. Kaye, 1837-40, 1844-46; D. L. Beatty, 1841-43; William R. Vance, 1847-49; John M. Delph, 1850-52, 1861-62; James S. Speed, 1853-54; John Barbee, 1855-56; W. S. Pilcher, 1857 (died August, 1858); Thomas W. Riley, 1858 (*vice* Pilcher, deceased); T. H. Crawford, 1859-60; William Kaye, 1863-64; Philip Tomppert, 1865 (to December 28th), 1867-68; J. S. Lithgow, 1865-67 (to February 14, 1867), resigned; Joseph H. Bunce, 1869; John G. Baxter, 1870-72, 1879-81; Charles D. Jacob, 1873-78, 1882.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bland Ballard, 1851-52; Benjamin W. Pollard, 1853; Charles Ripley, 1854; Thomas W. Riley, 1855; David T. Monsarrat, 1856; Andrew Monroe, 1857; Thomas Shanks, 1858; Joseph A. Gilliss, 1859; John Barbee, 1860; W. P. Campbell, 1861; G. W. Ronald, 1862; John G. Baxter, 1863; William F. Barret, 1864; T. C. Tucker, 1865; David Spaulding, Jr., 1866; John D. Orrill, 1867; Patrick Bannon, 1868; William F. Duerson, 1869; Charles R. Long, 1870-73; Edward F. Finley, 1874; William Kaye, 1875; John McAtee, 1876; Henry T. Jefferson, 1877-78; James C. Gilbert, 1879-81; Lafayette Joseph, 1882.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

William Riddle,* 1851-52; James Speed,* 1852-54; William Watkins,* 1854-55; Erasmus D. Weatherford,* 1855, 1857, 1859; Frederick A. Kaye, 1855-56; Thomas H. Crawford,* 1858; Alexander Duvall, 1858-59; James Traub, 1860; Thomas Shanks, 1861; William F. Barret, 1862-63; Arthur Peter,* 1863; William Terry, 1863-64; Joshua R. Brown,* 1864-65, 1867; John G. Baxter,* 1866-67; George W.

* Elected to fill vacancy.

* Resigned.

Herbert, 1867; William F. Rubel, 1867-68, 1869-71; J. H. Bunce, 1868; Thomas L. Barrett, 1872-73; Daniel Spaulding, Jr., 1874-75; William F. Rubel, 1876-78; Rezin C. Davis, 1879; Lafayette Joseph, 1880-81; Dr. George W. Griffiths, 1882.

COUNCILMEN.

The first Board of Councilmen was elected under the city charter, on the first Monday in March, 1828. There were then but five wards in the city. The official terms ran a few months into the next year; so that 1828 in the list means 1828-29, 1829 indicates 1829-30, etc. The Councilmen alone constituted the legislative branch of the city government until 1851, when the General Council in two branches was constituted.

1828—First ward, James Guthrie (chairman of the Board), John B. Bland; Second, Daniel Smith, Richard Hill; Third, John D. Colmesnil, George W. Merriwether; Fourth, Jeremiah Diller, John M. Talbott; Fifth, W. D. Payne, Benjamin P. Buckner.

1829—First ward, George W. Merriwether, Richard Hall; Second, James Harrison, John Warren; Third, James McG. Cuddy, Daniel McAllister; Fourth, James C. Johnston, Frederick Turner; Fifth, John M. Talbott, Elisha Applegate.

1830—First ward, George W. Merriwether, Richard Hall; Second, James Guthrie, James Rudd; Third, James McG. Cuddy, William Reed; Fourth, James C. Johnston, Fred A. Kaye; Fifth, John M. Talbott, Walker Alsop.

1831—First ward, Richard Hall, Jacob Miller; Second, William Pickett, James Rudd; Third, James McG. Cuddy, Joshua G. Barclay; Fourth, Fred A. Kaye, Benjamin S. Harrison; Fifth, Walker Alsop, James Hensley.

1832—First ward, George W. Merriwether, Benjamin G. Wier; Second, James Guthrie, James Rudd; Third, Jacob Miller, John P. Declary; Fourth, Fred A. Kaye, Robert Buckner; Fifth, John M. Talbott, Walker Alsop.

1833—First ward, Benjamin G. Weir, James Harrison; Second, James Rudd, James Guthrie; Third, John P. Declary, Thomas T. Shreve; Fourth, John Scott, Pat Maxey; Fifth, John M. Talbott, and George Bridges.

1834—First ward, James Harrison, William A. Cocke; Second, James Guthrie, James Rudd;

Third, Daniel McCallister, Levin I. Shreve; Fourth, James Pickett, Benjamin T. Harrison; Fifth, Walker Alsop, John D. Colmesnil.

1835—First ward, Jacob Geiger, William Sale; Second, James Guthrie, William T. Spurrier; Third, Daniel McCallister, William Stowe; Fourth, Thomas Joyes, Benjamin J. Harrison; Fifth, John M. Talbott, G. J. Johnston.

1836—First ward, James Harrison, James A. Rogers; Second, James Guthrie, James Rudd; Third, ——— Buckner, Daniel Smith; Fourth, Joseph Metcalfe, William H. Field; Fifth, Garret E. Pendergast and Humphrey Marshall, Jr.

[The city was redistricted in 1836, and two new wards created].

1837—First ward, John B. Bland, James B. Rudd; Second, Coleman Daniel, James A. Rogers; Third, William T. Spurrier, James Guthrie; Fourth, Hugh Ferguson, Daniel McCallister, Sr.; Fifth, Joseph Metcalfe, William H. Field; Sixth, John Ewing, John M. Talbott; Seventh, Paul Danilli, Jacob W. Earick.

1838—First ward, Horatio Ball, Thomas Boyle; Second, Coleman Daniel, William Sale; Third, James Rudd, James Guthrie; Fourth, William Penny, Daniel McCallister; Fifth, James Bridgeford, Joseph Metcalfe; Sixth, John M. Talbott, William A. Cocke; Seventh, William Bannon, Paul Danilli; Joseph McKnight,* John B. Bland.*

1839—First ward, William Brown, David W. Wilson; Second, James Harrison, Aris Throckmorton; Third, James Rudd, James Guthrie; Fourth, Daniel McCallister, William Penny; Fifth, David L. Beatty, Joseph Metcalfe; Seventh, John M. Talbott, William H. Grainger, J. W. Kalfus; Eighth, Charles McGuire, John I. Jacob.*

1840—First ward, George B. Didlake, Jason Rogers; Second, P. N. Jarvis, Rezin E. Butler; Third, Coleman Daniel; Fourth, James Harrison; Fifth, James Rudd, John I. Jacob; Sixth, William Penny, Theodore S. Bell; Seventh, David L. Beatty, Joseph W. Knight; Eighth, William E. Glover, Edward Wilkinson; Ninth, William Arnold, Jeremiah L. Kalfus.

1841—First ward, George B. Didlake, Levi White; Second, P. N. Jarvis, Rezin E. Butler; Third, George E. H. Gray, Coleman Daniel; Fourth, John I. Jacob, George Keats; Fifth, Samuel Schwing, Daniel McCallister; Sixth, Jos

*Elected to fill vacancy.

eph Metcalfe, William D. Payne; Seventh, John Hulm, Edward M. Smith; Eighth, John Harrington, N. E. Lanning.

1842—First ward, George B. Didlake, Alfred W. R. Harris; Second, John Owen, John Vanmeter; Third, Coleman Daniel, John T. Gray, Jr.; Fourth, William T. Spurrier, Henry M. Bullitt; Fifth, Levin L. Shreve, Daniel McCallister; Sixth, Joseph Metcalfe, Richard P. Smith; Seventh, William E. Glover, Edgar Needham; Eighth, Samuel Parker, John Harrington.

1843—First ward, George B. Didlake, Dr. Erasmus D. Weatherford; Second, J. R. Gray, Curran Pope; Third, Coleman Daniel, Charles M. Strader; Fourth, John I. Jacob, S. S. Bucklin; Fifth, Levin L. Shreve, John M. Talbott; Sixth, George W. Anderson, William A. Cocke; Seventh, George Schnetz, John Wright; Eighth, E. Needham, John Harrington.

1844—First ward, Erasmus D. Weatherford, Emanuel Seabold; Second, Curran Pope, William Penny; Third, Charles M. Strader, Pierce Butler; Fourth, John I. Jacob, John P. Bull; Fifth, Levin L. Shreve, Charles J. Clarke; Sixth, William W. Fry, John M. Delph; Seventh, William E. Glover, James Dunn; Eighth, John Harrington, J. Needham; and Jabez Baldwin.

1845—First ward, Pat Maxcy, John L. Henning; Second, William J. Dinwiddie, Erasmus D. Weatherford; Third, Curran Pope, Jabez Baldwin; Fourth, Pierce Butler, Charles M. Strader; Fifth, John I. Jacob, Charles J. Clarke; Sixth, Levin L. Shreve, William W. Fry; Seventh, Joseph Dunn; Eighth, William H. Grainger, Edmund Wilkinson.

1846—First ward, John L. Henning, Pat Maxcy; Second, George B. Didlake, Alexander McBride, Johnson Mason;* Third, James Harrison, Curran Pope; Fourth, James Rudd, Charles M. Strader; Fifth, John I. Jacob, John P. Bull; Sixth, William W. Fry, Levin L. Shreve; Seventh, Gabriel J. Johnston, John Hulm; Eighth, Joseph Monks, James D. Porter; George F. Higgins.*

1847—First ward, William Maxcy, Jarrett Bull; Second, P. N. Jarvis, Dr. Erasmus D. Weatherford; Third, James Harrison, Curran Pope; Fourth, James Rudd, Isaac Everett; Fifth, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Crawford; Sixth, William W. Fry, John M. Talbott; Sev-

enth, Thomas Joyes, Henry R. Tunstall; Eighth, Edward M. Smith and James D. Porter.

1848—First ward, James Tarleton, William Maxcy; Second, Parker N. Jarvis, Patrick Maxcy; Third, Coleman Daniel, Curran Pope; Fourth, James Rudd, John T. Gray; Fifth, John I. Jacob, William Read; Sixth, Levin L. Shreve, William H. Field; Seventh, John M. Delph, John Hulm; Eighth, John Galt, Jonas H. Rhorer; James S. Lithgow.*

1849—First ward, James L. Henning, John Irvine; Second, James S. Lithgow, J. W. Osborne; Third, Curran Pope, Coleman Daniel; Fourth, James Rudd, John Barbee; Fifth, John I. Jacob, E. C. King; Sixth, Levin L. Shreve, Thomas P. Smith; Seventh, John M. Delph, William E. Glover; Eighth, B. C. Ray, Fred. Turner; Jacob W. Kalfus,* — Beckwith,* and James C. Johnston.*

1850—First ward, Edward Crutchfield, John Irvine; Second, William Croxton, J. W. Osborne; Third, Curran Pope, Coleman Daniel; Fourth, James Rudd, William Riddle; Fifth, John I. Jacob, Alfred L. Shotwell; Sixth, James Speed, Robert Story; Seventh, John Hulm, John Cochran, Jr.; Eighth, William P. Boone, Richard P. Lightburn.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

This body is composed, under the charter of March 24, 1851, of the Board of Aldermen, with one member from each ward, and the Board of Councilmen, with two members from a ward.

1851—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, William Cross, Joshua F. Bullitt, William Riddle, Alfred L. Shotwell, James Speed, John Cochran, Jr., Richard P. Lightburn. Councilmen: First ward, John G. Stoll, Theobald Bentz; Second, George W. Doane, James W. Osborne; Third, Robert Stewart, James Madison Pyles; Fourth, John Barbee, Aris Throckmorton; Fifth, George L. Douglass, James F. Gamble; Sixth, James Bridgeford, Bland Ballard; Seventh, Green Self, Charles L. Stancliffe; Eighth, Guerdon Gates, and John M. Bowser.

1852—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, William Cross, James S. Lithgow, William Riddle, Jacob W. Kalfus, James Speed, Birch Muselman, and Richard P. Lightburn. Councilmen: First ward, G. R. Roder, W. J. Gray; Second, Daniel Lavielle, M. Garret Holmes;

*Elected to fill vacancy.

*Elected to fill vacancy.

Third, Collin C. W. Alfried, Thomas Lewis Jefferson; Fourth, John S. Carpenter, Benjamin W. Pollard; Fifth, James F. Gamble, William Emmitt Garvin; Sixth, John O. Cochran, Bland Ballard; Seventh, William Atkinson, Henry R. Tunstall; Eighth, E. S. Kelsey, and J. B. Byrne.

1853—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, Sanders Shanks, James S. Lithgow, J. F. Bullitt, Jacob W. Kalfus, James Speed, Birch Musselman, Thomas D. Howard, and John M. Delph.* Councilmen: First ward, William Gilligan, George W. Dunlap; Second, Robert F. Baird, Charles W. Taylor; Third, Thomas L. Jefferson, Joseph T. Burton; Fourth, Benjamin W. Pollard, William Watkins; Fifth, Charles Ripley, Willard E. Garvin; Sixth, David T. Monsarrat, Reuben T. Durrett; Seventh, Charles L. Stancliffe, William Atkinson; Eighth, James S. Applegate, J. P. Byrne.

1854—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, Sanders Shanks, Joseph T. Burton, William Watkins, George L. Douglass, Frederick A. Kaye, William H. Grainger, Thomas D. Howard. Councilmen: First ward, William Gilligan, J. B. Errig; Second, Charles W. Taylor, J. B. Daviess; Third, Robert C. Strother, Jacob Lavale; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, William P. Sheppard; Fifth, Charles Ripley, Lawrence Richardson; Sixth, William E. Garvin, W. C. Carruth; Seventh, William Atkinson, Thomas W. Pollard; Eighth, Joseph Galt, Charles D. Pennybacker.

1855—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, Charles W. Taylor, Joseph T. Burton, Alfred Harris, George L. Douglass, Frederick A. Kaye, W. H. Grainger, Thomas D. Howard. Councilmen: First ward, George W. Dunlap, William G. Reasor; Second, John Zeigler, J. P. Galbreath; Third, Henry L. Pope, P. R. Holbrook; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, Benjamin J. Raphael; Fifth, William T. Weaver, Thomas W. Riley; Sixth, Thomas S. Hayden, Joseph A. Gillis; Seventh, David L. Beatty, Robert Vaughan; Eighth, Charles D. Pennybacker, Nathaniel H. Plummer. James M. Moore,* Thomas B. String,* Silas Sisson.*

1856—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, Charles W. Taylor, Joseph T. Burton, Alf Harris, Fred A. Kaye, David L. Beatty, Thomas D.

Howard, Alf L. Shotwell. Councilmen—First ward, Thomas B. String, William White; Second, Allen Kendall, M. V. Watts; Third, Henry L. Pope, Vandeman Overall; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, Silas Sisson; Fifth, William T. Weaver, Andrew Monroe; Sixth, Robert F. Baird, Joseph A. Gilliss; Seventh, John Sargent, Robert Vaughn; Eighth, David T. Monsarrat, J. W. Ray. Samuel Caswell*, Scott Newman*.

1857—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, S. N. Hall, Joseph T. Burton, Alexander Duvall, Alf L. Shotwell, Lovell H. Rousseau, David L. Beatty, Thomas D. Howard, J. W. Kalfus*, Thomas H. Crawford*. Councilmen: First ward, John W. Craig, Scott Newman; Second, Samuel Caswell, Allen Kendall; Third, Vandeman Overall, Curran Pope; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, A. B. Semple, Henry J. Lyons*; Fifth, Andrew Monroe, Thomas W. Riley*, William T. Weaver; Sixth, Robert F. Baird, Joseph A. Gilliss; Seventh, John Sargent, Peter B. Muir, Benjamin W. Pollard*; Eighth, Samuel Browning, John M. Huston, D. T. Monsarrat*.

1858—Aldermen: E. D. Weatherford, S. N. Hall, V. Overall, Alexander Duvall, J. W. Kalfus*, W. A. Hanser, John Sargent*, Thomas H. Crawford*, Thomas D. Howard*. Councilmen: First ward, John W. Craig, Scott Newman, William White*; Second, Samuel Caswell, Allen Kendall; Third, Curran Pope, H. H. Sale; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, Henry J. Lyons; Fifth, William T. Weaver, William F. Pettit*, J. M. Armstrong; Sixth, Joseph A. Gilliss, John Barbee; Seventh, John Sargent, H. C. Pindell, William E. Sneddy*; Eighth, John M. Huston, Charles H. Hart.

1859—Aldermen: E. D. Weatherford, J. W. Osborne, Vandeman Overall, A. J. Alexander, Jacob W. Kalfus, James Trabue, John Sargent, Robert F. Baird. Councilmen: First ward, Isaac Butler, J. F. Gunkle, William White*; Second, Allen Kendall, William G. Reasor; Third, T. L. Jefferson, F. C. Welman; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, Alvin Wood; Fifth, J. M. Armstrong, William F. Pettit; Sixth, Joseph A. Gilliss, John Barbee; Seventh, George W. Anderson, H. J. Billings, T. C. Pomeroy*; Eighth, H. J. Lewis, Samuel Parker.

1860—Aldermen: J. F. Gunkle, J. W. Osborne, T. L. Jefferson, A. J. Alexander, Wil-

*Elected to fill vacancy.

*Elected to fill vacancies.

liam F. Pettit, James Trabue, John Sargent, Robert F. Baird. Councilmen: First ward, J. C. Beeman, J. L. Henning; Second, W. P. Campbell, E. D. Prewitt; Third, J. L. Smyser, F. C. Welman; Fourth, E. L. Huffman, J. C. Beeman, D. M. Pyles*; Fifth, J. M. Armstrong, J. B. Walker; Sixth, John Barbee, Joseph A. Gilliss, James Anderson, Jr.*; Seventh, T. C. Pomeroy, G. W. Ronald; Eighth, William P. Boone, J. M. Moore.

[The Ninth and Tenth wards were added in 1861].

1861—Aldermen: J. F. Gunkle, William L. Murphy, J. W. Osborne, T. L. Jefferson, Thomas Shanks, William F. Pettit, William Terry, James Trabue, William F. Barret,* John Sargent, Joshua R. Brown, Joseph Galt, George A. Houghton,* William P. Boone, Robert F. Baird*, M. A. Downing. Councilmen: First ward, William F. Rubel, Hugh Irvine; Second, William P. Campbell, Philip Tomppert,* T. C. Tucker; Third, Vandeman Overall, F. C. Welman; Fourth, E. A. Buckner, Alvin Wood; Fifth, J. M. Armstrong, T. L. Caldwell; Sixth, William H. Grainger,* John E. Crowe,* John Barbee, W. H. Dulaney; Seventh, Thomas G. Baxter, G. W. Ronald; Eighth, H. C. Caruth, R. P. Lightburn; Ninth, H. H. Buchanan, W. W. Twyman,* W. A. Duckwall; Tenth, James B. Gregory, John W. Story.

1862—Aldermen: William L. Murphy, James W. Osborne, John S. Hubbard, Thomas Shanks, Arthur Peter*, William Terry, William F. Barret, Joshua R. Brown, William Drysdale, Robert F. Baird, M. A. Downing. Councilmen: First ward, Hugh Irvine, William F. Rubel; Second, Philip Tomppert, T. C. Tucker; Third, T. L. Jefferson, Bernard Guy; Fourth, G. W. Herbert,* E. A. Buckner, William Kaye; Fifth, J. M. Armstrong, J. B. Kinkead; Sixth, John E. Crowe, John W. Barr,* W. H. Grainger; Seventh, John G. Baxter, William Crome,* G. W. Ronald; Eighth, R. P. Lightburn, H. C. Caruth, D. Spaulding; Ninth, J. W. Earick, W. W. Twyman; Tenth, George L. Abraham, John W. Story.

[The Eleventh ward was added this year.]

1863—Aldermen: William L. Murphy, James W. Osborne, John S. Hubbard, Arthur Peter, John A. Carter,* William Terry, John S. Hubbard,* John E. Crowe, Joshua R. Brown, R. P.

Lightburn, Patrick Dillen,* Robert F. Baird, John W. Story, and W. F. Rubel. Councilmen: First ward, Patrick Campion, Hugh Irvine, A. V. Johnson; Second, Philip Tomppert, T. C. Tucker; Third, R. J. Elliott, Bernard Guy; Fourth, E. A. Buckner, G. W. Herbert; Fifth, J. M. Armstrong, J. B. Kinkead; Sixth, William Kendrick, J. H. Price; Seventh, John G. Baxter, William Crome; Eighth, A. V. Brewer, D. Spaulding; Ninth, J. W. Earick, W. W. Twyman; Tenth, John Shaw, George W. Stoll; Eleventh, John E. Orrill, T. P. Smith, James C. Dozier.*

1864—Aldermen: John W. Story, William F. Rubel, William L. Murphy, James W. Osborne, John J. Hubbard, John A. Carter, John D. Osborne, Joseph B. Kinkead,* John E. Crowe, Joshua R. Brown, Patrick Dillon, H. C. Caruth*, Robert F. Baird. Councilmen: First ward, John Shaw, Louis Rehm,* George W. Stole; Second, John D. Orrill, J. C. Dozier; Third, Patrick Campion, M. A. Downing, W. H. Robinson,* Fourth, Philip Tomppert, T. C. Tucker; Fifth, Bernard Guy, C. G. Smith, Joseph T. Tompkins,* Sixth, E. A. Buckner, G. W. Herbert, S. A. Hartwell,* Seventh, J. M. Armstrong, J. B. Kinkead, George W. Morris; Eighth, William Kendrick, W. F. Barret, Arthur Peter*, Andrew Low,* Ninth, Samuel Miller, J. W. Knight; Tenth, A. V. Brewer, J. H. Thomas,* D. Spalding, Jr.; Eleventh, E. S. Craig, J. C. Robinson.

[The Twelfth ward was added this year. There has since been no addition to the number of the wards.]

1865—Aldermen: John W. Story, William F. Rupel, William L. Murphy, H. McClaran,* J. W. Osborne, John S. Hubbard, George W. Herbert, J. G. Baxter, John E. Crowe, J. R. Brown, H. C. Caruth, W. W. Twyman, E. S. Craig, E. Lockhart.* Councilmen: First ward, H. Frederick Vissman, J. W. Maxwell; Second, John D. Orrill, James C. Dozier; Third, Patrick Campion, Philip T. German; Fourth, R. A. Shrader, T. C. Tucker; Fifth, C. G. Smith, James J. Gilmore; Sixth, S. A. Hartwell, William A. Warner, William Kaye,* Seventh, S. B. McGill, N. S. Gloré; Eighth, Henry Dent, D. Spalding, Jr.,* L. A. Wood; Arthur Peter,* Ninth, Samuel A. Miller, Will D. Smith, W. H. Dulaney,* Tenth, W. S. D. Megowan,* J. H.

*Elected to fill vacancy.

Elected to fill vacancy.

Caldwell; Eleventh, J. C. Robinson, J. E. Vansant; Twelfth, J. W. Earick, A. J. Harrington.

1866—Aldermen: J. W. Maxwell, William F. Rubel, H. McClaran, James W. Osborne, John S. Hubbard, George W. Herbert, J. G. Baxter, William Terry,* John E. Crowe, Joshua R. Brown, H. C. Caruth, Robert F. Baird, E. Lockhart. Councilmen: First, H. Fred Vissman, Louis Rehm; Second, J. C. Dozier, John D. Orrill; Third, Patrick Campion, Philip T. German; Fourth, William O'Connor, T. C. Tucker; Fifth, C. G. Smith, J. L. Smyser; Sixth, William Kaye, George Brobston; Seventh, H. C. Murrell, D. Spalding, Jr.; Eighth, Patrick Bannon, Henry Dent; Ninth, G. F. Downs, W. H. Dulaney; Tenth, J. F. Pearson, C. L. Stanchiffe; Eleventh, A. T. Gilmore; J. C. Robinson; Twelfth, J. H. Bunce, A. J. Harrington.

1867—Aldermen: J. W. Maxwell, W. F. Rubel, H. McClaran, W. E. Gilpin, John S. Hubbard, C. P. Rudd, John G. Baxter, W. R. Thompson, John E. Crowe, J. R. Brown, J. C. Gies, R. F. Baird, J. H. Bunce. Councilmen: First ward, William F. Duerson, H. Fred Vissman; Second, J. D. Orrill, J. B. Sargent; Third, P. T. German, Adam Loeser; Fourth, John McAteer, William O'Connor; Fifth, William A. Daniel, C. G. Smith; Sixth, George Brobston, Charles Miller; Seventh, H. C. Murrell, B. F. Karsner; Eighth, Patrick Bannon, Henry Dent; Ninth, G. F. Downs, W. H. Dulaney; Tenth, G. E. Heinig, J. P. Pearson; Eleventh, A. T. Gilmore, J. C. Robinson; Twelfth, J. P. Byrne, A. J. Harrington.

1868—Aldermen: John W. Story, W. F. Rubel, J. A. Krack, W. E. Gilpin, Thomas L. Barret, C. P. Rudd, F. T. Fox, John E. Crowe, W. H. Dulaney, John C. Gies, R. B. Sheridan, J. H. Bunce. Councilmen: First ward, W. F. Duerson, Fred Vissman; Second, John D. Orrill, Charles R. Long; Third, Philip T. German, Adam Loeser; Fourth, John McAteer, William O'Connor; Fifth, W. A. Daniel, H. C. Hamilton; Sixth, George Brobston, Charles Miller; Seventh, H. C. Murrell, J. G. Coke; Eighth, P. Bannon, George C. Shadburne; Ninth, G. F. Downs, B. W. Jenkins; Tenth, G. E. Heinig, James Sayre; Eleventh, M. W. LaRue, J. C. Robinson; Twelfth, J. P. Byrne, G. H. Walling.

1869—Aldermen: J. W. Story, W. F. Rubel,

J. A. Krack, W. E. Gilpin, Thomas L. Barret, G. E. Heinsohn, F. T. Fox, J. E. Crowe, W. H. Dulaney, J. C. Gies, R. B. Sheridan, J. P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, W. F. Duerson, Fred Vissman; Second, Charles R. Long, John D. Orrill; Third, Philip T. German, J. E. Sacksteder; Fourth, John McAteer, William O'Connor; Fifth, H. W. Gray, H. T. Jefferson; Sixth, George Brobston, G. A. Jones; Seventh, J. G. Coke, W. H. Dix; Eighth, J. J. Clemons, T. J. Tapp; Ninth, Edward Fuller, B. W. Jenkins; Tenth, George Fulton, H. W. Walton; Eleventh, M. W. LaRue, T. L. McDermott; Twelfth, Edward McCulloch, G. H. Walling.

1870—Aldermen: H. Fred Vissman, W. F. Rubel, J. A. Krack, W. E. Gilpin, T. L. Barret, Warren Mitchell, B. F. Guthrie, J. E. Crowe, James C. Gilbert, J. C. Gies, Joseph Galt, J. P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, J. M. Letterle, Joseph Sauer; Second, C. R. Long, J. D. Orrill; Third, P. T. German, Charles Yantz; Fourth, John McAteer, William O'Connor; Fifth, H. W. Gray, H. T. Jefferson; Sixth, J. M. Duncan, William Kaye; Seventh, W. H. Dix, Charles D. Jacob; Eighth, J. W. Edwards, Thomas Hackett; Ninth, J. R. Dupuy, Edward Fuller; Tenth, B. J. Campbell, H. W. Walton; Eleventh, J. C. Robinson, H. Thierman; Twelfth, A. D. McCulloch, G. H. Walling.

1871—Aldermen: H. F. Vissman, W. F. Rubel, J. A. Krack, W. E. Gilbert, B. W. Jenkins*, T. L. Barret, D. Spalding, Jr., B. F. Guthrie, John A. Carter, James C. Gilbert, H. W. Walton, Joseph Galt, J. P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, J. M. Letterle, Jacob Wahl; Second, C. R. Long, J. D. Orrill; Third, Patrick Campion, P. T. German; Fourth, N. B. Connell, H. Verhoeff, Jr.; Fifth, H. T. Jefferson, William C. Smith; Sixth, William Kaye, Henry Wehmhoff; Seventh, W. H. Dix, Charles D. Jacob; Eighth, George C. Shadburn, W. C. D. Whips; Ninth, George Ainslie, Thomas Coleman; Tenth, James A. Leech, John U. Shaffer; Eleventh, Albert Bourlier, John O'Day; Twelfth, J. Taylor Berry, Edward McCulloch.

1872—Aldermen: D. F. Roberts, W. F. Rubel, J. A. Krack, B. W. Jenkins, Thomas L. Barret, D. Spalding, Jr., B. F. Guthrie, John A. Carter, James C. Gilbert, H. W. Walton, Joseph Galt, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward,

J. M. Letterle, Jacob Wahl; Second, Charles R. Long*, John D. Orrill; Third, John Clifford, P. T. German; Fourth, John McAtcer, H. Verhoeff, Jr.; Fifth, William N. Bryan, H. T. Jefferson; Sixth, H. Griffin, Henry Wehmhoff; Seventh, W. B. Hamilton, Charles D. Jacob; Eighth, George C. Shadburn, W. C. D. Whips; Ninth, George Ainslie, Thomas Coleman; Tenth, James A. Leech, John U. Shaffer; Eleventh, Albert Bourlier, John O'Day; Twelfth, David Ferguson, Lawrence Hannan.

1873—Aldermen: D. E. Roberts, W. F. Rubel, J. A. Krack, George Bremer, Thomas L. Barret, C. P. Rudd, B. F. Guthrie, H. T. Moss, James C. Gilbert, J. U. Shaffer, Joseph Galt, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, J. M. Letterle, John T. Milburn; Second, Charles R. Long, J. L. Mason; Third, John Clifford, P. T. German; Fourth, John McAtcer, William O'Connor; Fifth, W. N. Bryan, H. T. Jefferson; Sixth, H. Griffin, William Kaye; Seventh, John F. Crowe, W. B. Hamilton; Eighth, George C. Shadburn, W. C. D. Whips; Ninth, George Ainslie, Thomas Coleman; Tenth, James Kell, James A. Leech; Eleventh, Al Bourlier, John O'Day; Twelfth, David Ferguson, W. H. Newhall.

1874—Aldermen: John W. Story, W. F. Rubel, N. W. Hughes, George Bremer, D. Spalding, C. P. Rudd, H. C. Murrell, H. S. Moss, James C. Gilbert, J. U. Shaffer, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, J. M. Letterle, John T. Milburn; Second, C. R. Long, J. L. Mason; Third, P. T. German, R. D. Hall; Fourth, John McAtcer, William O'Connor; Fifth, W. N. Bryan, H. T. Jefferson; Sixth, Edward F. Finley, William Kaye; Seventh, John E. Crowe, W. B. Hamilton; Eighth, George C. Shadburn, John L. Wheat; Ninth, George Ainslie, S. H. Garvin; Tenth, James Kell, Robert W. Ramsey; Eleventh, Al Bourlier, J. C. Robinson; Twelfth, W. H. Newhall, William Wiest.

1875—Aldermen: John W. Story, W. F. Rubel, N. W. Hughes, George Bremer, D. Spalding, C. P. Rudd, H. C. Murrell, H. S. Moss, James C. Gilbert, W. T. Rankin, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, J. M. Letterle, Jacob Bickel; Second, Charles R. Long, J. L. Mason; Third, R. D. Hall, John Clifford; Fourth, W. O'Connor, John McAtcer;

Fifth, H. T. Jefferson, W. T. Leachman; Sixth, E. F. Finley, William Kaye; Seventh, John E. Crowe, W. B. Hamilton; Eighth, William W. Smith, George C. Shadburn*, John L. Wheat; Ninth, George Ainslie, E. D. Fuller; Tenth, Thomas Feeley, Robert W. Ramsey; Eleventh, Charles Becker, J. C. Robinson; Twelfth, William Wiest, W. H. Newhall.

1876—Aldermen: W. F. Miller, W. F. Rubel, Caspar Mercke, George H. Bremer, T. E. C. Brinly, C. P. Rudd, H. C. Murrell, H. S. Moss, James C. Gilbert, W. T. Rankin, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First, John M. Letterle, Jacob Bickel; Second, J. L. Mason, John W. Stine; Third, R. D. Hall, John Clifford; Fourth, W. O'Connor, John McAtcer; Fifth, H. T. Jefferson, John S. Hubbard; Sixth, William Kaye, J. A. Isert; Seventh, Rozel Weissinger, W. B. Hamilton; Eighth, John Callaghan, W. W. Smith; Ninth, George Ainslie, Edward Fuller; Tenth, Thomas Feeley, Michael H. Scott; Eleventh, Al Bourlier, John Gault; Twelfth, W. H. Newhall, John A. Specht.

1877—Aldermen: W. F. Miller, W. F. Rubel, C. Mercke, William Zabel, Jr., T. E. C. Brinly, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, H. S. Moss, James C. Gilbert, George W. Griffiths, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First, John M. Letterle, Jacob Bickel; Second, J. W. Stine, J. J. T. Murray; Third, H. W. Kohnhorst, R. D. Hall; Fourth, W. C. Smith, John McAtcer; Fifth, H. T. Jefferson, G. Henry Detchen; Sixth, R. C. Davis, J. A. Isert; Seventh, S. Ullman, Rozel Weissinger; Eighth, John Callaghan, Buford Twyman; Ninth, Edward Fuller, Dennis Long; Tenth, J. P. McCollum, Michael H. Scott; Eleventh, J. C. Robinson, John Gault; Twelfth, W. H. Newhall, John A. Specht.

1878—Aldermen: H. W. Barr, W. F. Rubel, J. J. Cramer, William Zabel, Jr., T. E. C. Brinly, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, William F. Barret, James C. Gilbert, George W. Griffiths, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First, Jacob Bickel, Vincent Bradas; Second, J. J. T. Murray, Charles Mehler; Third, R. D. Hall, H. W. Kohnhorst; Fourth, W. C. Smith, Frederick A. Perkins; Fifth, H. T. Jefferson, G. Henry Detchen; Sixth, R. C. Davis, J. A. Isert; Seventh, S. Ullman, Edward Wilder; Eighth, John Callaghan, Charles Godshaw, Buford Twyman,*

* Elected to fill vacancy.

* Elected to fill vacancy.

Ninth, Edward Fuller, Dennis Long; Tenth, J. P. McCollum, Michael H. Scott; Eleventh, J. C. Robinson, J. M. Spaulding; Twelfth, W. H. Newhall, Edward E. McCulloch.

1879—Aldermen: H. W. Barr, William S. Long, J. J. Cramer, William H. Bailey, T. E. C. Brinly, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, Charles Godshaw, J. C. Gilbert, George W. Griffiths, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, Jacob Bickel, V. Bradas; Second, J. L. Mason, C. Mehler; Third, R. D. Hall, H. W. Kohnhorst; Fourth, Frederick A. Perkins, J. R. Watts; Fifth, T. M. Sullivan, M. Lewis Clark; Sixth, R. C. Davis, J. A. Isert; Seventh, S. Ullman, Edward Wilder; Eighth, Lafayette Joseph, James Callaghan,* Lewis R. Kean; Ninth, B. McAteer, Dennis Long; Tenth, M. A. Scott, Thomas Feeley, Samuel McPherson*; Eleventh, C. W. Erdman, J. M. Spaulding; Twelfth, Edward McCulloch, A. Wahking.

1880—Aldermen: H. W. Barr, W. S. Long, N. W. Hughes, William H. Bailey, T. E. C. Brinly, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, George C. Wolf, Charles Godshaw,* J. C. Gilbert, George W. Griffiths, Frank Roberts, J. P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, Jacob Bickel, V. Bradas; Second, H. Gernert, J. L. Mason; Third, Frank Speckert, R. D. Hall,* James Hagan; Fourth, John Helmus, J. R. Watts; Fifth, George Hoertz, Jr., T. M. Sullivan; Sixth, R. C. Davis, H. W. Davis; Seventh, S. Ullman, Isaac Tyler; Eighth, Lafayette Joseph, Lewis R. Kean; Ninth, B. McAteer, Edward Fuller, Dennis

*Elected to fill vacancy.

Long*; Tenth, Edward Harris, Thomas Feeley; Eleventh, J. M. Spaulding, C. W. Erdman; Twelfth, Edward McCulloch, A. Wahking.

1881—Aldermen: H. W. Barr, W. S. Long, N. W. Hughes, William O'Connor, T. E. C. Brinly, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, George Wolf, J. C. Gilbert, George W. Griffiths, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, Jacob Bickel, V. Bradas; Second, H. Gernert, J. L. Mason; Third, J. A. Hagan, Frank Speckert; Fourth, John Helmus, J. A. Watts; Fifth, G. Hoertz, T. M. Sullivan; Sixth, R. C. Davis, H. W. Davis; Seventh, S. Ullman, Isaac Tyler; Eighth, Lewis R. Kean, Lafayette Joseph; Ninth, B. McAteer, Edward Fuller; Tenth, Edward Harris, Thomas Feeley; Eleventh, J. M. Spaulding, Andrew Wepler; Twelfth, Edward McCulloch, A. Wahking.

1882—Aldermen: James Jamison, W. S. Long, J. J. Cramer, William O'Connor, Flinn C. Davis, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, George Wolf, J. C. Gilbert, Dr. George W. Griffiths, Jacob Thome, J. P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, Jacob Bickel, V. Bradas; Second, Charles Mehler, Dr. J. L. Mason; Third, James A. Hagan, Frank Speckert; Fourth, John Holmes, J. R. Watts; Fifth, George Hoertz, T. M. Sullivan; Sixth, R. C. Davis, H. W. Davis; Seventh, S. Ullman, Isaac Tyler; Eighth, Lafayette Joseph, Lewis R. Kean; Ninth, B. McAteer, Edward Fuller; Tenth, John Ryan, Thomas Feeley; Eleventh, Michael Norton, Andrew Wepler; Twelfth, Daniel Smith, A. Wahking.

*Elected to fill vacancies.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL INTRODUCTION. Some weeks after the section of this chapter relating to antiquities about the Falls of the Ohio had gone through the press, the following very interesting relation was encountered. It is from the paper of Colonel Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, Ohio, on the Evidences of the Antiquity of Man in the United States, read to the Chicago meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1868, and since published in pamphlet form. As the facts constitute one of the remarkably few testimonies in this country yet discovered indicating that antiquity, it is worth while to reproduce the account in full, and in the words of the author. The date of the "find" is given as 1853.

In constructing the reservoir for the Louisville Water-works, on the bluffs of the Ohio, two miles above the city, the Engineer, T. R. Scowden, Esq., discovered a cave in which were a large number of human bones. It is forty feet from a mural face of lime-rock of the Upper Silurian epoch, which is known in Kentucky as the "cavernous limestone." The elevation of the bluff is about one hundred and twenty-six feet above low water in the river, and ninety feet above the bottom lands, which are half a mile wide in front of the Water-works. It is probable the cave is an extensive one. No outlet is known; and when water was directed into it, no place of discharge was discovered. As far as it was explored, the opening is not large. It had a direction downwards and to the rear, but was so much infested with rattlesnakes that no one could be induced to examine it. On the rock there was ten feet of the loess-like loam of the country, in which was a depression, into which the surface water settled, such as in that region are called sinks. The bones, a box of which was preserved by Mr. Scowden, were cemented into a breccia by calcareous drippings from above. In one mass there are portions of six human crania, but none of them large enough to be of value in the comparison of races. There are other bones and teeth, representing more than that number of persons, which are in a good state of preservation.

The opening in the rocks at the top of the cave, which was closed by a loamy clay, was not as large as the cavern, the roof of which was twelve feet below the surface of the lime-rock. From the roof there were the usual pendant concretions, known as stalactites. In shape this part of the cave was a

dome, six feet across at the base and about five feet high, the bones lying in a confused heap on the floor. The downward passage into which the water flowed was situated at the rear, and its direction was away from the bluff.

A stone-axe and a pestle were found with the bones; also a flint arrow-head. Below the cliff there was an ancient Indian burying-ground, in which many graves and human bones were exposed while digging the trench for the main inlet-pipe of the water-works.

The bodies may have been introduced for burial, through a distant entrance not yet discovered, or there may have been a time when the cave was open above. They were evidently of the Indian race, and the place was a sepulchre. Among the Hurons, who lived between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron, when the French missionaries were there, two centuries since, there was a practice of collecting, from time to time, the bones of their dead from all the graves of the tribe. They were then placed in a pit, without order, and covered in the presence of all the people, consecrated with funeral ceremonies and lamentations. The cavity or sink in the earth at Louisville would constitute a burial-pit already made, or partially made; and after the bones were deposited, they could have been easily covered. From the quantity of tufa formed on the roof and over the bones on the floor, it is evident that a long period has elapsed since they were deposited—full as long as in the case of the Elyria [Ohio] grotto, or say 2,000 years.

It may also be profitably remarked, under the head of local antiquities, that the fine map of Father Charlevoix, published with the sixth volume of his great History of New France, in 1744, bears a note upon a spot near the Falls of the Ohio, that here were found in 1729 the bones of an elephant—meaning of course the mastodon or mammoth. But by whom was this find made here, more than a century and a half ago?

CHAPTER V.—It should be added to our account of the Falls and the Canal, in the General Introduction to this work, that in July, 1825, when Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, "the father of internal improvements," visited Ohio to break ground for the Ohio and Erie and the Miami canals, he was met at Cincinnati by

deputations from the two companies proposing to build the ship-canal, one on the Indiana and the other on the Kentucky side of the Falls, and solicited by both to visit the localities and utter his opinion. He willingly consented, and came down the river for the purpose, accompanied by Governor Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, and General Schenck and the Hon. Joseph S. Benham and Robert T. Lytle, of Cincinnati, whom the latter had appointed his aides-de-camp for the occasion. The route on each side of the Ohio at this point was patiently and thoroughly examined, when the great New Yorker pronounced his judgment in favor of the Kentucky shore. To this all parties concerned finally assented; and that was the end of the Indiana scheme.

This incident should also be noted in the annals of 1825, in Chapter VII. of the second division of this volume. The distinguished party returned from Louisville to Cincinnati, with no unnecessary delay here.

CHAPTER VI.—HISTORY OF LOUISVILLE. A better account of the Owen family than that printed in the annals of 1816, fourth decade, has since been sent to us, and is as follows:

Brackett Owen, of Prince Edward county, Virginia, moved to that part of the State adjacent to the present site of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1783, and built the first block-fort at that place. He was popularly breveted Colonel. His two eldest sons, Jacob and John, were chief in the enterprise. He had nine sons and two daughters. Jacob and John conducted two armed parties from and one back to Virginia. Jacob, the eldest son, had command of a military expedition over Salt river, and on to Green river and beyond. John, the second son, was captain of a company in the war of 1812, sent to the Wabash. Abraham, the third son, was a colonel in the same war, was in several engagements, and fell at Tippecanoe. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Kentucky, and was a member of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, for several terms from Shelby county. He had two sons, James and Clark, who were colonels in the war for Texan independence, and fought at San Jacinto. Clark was also a colonel in the

Confederate army and fell at Shiloh. David, the fourth son, was a major in the same war, and was in several engagements. He had two sons—Brackett, who was a captain in the same war, and James, who was in the Confederate army under Kirby Smith, in the trans-Mississippi department. He was the Representative of Gallatin county, in the Kentucky House of Representatives, for several terms; was chairman of the committee on nomination for United States offices on the Democratic side; chairman of committee, with John Rowan and Richard C. Anderson, on bill granting to church property, etc., immunity from taxation, and other bills of general importance. Mrs. Nancy Owen Gwin, the first daughter, had two sons engaged in the same war—David O. Gwin, who was a captain, and Avery Gwin, who was a surgeon. Jacob Owen, first son, died on his farm near Louisville in 1806. John Owen, second son, died in Louisville in 1822. Robert Owen, the sixth son, died in Louisville in 1856.

CHAPTER XV.—In the biography of the Rev. Dr. Norton, in our chapter on Religion in Louisville, the "middle name," in the third line, should read "Hatley;" the date of his beginning as associate rector of Christ church should be "1870;" and in the last paragraph but one, for "integrity of will," read "intensity of will." The following lines have been sent since the chapter was printed, as fitly closing this biography:

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And even his failings leaned to virtue's side;
But, in his duty prompt at every call,
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all;
And, as a bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt her new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

CHAPTER XX.—In the biographical notice of Dr. Bodine, for "forwarding the American Medical College Association," read "forming the American Medical Association."

CHAPTER XXI.—In connection with the sketch of Hon. Alexander Scott Bullitt, in the Chapter on the Bench and Bar, the following original papers

and extracts from original papers in the possession of Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt, of Louisville, and not heretofore published, will be found of interest:

I. Letter from Daniel Boone to Colonel William Christian (the spelling is preserved).

DEAR COL: The Land Bissness your father Left in my Hands is Chelly Dunn and Rady to be Returned Sum I have Registered, and I have at your Request by a Later payd Sum Money for that bissness, and not thinking of this opportunity, have have Not time to Draw up your account. Request the favor of you to Send me by the bearer, James Brigis, ten pound, and this shall be your Resate for that Sum, and you Will oblige your Omble Sarvent,

DANIEL BOONE.

N. B. I have a Number of plats to Register at the general Cort, and am Scarce of Cash. Plesse to oblige me if pasible.

D. B.

August the 23, 1785.

To COL. WILLIAM CRISTEN.

II. A talk from the Raven of Chicamogga to Joseph Martin in Chats, dated July ye 10th, 1781:

BROTHER: I rec'd your good talks by one of your men which I was glad to see. I took fast hold them. You mentioned that them white people that was lately at my towns had stole horses and negroes and that I must send them back. I am sorry you did not send sooner as they was all gone Pensocul before your letter come to me or I would brought them back and all they had. You mention that I must not suffer any more to pass without letters from you which I will remember and give orders to all my people to mind. Brother, I am now going to speak to you about powder. I have in my town six hundred good hunters and we have very little powder. I hope you will speak to our elder brother of Virginia to take pity on us and send us as much as will make our Falls hunts. He will hear you.

We are very poor, tho we do not love to beg which our brother knows as we never askt him for anything before tho I thank him for all he did for our people in the old towns. So hope he will not refuse the first favor I ask of him. I have taken you by the hand. I dont want to turn my face another way to a strange people. The Spaniard have sent to me to come and speak to him, which I have not done though several of my people are gone to hear what they have to say, but I am sitting still at home with my face toward my elder brother of Virginia. Hoping to hear from him soon, I will not take hold of any strange people till I hear from him. Tell him that when I took hold of your hand I looked on it as if he had been there. The hold is strong and lasting. I have with this talk sent you a long string of white beads as a confirmation of what I say.

My friendship to you shall be as long as the beads remain white.

[A String.]

[The above paper was found by me among the papers of Colonel William Christian, which descended to me from my father, William C. Bullitt. Colonel Christian was extensively engaged for the Commonwealth of Virginia in negotiating treaties with the Indians, and his correspondence

with Joseph Martin shows that they were connected in the negotiation of these treaties. This talk I suppose to have been taken down by Martin and was addressed to Colonel Christian, to be by him forwarded to the Governor of Virginia.

THOMAS W. BULLITT.]

III. Letter from Patrick Henry to his sister, Mrs. Annie Christian, after the death of her husband, Colonel William Christian.

RICHMOND, May 15, 1786.

I am at a loss how to address you, my dearest sister; would to God I could say something to give relief to the dearest of women and sisters—My Heart has felt in a manner new & strange to me, inasmuch that while I am endeavouring to comfort you, I want a comforter myself—I forbear to tell you how great was my love for my Friend & Brother. I turn my eyes to Heaven, where he is gone I trust, and adore with Humility the unsearchable ways of that providence which calls us off this stage of action at such Time and in such Manner as its Wisdom & Goodness directs—We cannot see the Reason of these dispensations now, but we may be assured they are directed by Wisdom & Mercy—This is one of the occasions that calls your & my attention back to the many precious Lessons of piety given us by our honored parents; whose Lives were indeed a constant Lesson, and worthy of Imitation. This is one of the trying scenes, in which the Christian is eminently superior to all others & finds a Refuge that no Misfortune can take away. To this refuge let my dearest Sister fly with Resignation. I think I can see some traces of a kind Providence to you & the Children in giving you a good son-in-law, so necessary at this time to take charge of your affairs.—It gives me comfort to reflect on this.

Pray tell Mr. Bullitt I wish to hear from him, & to cultivate an intimacy with him, & that he may command any services from me—I could wish any thing remained in my power to do for you or yours. And if at any time you think there is, pray let me know it, & depend on me to do it to the utmost—I need not tell you how much I shall value your letters, particularly now, for I am anxious to hear from you and how every thing goes on in your affairs. As so few of the Family are left, I hope we shall not fail to correspond frequently. It is natural in me to increase in Affection to the Survivors as the number decreases—I am pained on reflecting that my Letters always are penned as dictated by the strongest love and affection to you; but that my Actions have not kept pace. Opportunity's being wanting must be the excuse. For indeed, my dearest sister, you never knew how much I loved you and your Husband—my Heart is full—perhaps I may never see you in this world—Oh may we meet in that Heaven to which the merits of Jesus will carry those who love & serve him. Heaven will I trust give you its choicest comforts & preserve your Family—such is the prayer of him who thinks it his Honour & pride to be yr affc Brother

P. HENRY.

IV. Extract from letter of Mrs. Annie Christian to Patrick Henry in reply to above.

COVE SPRING, MERCER COUNTY, September, 1786.

My ever dear Brother

Yours of May I received, & thank my dear Brother for the kind consolation it contained. The Imagination must be strong indeed to paint the distress & affliction it has pleased

the God of Heaven to lay upon me at a time and in a place where no human aid or assistance was offered me, no alleviation of my sorrows (which seemed rolling over my head by a cruel sympathizing friend or relation). Not I had no friend to comfort. When unrelenting Death had deprived me of my ever dear and unequalled friend & Husband, my four Children & me had no protector, no refuge to fly to in our sorrow. But I thank God Almighty for his goodness to me in appointing me under all the trials his wisdom has seen fit to lay upon me—blessed be the Lord for all his goodness to me, in the midst of all my affliction and trouble he has never given me up entirely to grief nor forlorn me, nor left me without hope. When I seemed all most sinking under my great load of grief, and no help seemed near, nor friend to turn my weeping eyes too, then the Lord raised me up, & afforded me strength sufficient to bear all that he had thought fit to try me with, his great mercies let me never forget, nor my children alter me. We are enjoying blessings of peace *here* and a great plenty of every necessary, and I hope I shall always be independent, as my dear deceased friend has left us all possessed of an ample support & I hope the Lord will direct and guide me through life so that I may devote my whole time to his service & the good & welfare of my dear children.

I think my ever dear deceased friend had frequent thoughts last winter of his time here being but short. He dear man, was very grave and though frail, & seemed extremely anxious to get his affairs put in order. It seems to me as if there was an unavoidable fatality attending men. There were some, indeed several circumstances looked as if my dear Mr. Christian's race was run & he must hasten to meet his end, but I hope he, good man, has made a happy exchange. He lived a well-spent life, & is now I hope reaping the blessed fruits. He is taken out of a world of sin & sorrow, trouble & vanity. When the fatal wound was given him, he behaved with the greatest fortitude. He never murmured or complained the least, but said "my wound is mortal, though I hope to get home to my Family before I die," and when the men who carried him had traveled till late in the night, he then made them stop and got off the litter & rode on horseback 2 miles, but by the great loss of blood was unable to proceed and had a second litter made on which he was carried till he desired them to stop for him to rest awhile. He told a friend he was not at all afraid to meet death, & died resigned to the will of God, that it would be very melancholy news for his poor family to hear, and then expired—without a groan. They brought the dear remains home on the very day he told me at parting, he expected to return—Oh, what a good, what a valuable, what a dear friend & protector have I lost, but when I think and hope he is in a land of bliss & glory, unspeakably happy, joining the angels & hallelujahs of surrounding angels, singing the praises of redeeming love, I then am silenced, & beg the Lord to reconcile me at once to my fate & his blessed will. Pray, my dear Brother, forgive my long, tedious letter. May God bless my dear sister, yourself & dear children. May Heaven preserve us for a meeting in that happy place.

ANNIE CHRISTIAN.

To His Excellency, Patrick Henry, Richmond.

Favored by Captain Terrell.

V. Letter from Annie Henry Christian to her sister, Mrs. Priscilla Bullitt, wife of Alexander S. Bullitt.

July 10th, 1742.

MY DEAR SISTER

The time has so often been appointed for us to set out to

Kentucky, and I have so frequently pleased myself in vain with the idea of seeing you that I am almost afraid to say that Dr. Winfield intends to set out in the fall altho I do believe he will.

I will send you a history of the fashions in Virginia. the ladies wear crapes & shawls with very high caps made of cotton and gauze and white ribbon. Children with a great many feathers, and flowered handkerchiefs are entirely laid aside, neckers are altogether worn made of book muslin and broad lace, short dresses with two flounces on the coat are worn instead of gowns, low crown hats are come in fashion again, though with very small brims. Sandals with three or four colors are common. My respectful compliments to Mr. Bullitt give my love to the Dear Children.

I am with affection yours

A. H. CHRISTIAN

I will feel myself under lasting obligations to Mr. Bullitt if he will be so good as to send me a horse by Capt. Terrell (to ride to Kentucky). I suppose he is the most proper person to apply to.

A. C.

MRS. BULLITT, Jefferson.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

This hospital was completed in 1847, and opened with Dr. Matt Pyles as surgeon in charge. Dr. Pyles resigned in 1848 or 1849, and Dr. Llewellyn Powell was appointed as his successor. Dr. Powell resigned in 1853, and Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge was appointed surgeon April 1, 1853, and Dr. I. N. Hughes was appointed physician to the hospital the same date. Dr. Powell's resignation must have been to take effect April 1st, as he continued to act as surgeon until relieved by Dr. Breckenridge.

Dr. Hughes, physician, resided at the hospital, and Dr. Breckenridge made semi weekly visits. Dr. Breckenridge resigned in April, 1861, having served eight years, and Dr. Thomas W. Colescott was appointed his successor May 9, 1861.

There is no record, nor is it known how long Dr. Hughes served as physician to the hospital, but he retired long before Dr. Breckenridge did, and did not have a successor.

Dr. Colescott continued as surgeon until May 1, 1863, when the sick seamen were transferred to the Louisville marine hospital, now the Louisville city hospital, and the United States marine hospital was converted into a military hospital.

The Government paid the city a certain *per diem* for the care of the sick seamen from May 1, 1863, until the re-opening of the United States marine hospital in 1869.

After the war the hospital was vacant until September 20, 1869, when Dr. David J. Griffith was appointed surgeon, and the United States marine hospital was re-opened with eight patients transferred from the city hospital (Louisville marine hospital).

Dr. J. J. Matthews had received an appointment as surgeon March 8, 1867, but from some cause failed to open the hospital, and nothing was done until Dr. David J. Griffith was appointed.

The hospital and grounds (about thirteen acres) were leased by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Sisters of Mercy for a period of two years, commencing September 20, 1869. By the terms of the lease the Sisters of Mercy were to keep the building and grounds in good condition, to nurse, feed, and otherwise provide for sick seamen, for which they were to receive seventy-five cents per day for each patient, the Government to furnish medical attention and medicine. The salary of the surgeon was \$1,000 per annum, with the title of surgeon in charge. As before noted, Dr. David J. Griffith was appointed as surgeon in charge.

Three months after Dr. David J. Griffiths was appointed he was stricken with paralysis (nema-plegia left side) and his brother, Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths, was appointed surgeon in charge January 3, 1870.

At the expiration of the two years' lease with the Sisters of Mercy, the contract was amended so as to have them furnish everything, including medicines and pay of the surgeon, and the *per diem* increased to eighty-eight cents, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to appoint the surgeon in charge, and Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths was continued as such.

About this time Dr. John M. Woodworth was appointed supervising surgeon-general of the marine hospital service, and began to bring order out of chaos and organize the service on its present basis. Dr. Preston H. Bailhache was appointed United States marine hospital surgeon, and assigned to Louisville to take general supervision of the service at this port. He took charge September 2, 1873, with his office at the custom house; Dr. Griffiths remaining surgeon in charge of the patients.

Surgeon Bailhache was transferred to Washington city April 23, 1875, and Surgeon Orsamus

Smith took charge of the service May 7, 1875. Surgeon Smith was transferred to Mobile, Alabama, August 5, 1875.

From August 5th to October 15, 1875, there was no medical officer on duty at Louisville other than Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths.

Dr. W. H. Long, having passed the examination required by the regulations, was appointed assistant surgeon United States marine hospital service, and assigned to duty at Louisville October 15, 1875, with his office in the custom house.

The lease with the Sisters of Mercy was terminated December 31, 1875, and the hospital was opened as class one January 1, 1876, with a full staff of employes, including a hospital steward, all appointees of the surgeon, and paid direct by the Government.

Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths was appointed surgeon marine hospital service, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and Horace Morris was made hospital steward.

During the latter part of the year 1877 Surgeon Griffith's health had failed to such an extent as to incapacitate him from performing his duties as surgeon, and he was retired December 31, 1877, with the honorary appointment of consulting surgeon without salary.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Long was appointed surgeon United States marine hospital service and given charge of the service at Louisville January 1, 1878. Dr. J. H. O'Reilly was appointed acting assistant surgeon.

July 23, 1879, acting assistant surgeon O'Reilly was transferred to Evansville, Indiana, and Dr. W. M. Griffiths was appointed acting assistant surgeon. At the date of this writing, May 15, 1882, Surgeon W. H. Long and Acting Assistant W. M. Griffiths are in charge.

Of the officers who have served in the United States marine hospital there are still living Dr. Thomas W. Coleseott, Dr. David J. Griffiths, who was medical director on General Philip Sheridan's staff during the civil war, Dr. P. H. Bailhache, Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths, Drs. W. H. Long, I. H. O'Reilly, and W. M. Griffiths.

CHAPTER XV.—In the history of St. Paul's church, second paragraph, for "Pettit," read "Pettet," and for "Hine," in two places, read "Huie." Last line of the sketch, for "Garrett," read "Gantt."

CHAPTER XX.—In the biographical sketch of Dr. Short, third paragraph, for "brothers," read "sons" of Judge Short's family, etc.

CHAPTER XXI.—In the Biography of Judge Barr, first paragraph, for "public," read "private" schools; and in the last paragraph but one, third line, for "industry," read "modesty."

In the sketch of Mr. Kincaid's life and services, second paragraph, just before "By request at Pensacola," read "Admiral Winslow, distinguished as the officer who captured the Confederate cruiser Alabama, was also an officer on the Missouri." Fifth paragraph, for "William F. Grinstead," read "William E. Grinstead;" sixth paragraph, for "J. R.," read "J. B. and R. C. Kincaid;" last paragraph, after "political life," instead of the sentence following, read "In early manhood Mr. Kincaid took an active part in politics, ardently supporting the principles of the Democratic party; serving his party as county elector and being a frequent and eloquent speaker before the people; but he dissolved his connection with that party as soon as the question of secession was distinctly made, since which time he has been a firm Republican." At the end of the sketch read the following: "Mr. Kincaid's fine abilities have enabled him to take high rank in whatever position he has been placed. As a speaker he is easy, graceful, fluent, and eloquent. In his profession and as a lawyer, he is clear, ready, and vigilant. In public matters he is cautious and far-sighted, and in the social circle he is quick, vivacious, witty, and genial, abounding in anecdote, and even happy in repartee. He is eminently the possessor of those traits of mind, and public and private virtues, which seem to make up the useful citizen, valuable, and beloved, and brilliant member of society."

In the biographical sketch of Judge Bullock, for "1888," read "1878;" for "the close relationship to Mr. Clay," read "his close relationship," etc.; and for "Fifth Judicial Court," read "Fifth Judicial District."

CHAPTER XXII.—In the biographical sketch of the Hon. Thomas L. Jefferson, second paragraph, the reader should understand Elizabeth Jefferson to have been the mother of Thomas L., not of Thomas Jefferson. Messrs. C. H. Fieck (not Fiecke) and A. W. (not H.) Gardner were two of Mr. Jefferson's fellow committeemen delegated to the suffering Masons of Chicago. In the list of his children, read "Louisa" after Catharine, and "son" after "Thomas Lewis, Jr." Subsequently, "Hebbitt & Son" should read "Hibbitt & Son."

In the biography of James Anderson, Jr., page 555, twentieth line, after "it," read "many years;" twenty-second line, for "four," read "few;" thirtieth line, for "systematic," read "sympathetic." Page 556, second column, twelfth line from the bottom, for "practical," read "practicable;" eighth line, for "raise," read "save."

In the biography of James Brown, page 561, thirty-third line, for "available," read "arable;" second column, third line, for "including," read "inducing."

In the biography of R. A. Robinson, end of eleventh line, for "his," read "her." In the paragraph relating to retirement from the dry goods firm, for "brother," read "brothers." Next paragraph, after "woolen mills," read "two of his sons being employed in each concern." Third paragraph thereafter, read "because of," before "the pressure of other duties."

Add the following to the sketch of Judge Stites: In 1868 Judge Stites was tendered and accepted a position as one of the professors in the Law Department of the University of Louisville, and for four years discharged the duties of that place, which he was compelled to resign because of the great labor incident to his judicial position.

